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POLITICAL INDEX

TO

THE HISTORIES OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

OR,

A COMPLETE REGISTER

OF

THE HEREDITARY HONOURS, PUBLIC OFFICES, AND PERSONS IN OFFICE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By ROBERT BEATSON, Esq;

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED, AND MUCH ENLARGED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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THE

POLITICAL INDEX.

A Complete Liſt of the PEERS of SCOTLAND, from the Reign of King MALCOLM III. to the Union of the two Kingdoms.

King MALCOLM III.

Year.	N°	
1037.	1.	GILCHRIST,—Earl of Angus. This title went with an heir-female into the Umphraville family. Forfeited in 1307, and they became extinct in 1437.
1061.	2.	Sir William de Douglas,—Lord Douglas. See 1346.
——	3.	Macduffe,—Earl of Fife. Extinct in 1353.
——	4.	Martacus,—Earl of Mar. See 1404.
1066.	5.	Philip Valoniis,—Lord Panmure. Extinct 1219.
1067.	6.	William Sutherland,—Earl of Sutherland. An heir-female carried the honours to her huſband Adam Gordon, ſon to the Earl of Huntly. The family have ſince reſumed the name of Sutherland.

King ALEXANDER I.

1115.	7.	Maliſius,—Earl of Strathern. See 1343.

King DAVID I.

1124.	8.	Malcolm, ſon of King Donald VII.—Earl of Athol. Heirs-male extinct in Henry the ſecond Earl.
1129.	9.	Macwilliam,—Earl of Caithneſs. Forfeited in the perſon of the third Earl.
——	10.	Murdoch,—Earl of Menteith. An heir-female carried it to the Cumin family in 1215.

Year. N°

1129. 11. Cospatrick,—Earl of March. This family afterwards assumed the firname of Dunbar, and are frequently styled Earls of Dunbar. Forfeited in 1434.

—— 12. Sir John Cumin, (styled the Red Cumin),—Lord Badenoch. Forfeited in 1306.

—— 13. Henry de Brechin,—Lord Brechin. David the Fourth Lord was executed for high treason in 1321, whereupon the title went with his sister to Sir David Barclay of Cairns, Knt. her husband; but was forfeited by his great-great-grandson, Robert, the third Lord of this family, being concerned in the execrable murder of King James I. in 1437.

King Malcolm IV.

1153. 14. Alwyn,—Earl of Lenox. Extinct in 1373. See 1470.

1162. 15. Malcolm,—Earl of Ross. This title went by heir-female in 1370 to the Leslie family; from them, by an heir-female, to the Stuart family; and, in like manner, to the Macdonald family, by whom it was forfeited.

King William the Lion.

1185. 16. Duncan, son to Gilbert Lord of Galloway,—Earl of Carrick. This title went by his grand-daughter Margaret, in 1256, to Adam Kilconath, her first husband. He dying without issue, she married, secondly, Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and by this family it came to the Crown in 1344.

King Alexander II.

1215. 17. Sir Walter Cumin,—Earl of Menteith, in right of his wife, daughter to the Earl of Menteith. See 1258.

1220. 18. William Cumin,—Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Fergus, Earl of Buchan. Forfeited in 1306. An heir-female carried the Earldom to Henry, Lord Beaumont, who had summons to several of the English parliaments as Earl of Buchan and Baron Beaumont. He adhered strictly to the English interest in Scotland; and his posterity flourished long in England. The Earldom forfeited about 1347. See 1373.

1223. 19. Alanus de Londiniis,—Earl of Athol, in right of his wife, eldest daughter of the Earl of Athol. Died without issue the same year.

—— 20. Thomas of Galloway,—Earl of Athol, in right of his wife Isabel, second daughter of the Earl of Athol. Extinct in him.

1225. 21. Henry de Ereskine,—Lord Ereskine. See note after 1404, and 1431.

1240. 22. Sir David Lindsay,—Lord Crauford. See 1399.

1242. 23. Sir David Hastings,—Earl of Athol, in right of his wife Ferelith, third daughter of the Earl of Athol. In 1269, this title went to the Strathbolgie family. Forfeited in 1327.

King

Year. N°

King ALEXANDER III.

1256. 24. Adam Kilconath,—Earl of Carrick, in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of the Earl of Carrick. He died without iſſue.

1258. 25. Sir Walter Stuart,—Earl of Menteith. He married the eldeſt daughter and heir of William Cumin, Earl of Menteith. The title went by an heir-female to Stewart Duke of Albany.

1273. 26. Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale,—Earl of Carrick, in right of his wife Margaret, widow of Adam Kilconath, daughter and heir of the Earl of Carrick. This Earldom came to the Crown in 1344.

King ROBERT BRUCE.

1306. 27. Edward Bruce, brother to the King,—Earl of Carrick. Killed at the battle of Dundalk in Ireland in 1318. Extinct.

1313. 28. Sir Tho. Randolph,—Earl of Murray. Went by an heir-female to the Dunbars, Earls of March; from them to the Douglas family; and forfeited in 1455.

1318. 29. Edward Bruce, (eldeſt natural ſon of the laſt Earl of Carrick),—Earl of Carrick. Extinct in 1332.

1327. 30. Sir James Campbell of Moulin,—Earl of Athol. Extinct in him.

King DAVID II.

1330. 31. Sir John Stewart of Bonhill,—Earl of Angus. This title went, by Margaret, daughter of the ſecond Earl, to her huſband the Earl of Douglas.

1332. 32. Alexander Bruce, (ſecond natural ſon of Edward Earl of Carrick, who was killed at Dundalk),—Earl of Carrick. Extinct 1333.

1333. 33. Sir John Graham,—Earl of Menteith, in right of his wife Mary, daughter of the Earl of Menteith. This noble family became extinct, and the honours were conferred on a collateral branch. See 1428.

—— 34. Thomas Bruce, (third natural ſon of Edward Earl of Carrick, who was killed at Dundalk),—Earl of Carrick. Extinct 1341.

—— 35. William Douglas, Lord of Liddeſdale,—Earl of Athol. He afterwards reſigned this Earldom (he having no iſſue of his own body) to Robert Stewart, the King's nephew, *afterwards* King Robert II.

1341. 36. John Stewart, (eldeſt ſon of Robert, Earl of Athol, and *afterwards* King Robert II.),— Earl of Carrick, *afterwards* King Robert III.

1342. 37. Sir Malcolm Fleming,—Earl of Wigton. Extinct on the death of Thomas the ſecond Earl, his grandſon.

1343. 38. Sir Maurice Moray,—Earl of Strathern, in right of his mother, Mary, daughter of Maliſe, 6th Earl, and heir to her brother Maliſe, 7th Earl of Strathern. Extinct in 1346.

Year. N°

1346. 39. William Douglas, Lord Douglas,—Earl of Douglas. Forfeited in 1455.

—— 40. Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March,—Earl of Murray, in right of his wife Agnes, daughter to Thomas, Earl of Murray.

—— 41. Robert Stuart, (*afterwards* Duke of Albany, grand nephew to the King),—Earl of Menteith, in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Graham, Earl of Menteith.

1358. 42. Robert Stewart, Earl of Athol, (nephew to the King, and Lord High Steward of Scotland),—Earl of Strathern, *afterwards* King Robert II.

King ROBERT II.

1370. 43. Prince David Stewart, (eldeſt ſon to the King by his ſecond marriage),—Earl of Strathern. Extinct.

1372. 44. John Dunbar, (ſecond ſon of George, 11th Earl of March and Murray),—Earl of Murray. His father having made a ſurrender of the Earldom of Murray to the King, his Majeſty beſtowed it on him, and his heirs whatſoever. An heir-female carried the title to the Douglas family, by whom it was forfeited in 1455.

1373. 45. Walter Stewart, (ſecond ſon to the King by his ſecond wife),—Earl of Athol. He ſucceeded likewiſe to the Earldoms of Strathern and Caithneſs, the laſt of which he transferred to his ſecond ſon, Allan, who was killed at the battle of Inverlochie in 1428, and on whoſe death, without iſſue, it reverted to him. This execrable monſter, after having innumerable favours conferred upon him by his nephew King James I. was the principal contriver of the murder of that moſt excellent Prince; for which crime he was moſt juſtly put to death, and all his honours forfeited, in 1437. See 1596.

—— 46. Alexander Stewart, (fourth ſon to the King),—Lord Badenoch and Earl of Buchan. Extinct in 1394.

—— 47. Sir Robert Denniſtoun,—Lord Denniſtoun. Extinct in 1394.

1376. 48. Sir William Lindſay,—Lord Lindſay of Byres. See 1633.

—— 49. Sir John Gordon,—Lord Gordon and Huntly. See 1449.

1379. 50. Sir Henry Sinclair,—Earl of Orkney. It ſeems uncertain whether this Earldom reverted to the Crown in 1471, by a ſurrender of the patent, or a forfeiture. This creation was by Hacco, King of Norway, but confirmed the ſame year by the King.

1383. 51. Sir John Lyon,—Lord Glamis. Forfeited in 1538; reſtored again 1543. See 1606.

1389. 52. George Douglas, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Douglas),—Earl of Angus, in right of his mother the Lady Margaret Stewart. See 1633.

1390. 53. Sir George Leſlie,—Lord Leſlie of Rothes. See 1457.

King

Year. N°

King Robert III.

1398. 54. David Prince of Scotland,—Duke of Rothſay, and Earl of Carrick *. Extinct in 1401.

1399. 55. David Lindſay, Lord Crauford and Gleneſk,—Earl of Crauford. See 1488.

—— 56. Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith and Fife, (third ſon of King Robert II.),—Duke of Albany. Forfeited in 1425.

1404. 57. Alexander Stuart, Earl of Buchan,—Earl of Mar, in right of his wife Lady Iſabel Douglas †. Extinct in him in 1436.

King James I.

1406. 58. John Stewart, (ſon of Robert Duke of Albany),—Earl of Buchan and Roſs. Extinct 1424.

1421. 59. Sir Alexander Forbes,—Lord Forbes of Forbes.

1424. 60. Sir William Hay,—Lord Hay of Errol. See 1452.

—— 61. Sir Herbert Maxwell,—Lord Maxwell of Carlaverock. See 1581.

—— 62. Sir John Seton,—Lord Seton. See 1600.

—— 63. Sir William Somerville,—Lord Somerville.

1427. 64. Sir John Montgomery,—Lord Montgomery. See 1503.

1428. 65. Maliſe Graham, (who, in right of his mother Euphan Stewart, grand-daughter of David Earl of Strathern, had aſſumed the title of Strathern, being found to have no right to the Earldom of Strathern, was created),—Lord Graham of Kinmont, and Earl of Menteith. See 1632.

1429. 66. Sir William Borthwick,—Lord Borthwick.

1430. 67. Alexander Macdonald, Lord of the Iſles,—Earl of Roſs, in right of his mother. Forfeited in 1475.

1431. 68. Hugh Fraſer,—Lord Fraſer of Lovat. Forfeited in 1745.

1436. ‡

* Since this time, the title of Duke of Rothſay and Earl of Carrick belongs to the King's eldeſt ſon, who is ſo ſtyled as ſoon as he is born.

† This Lady Iſabel Douglas was Counteſs of Mar in her own right, ſhe being the only daughter of William Earl of Douglas, and Margaret, daughter of Donald, 12th Earl of Mar, and ſiſter and heireſs to Thomas, 13th Earl of Mar. Her brother James, Earl of Douglas and Mar, being killed at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, ſhe became Counteſs of Mar in her own right. She died in 1429 without iſſue; ſo the Earldom of Mar ought to have gone to the Lord Erſkine. See the note below.

‡ Thomas Erſkine, 7th Lord Erſkine, ſhould have been ranked here as Earl of Mar, 1436, to which he had an undoubted claim by Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Edward Keith, by Chriſtian his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Monteith, and of Helen his wife, daughter of Gratney, 11th Earl of Mar. But the Crown interpoſed, and ſo far from doing the Erſkine family juſtice, that the Earldom of Mar was repeatedly conferred upon ſome of the Royal Family; but the Lord Erſkine's family ſtill inſiſted on their right, which was at laſt decreed in Parliament to Robert, 9th Lord Erſkine, in 1562. Forfeited in 1715.

King

Year. N°

King JAMES II.

1437. 69. Sir Andrew Gray,—Lord Gray of Gray, in Perthſhire.
1440. 70. Sir Walter Haliburton,—Lord Haliburton. Extinct in 1506.
1444 71. Hugh Douglas, (fourth ſon of James, 7th Earl of Douglas),—Earl of Ormond. Attainted and beheaded in 1555.
—— 72. John Douglas (fifth ſon of James, 7th Earl of Douglas), —Lord Balvenie. Attainted and beheaded in 1555.
1445. 73. Sir William Crichton,—Lord Crichton of Crichton. Forfeited in 1483.
—— 74. Sir Duncan Campbell,—Lord Campbell. See 1457.
—— 75. Patrick Graham,—Lord Graham. See 1504.
—— 76. Laurence Abernethy,—Lord Saltoun, to him and his heirs-male. In 1463, William, 2d Lord Saltoun, made a ſurrender of his patent of Peerage to the King, who gave him a new one, with the former precedence, and with a limitation of the honours to his heirs whatſoever. In 1696, the honours went by an heir-female to Fraſer of Philorth.
—— 77. Sir James Hamilton,—Lord Hamilton of Hamilton, in Lanerkſhire. See 1503.
1447. 78. Sir Allan Cathcart,—Lord Cathcart.
1449. 79. Alexander Gordon, Lord Gordon,—Earl of Huntly. See 1699.
1450. 80. Sir William de Keith,—Lord Keith. See 1455.
—— 81. Alexander Cunningham,—Lord Cunningham of Kilmaurs, in Ayrſhire. See 1488.
—— 82. George Crichton, (ſon to the Lord Chancellor Crichton), —Earl of Caithneſs. Extinct in 1455.
—— 83. Sir Gilbert Kennedy,—Lord Kennedy of Caſſillis. See 1509.
—— 84. Sir William Monypenny,—Lord Monypenny. Extinct in 1495.
1451. 85. Sir Robert Fleming,—Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld. See 1606.
—— 86. Alexander Stewart, (ſecond ſon to the King),—Duke of Albany. Extinct in 1536.
1452. 87. John Stewart, (third ſon to the King),—Earl of Mar. Murdered in 1476, and then extinct.
—— 88. William Hay, Lord Hay,—Earl of Errol. Gilbert, 11th Earl of Errol, having no heirs of his own body, made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King, and obtained a new patent in 1674, with his former precedence, and a limitation of his honours in favour of his neareſt kinſman, Sir George Hay of Killour, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his heirs-female.
—— 89. Sir James Livingſtone,—Lord Livingſtone of Calendar, in Stirlingſhire. See 1600.
1453. 90. Sir John Stewart,—Lord Darnley. See 1470.

1453.

Year. N°

1453. 91. Adam Hepburn,—Lord Hales. See 1488.

—— 92. Sir Robert Boyd,—Lord Boyd. Forfeited in 1469. Reſtored in 1482.

—— 93. Sir Robert Lyle,—Lord Lyle. Heirs-male extinct in the 4th Lord.

—— 94. John Stewart,—Lord Lorn. Extinct.

1455. 95. William Keith, Lord Keith,—Earl Mariſchal. Forfeited in 1715.

1456. 96. William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney,—Earl of Caithneſs; with limitation of this laſt Earldom to his ſon William, by his ſecond wife.

—— 97. Andrew Stewart,—Lord Evandale. Andrew, 3d Lord Evandale, with the King's conſent, changed his title for that of Ochiltree, which he got confirmed by act of Parliament, in 1543. Andrew, 4th Lord Ochiltree, ſold his title to his couſin, Sir James Stewart of Killith, and was, in 1619, created Lord Caſtleſtewart, in Ireland, where his deſcendants ſtill inherit that honour. William, (grandſon of the above Sir James Stewart), 2d Lord Ochiltree of this family, died unmarried in 1675. The title is ſuppoſed to appertain to the Lord Caſtleſtewart.

1457. 98. George Leſlie, Lord Leſlie,—Earl of Rothes. See 1680.

—— 99. James Douglas,—Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour, and Earl of Morton. Forfeited in 1481. Reſtored in 1485.

—— 100. Sir John Stewart of Balveny in Banff-ſhire, (uterine brother to the King),—Earl of Athol. Extinct in 1594. See 1596.

—— 101. Colin Campbell, Lord Campbell,—Earl of Argyle. See 1641.

1458. 102. Sir Laurence Oliphant of Aberdelgy,—Lord Oliphant. Extinct in 1751.

King James III.

1468. 103. Thomas Boyd, (eldeſt ſon to Robert, Lord Boyd),—Earl of Arran. Forfeited in 1469.

1469. 104. Sir James Stewart,—Lord Auchterhouſe, and Earl of Buchan, to him and his heirs whatever An heir-female carried this Peerage to a branch of the Douglas family; and from them it went, in like manner, to the Erſkine family, who now poſſeſs it.

1470. 105. John Stewart, Lord Darnley,—Earl of Lenox, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lenox. Forfeited in 1542. Reſtored in 1563. See 1581.

1471. 106. John de Carlyle,—Lord Carlyle of Torthorald, in Dumfries-ſhire. William, eldeſt ſon of Michael, 4th Lord Carlyle, left iſſue one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir James Douglas of Parkhead On the death of her grandfather Michael, Lord Carlyle, in 1580, a diſpute aroſe, about the ſucceſſion to the honours, between

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tween Michael, ſecond ſon of the laſt Lord Carlyle, and Sir James Douglas, who claimed in right of his mother, the ſaid Elizabeth; when, after a long and expenſive law-ſuit, they were adjudged to Sir James Douglas. His ſon William, Lord Carlyle, died without iſſue; and the honours have never been claimed ſince his death.

1473. 107. Sir Alexander Home,—Lord Home. Forfeited in 1516. Reſtored in 1521. See 1604.

1478. 108. Alexander Stewart, Duke of Albany,—Earl of March. Extinct in 1536.

1480. 109. Alexander Stewart, ſecond ſon to the King,—Lord Brechen and Navar, Earl of Ardmannach, and Marquis of Ormond. See 1488.

1485. 110. Sir Robert Crichton,—Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. See 1619.

1486. 111. Sir John Ramſay,—Lord Bothwell. Forfeited in 1488.

1487. 112. John Hay,—Lord Hay, of Yeſter, in Haddingtonſhire. See 1646.

—— 113. Sir John Drummond,—Lord Drummond. See 1605.

—— 114 Sir William Ruthven,—Lord Ruthven. See 1581.

1488. 115. May 4. David Lindſay, Earl of Crawford,—Duke of Montroſe. Forfeited in June the ſame year. Reſtored fully to the honours of Crawford in 1489; but allowed as Duke of Montroſe for life only. The Dukedom extinct in 1494.

—— 116. Alexander Cunningham, Lord Cunningham of Kilmaurs, —Earl of Glencairn.

—— 117. Alexander Stuart, (ſecond ſon to the King), Marquis of Ormond,—Duke of Roſs, (*afterwards* Archbiſhop of St Andrew's). Extinct in 1503.

—— 118. John Stuart, (third ſon to the King),—Earl of Mar. Extinct.

King JAMES IV.

—— 119. Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales,—Earl of Bothwell. See 1467.

—— 120. Henry St Clair,—Lord Sinclair. John St Clair, eldeſt ſon of Sir John St Clair of Herdmanſtoun, married Catharine, daughter and heireſs of John 6th Lord Sinclair, which Lord Sinclair made a ſurrender of his patent of Peerage to King Charles II. in 1677, and obtained a new one, with the former precedence, and with a limitation of the honours as follows: to Henry St Clair, grandſon of the ſaid Lord Sinclair, and eldeſt ſon of John St Clair, fiar of Herdmanſtoun, by Catharine his wife, daughter of the ſaid Lord, and the heirs-male of his body; remainder to John St Clair, brother to the ſaid Henry, and the heirs-male of his body; remainder to Robert, George, and Matthew St Clairs, brothers of the ſaid John, fiar of Herdmanſtoun, and the heirs-male of their bodies reſpectively and ſucceſſively. In conſe-

quence

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quence of the above limitation, Charles St Clair of Herdmanſtoun, in Haddingtonſhire, Eſq; a deſcendant of Matthew St Clair, Eſq; being the heir-male of this family, gave in his claim for the title of Sinclair to the Houſe of Peers; and having proved his deſcent, the honours were unanimouſly allowed him in 1782.

1488. 121. Sir John Semple,—Lord Semple, and his heirs whatſoever.

1489. 122. Sir John Roſs,—Lord Roſs of Halkhead. Extinct in 1754.

1491. 123. Sir John Ogilvie of Lintrethan,—Lord Ogilvie of Airley. See 1639.

1493. 124. Sir Herbert Herris,—Lord Herris of Terreagles. Heirs general. Merged in Nithſdale. See 1566.

1501. 125. James Stewart, (natural ſon to the King),—Earl of Murray Extinct in 1544.

1503. 126. James Hamilton, Lord Hamilton,—Earl of Arran. Forfeited in 1570. Reſtored again in 1585. See 1599.

—— 127. Hugh Montgomery, Lord Montgomery,—Earl of Eglintoun. Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglintoun, fearing leſt the honours of his family would, at his death, become extinct, made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King in 1603, and obtained a new patent, with his former precedency, and a limitation of the Peerage, on failure of iſſue of his own body, to Alexander Seton, ſecond ſon of Robert Earl of Wintoun, and the Lady Margaret Montgomery his wife, aunt to the ſaid Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and his heirs-male. He ſucceeded accordingly in 1612.

1504. 128. William Graham, Lord Graham,—Earl of Montroſe. See 1644.

1509. 129. David Kennedy, Lord Kennedy,—Earl of Caſſillis.

—— 130. Sir Alexander Elphinſton,—Lord Elphinſton.

King James V.

1528. 131. Henry Stewart, (ſecond ſon of the Lord Evandale),—Lord Methven of Methven, in Perthſhire. He was third huſband to Margaret, Queen Dowager of King James IV. (Her ſecond huſband was the Earl of Angus). By her he had no ſurviving iſſue. His ſon Henry, 2d Lord Methven, (by a ſecond marriage), was killed at Broughton by a cannon ſhot from the caſtle of Edinburgh in 1572, when the title became extinct.

1536. 132. Robert Boyd,—Lord Boyd. See 1661. This was a new grant of the eſtate and honours of his uncle James Lord Boyd, who died in 1484. See 1482.

1540. 133. Prince Robert Stuart, ſecond ſon to the King,—Earl of Fife and Menteith, and Duke of Albany. He died the year following, and the titles reverted to the Crown.

Queen Mary.

1558. 134. Robert Douglas, (ſon of the Laird of Lochleven),—Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife Chriſtian, grand-daugh-

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ter of John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. Mary, only child of the ſecond Earl of this family, married Sir James Erſkine, (eldeſt ſon to John, Earl of Mar, by his ſecond wife); upon which marriage, the ſucceſſion to the Earldom of Buchan, which before had been to heirs-general, was, by patent under the Great Seal, limited to the ſaid Sir James Erſkine, and his heirs-male.

1562. 135. James Stewart, (natural ſon of King James V.),—Earl of Murray. Killed at Linlithgow, January 23. 1570. His eldeſt daughter Margaret married James Stewart, Lord Doun.

1563. 136. Sir James Sandilands,—Lord Torphichen.

1565. 137. Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, (eldeſt ſon of Matthew, Earl of Lenox),—Lord Ardmannach, and Earl of Roſs. He afterwards became ſecond huſband to the Queen, and was father of King James VI. *.

1566. 138. Sir John Maxwell,—(ſecond ſon of the Lord Maxwell), Lord Herries, in right of his wife Agnes, daughter and heir of William Herries, 4th Lord Herries. Merged in Nithiſdale.

1567. 139. James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell,—Duke of Orkney, (third huſband to the Queen). Forfeited the ſame year, and died in exile in 1577 without iſſue.

King James VI.

1579. 140. Robert Stewart, Earl of Lenox,—Lord Dunbar and Earl of March; having then made a reſignation of all his other honours to his nephew Eſme Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny, and dying in 1586, theſe new titles became extinct.

1581. 141. James Stewart,—Lord Hamilton, Aberbrothwick, and Bothwellhaugh, and Earl of Arran. He was the upſtart favourite of the King, and moſt juſtly ſtripped of all his honours in 1585.

—— 142. Eſme Stewart, Earl of Lenox and March,—Duke of Lenox. Extinct in 1672.

—— 143. William Ruthven, Lord Ruthven,—Earl of Gowrie, in Perthſhire. Forfeited in 1584. Reſtored in 1587. Forfeited again in 1600.

—— 144. Robert Stewart of Strathdon, (natural ſon of King James V.),—Earl of Orkney. Patrick the ſecond Earl attainted and beheaded in 1614.

—— 145. Robert Maxwell, Lord Maxwell,—Earl of Nithiſdale. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 146. Sir James Stewart, Knt.—Lord Doun. See 1482.

1582. 147. James, Lord Doun,—Earl of Moray, in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of James Stewart, Earl of Moray.

* It was deſigned to have created him Duke of Orkney, but this honour does not appear to have taken place.

1583.

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1583. 148. Francis Stewart, (ſon of John, Prior of Coldingham, natural ſon of King James V.),—Lord Hales, and Earl of Bothwell. Forfeited in 1591. Reſtored again. Suppoſed to be extinct.

1584. 149. Andrew Keith, (ſon to the Earl Mariſchal),—Lord Keith of Dingwall. Extinct in 1589.

1587. 150. Robert Keith, (ſon of William, 4th Earl of Mariſchal),—Lord Altree. Extinct in 1612.

1590. 151. Sir Alexander Lindſay, (ſecond ſon of David, 8th Earl of Crawford),—Lord Spynie. Suppoſed to be extinct.

—— 152. Sir John Maitland, Knt,—Lord Maitland of Thirleſtane in Berwickſhire. See 1616.

1591. 153. Lord Claud Hamilton, (third ſon of the Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran, *&c.*),—Lord Paiſley, in Renfrewſhire. See 1606.

—— 154. Alexander Seton, (third ſon of George, 3d Lord Seton),—Lord Fyvie and Urquhart, in Aberdeenſhire; to him and his heirs-male; whom failing, to Sir John Seton of Barns, his immediate elder brother, and his heirs-male. See 1605.

—— 155. Mark Ker,—Lord Newbattle, in Edinburghſhire. See 1606.

1596. 156. John Stewart, Lord Innermeath,—Earl of Athol, in Perthſhire, in right of his wife Mary, daughter and heir of John 5th Earl of Athol. An heir-female of this family carried the titles to the family of Murray, Earl of Tullibardin. See 1629.

1599. 157. George Gordon, Earl of Huntly,—Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmore, Gartley, and Kincardine, Viſcount Inverneſs, Earl of Enzie, and Marquis of Huntly. See 1684.

—— 158. Lord John Hamilton, (ſecond ſon of the Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran, *&c.*),—Marquis of Hamilton. See 1643.

1600. 159. Prince Charles, (ſecond ſon to the King),—Lord of Ardmannock, Earl of Roſs, Marquis of Ormond, and Duke of Albany, *afterwards* King Charles I.

—— 160. Alexander Livingſtone, Lord Livingſtone,—Earl of Linlithgow. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 161. Robert Seton, Lord Seton,—Lord Tranent, and Earl of Wintoun. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 162. Sir Patrick Leſlie, (ſecond ſon of Andrew Earl of Rothes),—Lord Lindores, in Fifeſhire, to him and his heirs-male whatſoever.

1601. 163. Sir Hugh Campbell,—Lord Loudoun, in Ayrſhire, to him and his heirs whatſoever. See 1633.

1603. 164. Sir Thomas Erſkine, Knt.—Lord Dirleton of Dirleton, in Haddingtonſhire. See 1606.

—— 165. Edward Bruce,—Lord Kinloſs. See 1633.

—— 166. Sir Robert Ker,—Lord Roxburgh. See 1616.

—— 167. Sir James Elphinſton of Barnton, (third ſon of Robert Lord

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Lord Elphinſtone),—Lord Balmerino, in Fifeſhire. Forfeited in 1745.

1604. 168. John Erſkine, Earl of Mar,—Lord Cardroſs, in Stirlingſhire, with power to aſſign this honour to any of his ſons; he accordingly gave it to his third ſon Henry. This title merged into Buchan in 1695.

—— 169. James Hamilton, (eldeſt ſon to the Lord Paiſley),—Lord Abercorn, in Linlithgowſhire.

—— 170. Sir John Murray,—Lord Murray of Tullibardin, in Perthſhire. See 1606.

—— 171. Alexander Home, Lord Home,—Lord Dunglaſs, and Earl of Home, in Berwickſhire, to him and his heirs-male whatſoever.

1605. 172. Sir David Murray of Goſpertie, Knt.—Lord Scoon. In 1616, Lord Scoon made a ſurrender of his Peerage to his Majeſty, and obtained a new patent with divers limitations. See 1622.

—— 173. James Drummond, Lord Drummond,—Earl of Perth, to him and his heirs-male whatever.

—— 174. Alexander Seton, Lord Fyvie,—Earl of Dunfermline, in Fifeſhire. Forfeited in 1690.

—— 175. George Hume,—Lord Hume of Berwick, (in England), Earl of Dunbar, to him and his heirs-male whatſoever.

1606. 176. Sir Walter Scot,—Lord Scot of Buccleugh, in Roxburghſhire. See 1619.

—— 177. Thomas Lord Dirleton,—Viſcount Fenton, to him and his heirs-male whatever. See 1619.

—— 178. John Fleming, Lord Fleming,—Lord Cumbernauld, and Earl of Wigton. Suppoſed to be extinct.

—— 179. Sir John Ramſay,—Viſcount Haddington, (Earl of Holderneſſe, in England). Extinct in 1625.

—— 180. Patrick Lyon, Lord Glamis,—Lord Lyon, and Earl of Kinghorn, in Fifeſhire. Patrick, 2d Earl of Kinghorn, with conſent of King Charles II. changed his title to Strathmore.

—— 181. James Hamilton, Lord Paiſley and Abercorn,—Lord Hamilton, Mountcaſtle, and Kilpatrick, and Earl of Abercorn.

—— 182. John Murray, Lord Murray of Tullibardin,—Earl of Tullibardin, in Perthſhire. See 1628 and 1629.

—— 183. Mark Ker, Lord Newbattle,—Earl of Lothian. Robert, 2d Earl of Lothian, having no heirs-male of his own body, made over his eſtate and titles to his eldeſt daughter Anne, who married William Ker, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Ker, Knt, *afterwards* Earl of Ancrum. See 1631.

—— 184. Walter Stewart,—Lord Blantyre.

1607. 185. Sir Michael Balfour,—Lord Burleigh, in Kinroſs-ſhire, to him and his heirs whatſoever.

—— 186. Sir Alexander Stewart, Knt,—Lord Gairlies, in Wigtonſhire. See 1623.

1607.

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1607. 187. James Drummond, (ſecond ſon of Lord Drummond),—Lord Madderty, in Perthſhire. Merged in Strathallan.

—— 188. James Elphinſton, (ſecond ſon to James Lord Balmerino),—Lord Coupar, in Perthſhire. This title merged in Balmerino in 1669.

—— 189. John Bothwell,—Lord Holyroodhouſe, to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs-male of his father's (Adam, Biſhop of Orkney) body. Suppoſed to be extinct.

—— 190. Sir Richard Preſton of Craigmiller, Knt,—Lord Dingwall, (*afterwards* Earl of Deſmond, in Ireland), and the heirs of his body. His daughter and heir carried this title into the family of Butler, Duke of Ormond, by whom it was forfeited in 1715.

—— 191. John Stewart, ſecond ſon of Robert Earl of Orkney,—Lord Kinclaven, in Perthſhire. See 1633.

1608. 192. James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton,—Lord Aberbrothwick, in Forfarſhire. See 1643.

1609. 193. Sir James Hay,—Lord Hay of Bewlie, (Earl of Carliſle, in England). Extinct 1660.

—— 194. Sir James Colvill,—Lord Colvill of Culroſs, in Perthſhire.

—— 195. Sir James Douglas of Parkhead,—Lord Carliſle of Torthorald, in Dumfries-ſhire. The 2d Lord Carliſle of this family left no iſſue. See 1471.

—— 196. Frederick Stewart,—Lord Pittenweem, in Fifeſhire. Extinct in him.

—— 197. Kenneth Mackenzie,—Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, in Roſsſhire. See 1624.

—— 198. Sir William Cranſtoun,—Lord Cranſtoun of Creling, in Roxburghſhire.

1611. 199. Henry Stewart, (ſecond ſon to the Lord Doun),—Lord St Colme of Inch-Colme, in Fifeſhire. Extinct in his ſon, the 2d Lord.

1613. 200. Sir Thomas Hamilton,—Lord Binning and Byres. See 1619.

1614. 201. Michael Balfour, Lord Burleigh,—Lord Kilwinning.

1615. 202. Sir James Erſkine,—Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, the Lady Mary Douglas, who, in 1625, reſigned the Earldom and titles of Buchan in favour of Sir James Erſkine and herſelf, and the longeſt liver of them two, in liferent, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to Sir James's heirs-male whatever; which was the ſame year confirmed by the King, November 25. 1625 William 3d Earl of Buchan, of the Erſkine family, having no iſſue, made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King, who, on the 8th of April 1677, reſtored it to him, with limitations to the heirs-male of his own body; whom failing, to his couſin Henry Lord Cardroſs, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to the ſaid Lord Cardroſs's brothers, William, John, and Charles, and their heirs-male

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male ſucceſſively; whom failing, to William Erſkine, cup-bearer to his Majeſty, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to Charles Erſkine, and his brother John, and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, to his neareſt heirs-male whatever. See 1558.

1616. 203. Robert Ker, Lord Roxburgh,—Lord Ceſsford and Caverſton, and Earl of Roxburgh, to his heirs whatſoever of entail. Robert Earl of Roxburgh got a charter from under the Great Seal, dated Auguſt 18. 1618, confirming to him divers lands and baronies, and a farther limitation of his honours, failing the iſſue-male of his own body, viz. to John Earl of Perth, and the iſſue-male of his body by his wife Lady Jean Ker; whom failing, to the heirs and aſſignees of the ſaid Robert Earl of Roxburgh. See 1707.

—— 204. John Maitland, Lord Maitland of Thirleſtane,—Viſcount Maitland of Lauderdale. See 1624.

—— 205. David Carnegie,—Lord Carnegie of Kinnaird, in Forfarſhire. See 1633.

—— 206. Robert Melvill,—Lord Melvill of Melvill, in Fifeſhire, to him and his heirs-male; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his elder brother John, and his heirs-male. Forfeited in 1683. Reſtored in 1689. See 1690.

—— 207. Sir Walter Ogilvie,—Lord Ogilvie of Deſkford, in Banffſhire. See 1638.

1618. 208. Sir George Ramſay,—Lord Ramſay of Melroſs, in Roxburghſhire. In 1619, with the King's conſent, he changed his title to Dalhouſie, in Edinburghſhire, inſtead of Melroſs. See 1633.

1619. 209. Thomas Erſkine, Viſcount Fenton,—Earl of Kellie.

—— 210. Walter Scot, Lord Scot,—Earl of Buccleugh, to his heirs whatſoever.

—— 211. Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning and Byres,—Earl of Melroſs. This title he got changed ſoon after to Haddinton.

1620. 212. Sir Henry Carey, Knt,—Viſcount Falkland, in Fifeſhire.

—— 213. Sir Henry Conſtable,—Viſcount Dunbar, in Haddingtonſhire. Extinct in William the 4th Viſcount.

1622. 214. Sir Andrew Ker,—Lord Jedburgh, in Roxburghſhire, to him and his heirs-male. He made a ſurrender of his Peerages, and got a new patent, with a limitation of the honours, on default of his iſſue-male, on his heirs of entail. Merged in Lothian.

—— 215. David Murray, Lord Scoon,—Viſcount Stormont, in Perthſhire, to him and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his heirs-male whatſoever.

—— 216. James Campbell, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Argyle),—Lord Kintyre. See 1642.

—— 217. William Crichton, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar,—Viſcount Ayr. See 1633.

1623. 218. Alexander Stewart, Lord Gairlies,—Earl of Galloway.

1624.

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1624. 219. John Murray, of Cockpool,—Lord Cockpool and Lochmaben, Viſcount Annan, and Earl of Annandale. Extinct in 1658.

1624. 220. John Maitland, Viſcount Maitland,—Earl of Lauderdale, in Berwickſhire. See 1672.

—— 221 Kenneth Mackenzie *, Lord Mackenzie of Kintail,—Viſcount Fortroſe, and Earl of Seaforth, in Roſsſhire. Forfeited in 1715.

King CHARLES I.

1625. 222. Sir John Gordon, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Huntly),—Lord Aboyne and Viſcount Meldrum. Extinct in him in 1631.

1626. 223. George Hay,—Lord Hay of Kinfauns, and Viſcount Duplin. See 1633.

1627. 224. Sir Archibald Napier,—Lord Napier of Merchiſton, in Edinburghſhire, to him and the heirs-male of his own body. Archibald, 3d Lord Napier, having no heirs-male of his own body, made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King, April 3. 1677, and got a new patent, limiting the honours to his heirs male or female.

—— 225. Sir Thomas Fairfax,—Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

—— 226. Sir Edward Barret, Bart,—Lord Newburgh, in Fifeſhire. Extinct in him.

1628. 227. Donald Mackay,—Lord Reay.

—— 228. Dame Elizabeth Beaumont,—Baroneſs Cramond, in Edinburghſhire, for life; and the dignity of Lord Cramond as aforeſaid, to her ſon Sir Thomas Richardſon, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his father Sir Thomas Richardſon, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common Pleas in England, and his heirs-male. Suppoſed to be extinct.

—— 229. William Murray, Earl of Tullibardin,——Made a ſurrender of his Peerage, and obtained a new patent, with the former precedence, limiting the honours to him for life, and on his death, to his brother Patrick, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his heirs-male †.

—— 230. Sir John Wemyſs, Bart,—Lord Wemyſs of Elcho, in Perthſhire. See 1633.

—— 231. John Stewart,—Lord Stewart of Traquair, in Peeblesſhire. See 1633.

* Kenneth Mackenzie, grandſon to the attainted Earl of Seaforth, was, in 1766, created Baron Ardelve, in the county of Wicklow, and Viſcount Fortroſe, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, in 1771, was advanced to be Earl of Seaforth, of the ſame kingdom. He died in 1781, and the title became extinct.

† The reaſon of this ſurrender and new patent was, John, only ſon of William Earl of Tullibardin, was to ſucceed to the title of Athol, and the Earl wanted to make two diſtinct families. The title of Tullibardin returned to the Earl of Athol on the death of Earl Patrick's ſon.

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1628. 232. Sir William Douglas,—Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, in Roxburghſhire, and Viſcount Drumlanrig, in the county of Dumfries. See 1638.

—— 233. Robert Dalzell,—Lord Dalzell. See 1639.

—— 234. Sir Walter Aſton,—Lord Aſton of Forfar.

1629. 235. John Murray, Lord Murray, (only ſon of William Earl of Tullibardin),—Earl of Athol, in right of his mother Dorothea, eldeſt daughter of John Stewart, 5th Earl of Athol See 1676

1631. 236. July 31. William Ker, Eſq; (eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Ker, Knt, *afterwards* Earl of Ancrum),—Lord Newbattle, in Edinburghſhire; and,

—— 237. Oct. 31. Earl of Lothian. Both theſe titles were conferred on him in right of his wife Anne, eldeſt daughter of William, Earl of Lothian See 1606 and 1701.

1632. 238. William Graham,—Lord Kinpont and Earl of Airth, with precedency from 1428. Theſe titles were given him in lieu of the Earldom of Menteith, which, on trial, was found not to belong to him. This peerage is ſuppoſed to have been granted to heirs-general.

1633. 239. John Campbell, (huſband to Margaret Campbell, Baroneſs Loudoun),—Lord Mauchlane, and Earl of Loudoun, both in Ayrſhire, and to his heirs male or female.

—— 240. William Viſcount Drumlanrig,—Earl of Queenſberry, in Dumfries-ſhire. See 1682.

—— 241. Sir William Alexander, Bart,—Lord Alexander of Tullibody, in Clackmannanſhire, Viſcount Canada, and Earl of Stirling. Extinct in 1739.

—— 242. William Douglas, Earl of Angus,—Marquis of Douglas. See 1703. On the death of Archibald Duke of Douglas in 1761, the Earldom of Angus is ſuppoſed to devolve on Archibald Douglas, Eſq; only ſurviving ſon of Lady Jean Douglas, (by her huſband Sir John Stuart, Bart), only ſiſter of the ſaid Duke of Douglas; but he has not yet aſſumed the title. The title of Marquis of Douglas went to the Duke of Hamilton. See 1646 and 1660.

—— 243. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Bart,—Lord Lochinvar, and Viſcount Kenmure, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 244. George Hay, Viſcount Dupplin,—Earl of Kinnoul, in Perthſhire, to him and his heirs-male whatſoever.

—— 245. Sir Robert Maclellan, Bart,—Lord Kirkcudbright.

—— 246. William Crichton, Viſcount Ayr,—Lord Cumnock, and Earl of Dumfries, to him and his heirs-male. In 1690, William, 2d Earl of Dumfries, made a ſurrender of his patent to the King, and got a new one, limiting his honours to his heirs male or female.

—— 247. Sir James Livingſtone, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Linlithgow),—Lord Livingſtone of Almond. See 1639.

1633.

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1633. 248. Andrew Fraſer,—Lord Fraſer. Extinct in Charles, the 4th Lord, in 1716.

—— 249. James Johnſtone,—Lord Johnſtone of Lochwood, in Dumfriesſhire. See 1643.

—— 250. Thomas Bruce, Lord Kinloſs,—Earl of Elgin.

—— 251. David Carnegie, Lord Carnegie,—Earl of Southeſk. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 252. John Stewart, Lord Stewart,—Lord Linton and Caverſton, and Earl of Traquair, in Peeblesſhire.

—— 253. Sir Robert Ker,—Lord Ker of Niſbit, Long Newton, and Dolphinton, and Earl of Ancrum, with remainder to his ſecond ſon, Charles, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his heirs-male whatſoever. Merged in Lothian.

—— 254. Sir William Douglas of Spot, Knt,—Viſcount Belhaven, in Haddingtonſhire. Extinct in 1639.

—— 255. Alexander Forbes,—Lord Forbes of Pitſligo. Forfeited in 1745.

—— 256. John Wemyſs, Lord Wemyſs of Elcho,—Lord Methill and Earl of Wemyſs, both in Fifeſhire. David, 2d Earl of Wemyſs, made a ſurrender of his Peerage, and got a new patent, Auguſt 3. 1672, with a limitation of his honours to his ſecond daughter, the Lady Margaret Wemyſs, and her heirs-male; whom failing, to his heirs of entail.

—— 257. Sir David Lindſay,—Lord Lindſay of Balcarras, in Fifeſhire. See 1651.

—— 258. William Ramſay, Lord Ramſay,—Lord Carrington and Earl of Dalhouſie, both in Edinburghſhire.

—— 259. Sir George Forreſter,—Lord Forreſter of Corſtorphin, in Edinburghſhire, to his heirs whatever. He made a ſurrender of his Peerage, and obtained a new patent in 1650, with his former precedence, and a limitation of his honours to his daughter Jean, and her huſband James Baillie, Eſq; and the iſſue of their bodies reſpectively; whom failing, to the neareſt lawful heir-male of the ſaid James Baillie.

—— 260. John Stewart, Lord Kinclaven,—Earl of Carrick. Extinct in 1652.

—— 261. John Lindſay, Lord Lindſay of Byres,—Earl of Lindſay. Merged in Crawford in 1650.

—— 262. Sir James Douglas,—Lord Mordington, to him and the heirs of his body, with precedence of the Lord Oliphant.

—— 263. Sir James Maxwell,—Lord Innerwick, in Haddingtonſhire. See 1646.

1638. 264. James Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie of Deſkford,—Earl of Finlater. He made a ſurrender of his Peerage, and got a new patent from K. Charles I. with his former precedence, and a limitation of his honours to his daughter, Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, and her huſband, Sir Patrick Ogilvie, and their heirs.

Year. N°

1639. 265. Lord William Hamilton, (ſecond ſon of James Marquis of Hamilton),—Lord Machanſhire and Polmont, and Earl of Lanerk. Merged in Hamilton in 1649. Extinct in 1652.

—— 266. James Ogilvie, Lord Ogilvie of Airly,—Earl of Airly, in Forfarſhire. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 267. Sir John Carnegie of Ethie,—Lord Lour. See 1647.

—— 268. Sir John Hamilton,—Lord Bargeny, in Ayrſhire. Extinct in James, the 4th Lord.

—— 269. Robert Dalzell, Lord Dalzell,—Earl of Carnwath. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 270. Patrick Ruthven,—Lord Ruthven of Ettrick, in Selkirkſhire. See 1642.

—— 271. James Livingſtone, Lord Livingſtone of Almond,—Earl of Calendar, in Stirlingſhire. This Earl having no heirs of his own body, made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King, who reſtored it to him again, October 6. 1641, with a limitation of the honours to him, and the heirs-male of his own body; whom failing, to Alexander, ſecond ſon of Alexander Earl of Linlithgow, and divers other remainders. Merged in Linlithgow in 1695. Forfeited in 1715.

1641. 272. Sir Alexander Leſlie,—Lord Balgony and Earl of Leven, both in Fifeſhire, to him and his heirs whatever.

—— 273. Sir John Scrymgeour,—Lord Scrymgeour and Viſcount Dudhope, in Forfarſhire. See 1661.

—— 274. Sir Robert Arbuthnott,—Lord Inverbervie and Viſcount Arbuthnott.

—— 275. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle,—Marquis of Argyle. Forfeited in 1661. Reſtored as Earl of Argyle in 1663. Forfeited again in 1680. Reſtored again in 1689. See 1701.

—— 276. Sir Andrew Murray,—Lord Balvaird, in Fifeſhire. Merged in Stormont, in 1658. He made a ſurrender of his honours to the King, and obtained a new patent, Auguſt 22. 1666, with his former precedence. In it he is ſtyled Lord Balvaird, Cockpool, and Lochmaben, and Viſcount Stormont, to him and his heirs-male; whom failing, to divers perſons, and their heirs-male reſpectively.

1642. 277. Patrick Ruthven, Lord Ruthven of Ettrick,—Earl of Forth. Extinct in 1651.

—— 278. James Campbell, Lord Kintyre,—Lord Lundie and Earl of Irwin, in Ayrſhire. Extinct before 1660.

—— 279. James King,—Lord Eythen. Extinct in him.

—— 280 Sir James Crichton,—Viſcount Frendraught, in Aberdeenſhire. Forfeited in 1690.

—— 281. Sir George Ogilvie, of Banff, Bart,—Lord Ogilvie of Banff.

1643 282. James Johnſtone, Lord Johnſtone,—Earl of Hartfield, in Dumfries-ſhire. See 1664.

1643.

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1643. 283. James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton,—Marquis of Clydesdale and Duke of Hamilton, in Lanerkshire, to him and the heirs-male of his body; and in default of such issue, to his brother William, Earl of Lanerk, and his heirs-male; and in default of such issue, to the eldest daughter of the said James, Duke of Hamilton, and the heirs-male of her body; and in default of such issue, to the heirs whatsoever of the said James's body.

—— 284. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart,—Lord Elibank.

1644. 285 James Graham, Earl of Airth,—Earl of Menteith. At present dormant, but supposed not to be extinct.

—— 286. James Graham, Earl of Montrose,—Marquis of Montrose. See 1707.

1645. 287. Sir James Galloway, Bart,—Lord Dunkeld, in Perthshire. Forfeited in 1690.

1646. 288. William Murray,—Lord Huntingtower, in Perthshire, and Earl of Dysart, in Fifeshire. Extinct in him.

—— 289. Patrick Maule *,—Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, and Earl of Panmure, all in Forfarshire. Forfeited in 1715. Extinct in 1782.

—— 290. Lord William Douglas, (second son of William Marquis of Douglas),—Lord Dair and Shortcleugh, and Earl of Selkirk. He became afterwards Duke of Hamilton, in right of his wife, and made a surrender of this Peerage to the King, who gave him a new patent, with the former precedence, and a limitation of the honours, after his decease, to his second son Charles, and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his sons John, George, Basil, and Archibald, respectively, and their heirs-male.

—— 291. James Lord Innerwick,—Lord Elbottle, and Earl of Dirleton, in the county of Haddington. Extinct in him.

—— 292. John Hay, Lord Hay of Yester,—Earl of Tweeddale. See 1694.

1647. 293. John Carnegie, Lord Lour,—Lord Inglismadie, and Earl of Ethie. Soon after, with the King's consent, he changed his title to Lord Rosehill, and Earl of Northesk.

1647. 294. Sir James Livingstone,—Viscount Newburgh, in Fifeshire, to him and the heirs of his body. See 1660.

—— 295. Sir James Sandilands of St Monance,—Lord Abercrombie, in Fifeshire. Extinct in James, the 2d Lord.

—— 296. Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill,—Lord Belhaven and Stenton, in Haddingtonshire. He having no heirs-male, made a surrender of his Peerage to the King, and 1675, he obtained a new patent, limiting the honours to Sir

* William Maule, nephew and heir of the attainted Earl of Panmure, was, in 1743, created Baron and Viscount Maule of Whitechurch, in the county of Waterford, and Earl Panmure of Forth, in the county of Wexford, in the kingdom of Ireland, with remainder, in default of his issue-male, to his brother, John Maule, Esq; Extinct in 1782.

John

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John Hamilton of Beil, Bart, (who had married his eldeſt grand-daughter Margaret), and his heirs-male.

1647. 297. Sir Edward Bruce, Bart,—Lord Bruce of Torry, in Fifeſhire, and Earl of Kincardine, in Clackmannanſhire, to him and his heirs-male. Merged in Elgin, in 1747.

—— 298. Alexander Falconer,—Lord Falconer of Halkerton, in Kincardineſhire. Merged in Kintore, in 1779.

—— 299. Sir William Cochrane,—Lord Cochrane See 1669.

—— 300. Sir James Carmichael, Bart,—Lord Carmichael of Carmichael, in Lanerkſhire. See 1701.

King CHARLES II.

1650. 301. Sir Alexander Seton, Knt, (ſecond ſon of George, ſecond Earl of Wintoun),—Viſcount Kingſton. Extinct in 1726

—— 302. Alexander Sutherland,—Lord Duffus. Forfeited in 1715.

1651. 303. Robert Colvill,—Lord Colvill of Ochiltree. Extinct.

—— 304. Alexander Lord Lindſay of Balcarras,—Earl of Balcarras, in Fifeſhire.

—— 305. Sir Andrew Rollo, Knt,—Lord Rollo of Duncrub, in Perthſhire.

—— 306. Archibald Douglas, Marquis of Douglas,—Lord Bothwell and Hartſide, and Earl of Forfar and Ormond, and his heirs-male by the Lady Jean Wemyſs, his ſecond wife. His ſon Archibald, Earl of Forfar, ſurrendered his Peerage to the King, and got a new patent with his former precedence, in 1661, and in it he is ſtyled Earl of Forfar, and Lord Windale and Hartſide. Extinct in 1715.

—— 307. Sir James Macgill,—Lord Macgill of Couſland, and Viſcount Oxenfurd. Extinct in 1706.

—— 308. Sir Thomas Ruthven,—Lord Ruthven of Freeland, in Perthſhire, to him and his heirs whatever.

1660. 309. David Leſlie,—Lord Newark, in Fifeſhire, and his heirs.

—— 310. Walter Scot, (huſband to the Counteſs of Buccleugh),—Earl of Tarras, for life.

—— 311. Lord Charles Gordon, (ſecond ſon to the Marquis of Huntly),—Lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet, both in Banffſhire, and Earl of Aboyne, in Aberdeenſhire.

—— 312. Æneas Macdonald,—Lord Macdonald of Aras. Extinct 1680.

—— 313. John Middleton,—Lord Clermont and Fettercairn, and Earl of Middleton. Forfeited in 1695.

—— 314. William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, (huſband to Anne, Ducheſs of Hamilton),—Duke of Hamilton, for life.

—— 315. Lady Elizabeth Murray, (daughter and heir of William Murray, Earl of Dyſart), ſpouſe to Sir Lionel Tollemache,—Baroneſs Huntingtower and Counteſs of Dyſart, with her father's precedency, (ſee 1646), to her, and any of her children ſhe thinks fit to name as her ſucceſſor, by deed or will under her hand; and in caſe of

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of no ſuch deed or will, to her heirs-general, the eldeſt to be preferred.

1660. 316. His Royal Highneſs James, Duke of York, (brother to the King, *afterwards* K. James VII.)—Duke of Albany.

—— 317. James Livingſtone, Viſcount Newburgh,—Lord Livingſtone of Flacctaig, Viſcount Kinnaird and Earl of Newburgh, to him and his heirs whatſoever.

1661. 318. Andrew Rutherford,—Lord Rutherford, and his heirs-male of entail. See 1663.

—— 319. James Johnſtone, Earl of Hartfield,—Earl of Annandale, (with the precedency of Hartfield), Viſcount Annan, Lord Lochmaben, Moffat, and Evandale, to him and his heirs-male. See 1701.

—— 320. Henry Ingram,—Lord Ingram and Viſcount Irwin. Extinct.

—— 321. Sir William Bellenden,—Lord Bellenden of Broughton, in Edinburghſhire. He made a ſurrender of his Peerage to the King, and obtained a new patent, limiting his honours, after his deceaſe, to his couſin the Hon. John Ker, fourth ſon of William, Earl of Roxburgh.

—— 322. John Scrymgeour, Viſcount Dudhope,—Earl of Dundee, in Forfarſhire. Extinct in 1668.

—— 323. William Boyd, Lord Boyd,—Earl of Kilmarnock. Forfeited in 1745.

—— 324. Sir James Livingſtone,—Lord Campſie and Viſcount Kilſyth, in Dumbartonſhire. Forfeited in 1715. Extinct.

1663. 325. Andrew Rutherford, Lord Rutherford,—Earl of Tiviot. Extinct in 1664.

1669. 326. William Cochrane, Lord Cochrane,—Earl of Dundonald.

1672. 327. Sir James Wemyſs of Caſkieberry,—Lord Burntiſland, in Fifeſhire, for life.

—— 328. John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale,—Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale. Theſe two laſt titles extinct in 1682.

1673. 329. James Fitzroy, (Duke of Monmouth in England), and his wife Anne Scot, (Counteſs of Buccleugh in her own right),—Baron and Baroneſs Whitcheſter and Eſkdale, Earl and Counteſs of Dalkeith, and Duke and Ducheſs of Buccleugh, and the heirs of their bodies.

—— 330. Sir Thomas Oſborne, Bart,—Viſcount Dumblane, in Perthſhire, (Duke of Leeds in England).

1675. 331. Charles Lenox, (natural ſon to the King, and Duke of Richmond in England),—Lord Torbolton, Earl of Darnley, and Duke of Lenox.

—— 332. Lord George Douglas, (ſon to the Marquis of Douglas),—Lord Ettrick, and Earl of Dumbarton. Extinct in 1717.

1676. 333. John Murray, Earl of Athol and Tullibardin,—Viſcount Glenalmond and Marquis of Athol, to him and his heirs of entail. See 1703.

1677. 334. Sir John Keith, (ſecond ſon to William, Earl Mariſchal),—Lord

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—Lord Keith of Inverurie and Keith-hall, and Earl of Kintore. William, 2d Earl of Kintore, made a ſurrender of his Peerage, and obtained a new patent, with the former precedency, and a limitation of the honours to the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to his daughter, Lady Catharine, ſpouſe to David Lord Halkerton, and the heirs of her body.

1677. 335. Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, Bart,—Lord Wick and Earl of Caithneſs. But he exchanged theſe titles, Aug. 13. 1681, and got a new patent, with his former precedence, and is ſtyled Lord Paintland, Benedoraloch, and Ormlie, Viſcount Glenorchy and Taymouth, and Earl of Breadalbane, all in Perthſhire, to him and his heirs-male whatſoever.

1680. 336. John Leſlie, Earl of Rothes,—Lord Auchmoutie and Caſkieberry, Viſcount Lugton, Earl of Leſlie, Marquis of Bambreich, and Duke of Rothes. Theſe new titles became extinct in 1681.

1681. 337. Sir Robert Nairne,—Lord Nairne, with remainder to his daughter Margaret, and her huſband the Lord William Murray, (ſon to the Marquis of Athol), and the heirs-male of their bodies. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 338. Sir Richard Graham, Bart,—Baron Graham of Eſk, and Viſcount Preſton, in Haddingtonſhire. Forfeited in 1690.

—— 339. Charles Cheyne,—Lord Cheyne and Viſcount Newhaven, in Edinburghſhire. Extinct in 1728.

1682. 340. William Douglas, Earl of Queenſberry,—Lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, Viſcount of Nith, Torthorald, and Roſs, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Marquis of Queenſberry, to him and his heirs of entail. See 1684.

—— 341. Sir George Gordon of Haddo, Bart,—Lord Haddo, Methlick, and Tarvis, Viſcount Formartine, and Earl of Aberdeen, all in Aberdeenſhire.

—— 342. John Churchill,—Lord Churchill of Eyemouth, in Berwickſhire, (*afterwards* Duke of Marlborough in England). Extinct in 1722.

—— 343. George Kinnaird,—Lord Kinnaird of Inchture, in Perthſhire.

1684. 344. George Gordon, Marquis of Huntly,—Duke of Gordon.

—— 345. William Douglas, Marquis of Queenſberry,—Marquis of Dumfries-ſhire and Duke of Queenſberry. In 1706, the Duke of Queenſberry made a ſurrender of his honours to the Queen, and obtained a new patent, with a limitation of the honours of Queenſberry to his heirs of entail, whether male or female.

King James VII.

1685. 346. Hon. John Drummond, (ſecond ſon to James Earl of Perth),—Viſcount Melfort, in Argyleſhire, and his heirs-male by his ſecond wife. See 1686.

1685.

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1685. 347. Sir George Mackenzie, Bart,—Lord Macleod and Caſtlehaven, and Viſcount Tarbat. See 1703.

—— 348. Francis Abercrombie, (huſband to the Baroneſs of Semple), —Lord Glaſsford, for life.

1686. 349. John Drummond, Viſcount Melfort,—Lord Drummond of Riccarton, Caſtlemain, and Gilſtan, Viſcount Forth, and Earl of Melfort, with remainder to his heirs-male by his ſecond wife. Forfeited in 1690.

—— 350. Lord Charles Murray, (ſecond ſon to the Marquis of Athol),—Lord Murray of Blair, Viſcount Fincaſtle, and Earl of Dunmore, all in Perthſhire.

—— 351. Hon. William Drummond, (ſecond ſon of John Lord Maderty),—Lord Drummond of Cromlix, and Viſcount Strathallan, both in Perthſhire, with remainder, failing the heirs-male of his own body, to his neareſt heirs-male whatſoever.

—— 352. Hon. Robert Spencer, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Sunderland),—Viſcount Tiviot. Extinct in him.

1688. 353. John Graham of Claverhouſe,—Viſcount Dundee, in Forfarſhire, with remainder, failing the heirs-male of his own body, to his heirs-male whatſoever. Forfeited in 1690.

King WILLIAM III.

1690. 354. George Melvill, Lord Melvill,—Lord Raith, Monymeal, and Balwearie, Viſcount Kirkaldy, and Earl of Melvill, all in Fifeſhire. Merged in Leven.

—— 355. James Dalrymple,—Lord Glenluce and Stranraer, in Wigtonſhire, and Viſcount Stair, in Ayrſhire. See 1703.

—— 356. Sir Patrick Hume,—Lord Polwarth, in Berwickſhire. See 1697.

1694. 357. John Hay, Earl of Tweeddale,—Viſcount Walden and Earl of Gifford, in Haddingtonſhire, and Marquis of Tweeddale, in Peebles-ſhire.

1696. 358. Lord George Hamilton, (fourth ſon of William Duke of Hamilton),—Lord Dechmont, Viſcount Kirkwall, and Earl of Orkney, and the heirs of his body.

1697. 359. John Murray, (eldeſt ſon to the Marquis of Athol),—Viſcount Glenalmond and Earl of Tullibardin, in Perthſhire.

—— 360. Lord John Hamilton, (third ſon of William Duke of Hamilton),—Lord Riccarton and Earl of Ruglen, in Lanerkſhire, and his heirs-male, with remainder to his brother Charles and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his own heirs-female.

—— 361. Lord William Douglas, (ſecond ſon to the Duke of Queenſberry),—Lord Douglas of Nidpath, Lyne, and Manerhead, and Earl of March. Merged in Queenſberry in 1778.

—— 362. Patrick Hume, Lord Polwarth,—Lord Redbraes and Greenlaw, Viſcount Blaſſonberry, and Earl of Marchmont, all in Berwickſhire.

1697.

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1697. 363. Thomas Hay,—Viſcount Dupplin, in Perthſhire, with remainder, on default of his iſſue-male, to his heirs-male whatever. Merged in Kinnoul in 1709.

1698. 364. Sir James Ogilvie, Lord Deſkford, (eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Finlater),—Viſcount Seafield. See 1701.

—— 365. James Hamilton, (Earl of Arran), eldeſt ſon of Anne Ducheſs of Hamilton,—Duke of Hamilton, his mother having reſigned the honours in his favour.

—— 366. Sir Thomas Livingſtone, Bart,—Viſcount Tiviot. Extinct in 1711.

1699. 367. David Boyle,—Lord Boyle of Kilburn. See 1703.

—— 368. Sir David Collier,—Lord Portmore. See 1703.

1700. 369. Archibald Primroſe,—Viſcount Roſeberry. See 1703.

1701. 370. Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle,—Lord Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyrie, Viſcount Lochawe and Gleniſla, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, and Duke of Argyle, with remainder to his heirs-male whatever.

—— 371. Robert Ker, Earl of Lothian and Ancrum,—Marquis of Lothian.

—— 372. James Ogilvie, Viſcount Seafield,—Viſcount Redhaven and Earl of Seafield. Merged in Finlater.

—— 373. William Johnſton, Earl of Annandale and Hartfield,—Marquis of Annandale; to him and his heirs-male whatever.

—— 374. John Carmichael, Lord Carmichael,—Viſcount Nemphlar and Ingliſberry, and Earl of Hyndford, all in Lanerkſhire; to him and his heirs-male.

Queen Anne.

1702. 375. John Crawford of Kilbirnie,—Viſcount Mount Crawford. This title he afterwards got changed to Garnock. Merged in Crawford and Lindſay in 1751.

1703. 376. George Mackenzie, Viſcount Tarbat,—Earl of Cromartie. Forfeited in 1745.

—— 377. John Dalrymple, Viſcount Stair,—Lord Newliſton, Glenluce, and Stranraer, Viſcount Dalrymple, and Earl of Stair; with remainder, failing his iſſue-male, to the iſſue-male of his father, deceaſed.

—— 378. David Boyle, Lord Boyle,—Lord Boyle of Stewarton, Viſcount Kilburn, and Earl of Glaſgow.

—— 379. Archibald Primroſe, Viſcount Roſeberry,—Lord Dalmeny and Primroſe, Viſcount Innerkeithing, and Earl of Roſeberry; with remainder, on default of his heirs-male, to his heirs-female.

—— 380. David Collier, Lord Portmore,—Lord Collier, Viſcount Milſington, and Earl of Portmore.

—— 381. Sir James Stuart of Bute, Bart,—Lord Cumra and Inchmarnock, Viſcount Mountſtuart and Kingarf, and Earl of Bute.

—— 382. Charles Hope,—Lord Hope, Viſcount Aithrie, and Earl of

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of Hopetoun, to his heirs-male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his heirs-female.

1703. 383. Archibald Douglas, Marquis of Douglas,—Duke of Douglas. Extinct in 1761.

—— 384. John Marquis of Athol,—Lord Balvennie and Gaſk, Viſcount Balquhidder, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Marquis of Tullibardin, and Duke of Athol, all in Perthſhire; to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs-male of his father.

—— 385. Sir James Primroſe, Bart.—Lord Primroſe of Caſtlefield, and Viſcount Primroſe. Extinct.

1706. 386. Lord Archibald Campbell, (ſecond ſon to the Duke of Argyll),—Lord Oronſay, Denoon, and Arrois, Viſcount and Earl of Iſla, (*afterwards* Duke of Argyll). Extinct in 1761.

—— 387. Lord Henry Scot, (ſecond ſon to the Ducheſs of Buccleugh),—Lord Scot of Goldieland, Viſcount Hermitage, and Earl of Deloraine.

—— 388. Lord Charles Douglas, (ſecond ſon to the Duke of Queenſberry),—Baron Tibbers, and Earl of Solway in Dumfries-ſhire. Merged in Queenſberry. Extinct in 1778.

1707. 389. James Graham, Marquis of Montroſe,—Lord Aberuthven, Myndock, and Fintray, Viſcount Dundaff, Earl of Kincardine, Marquis of Graham and Buchannan, and Duke of Montroſe.

—— 390. John Ker, Earl of Roxburgh,—Viſcount Broxmouth, Earl of Kelſo, Marquis of Ceſsford and Beaumont, and Duke of Roxburgh, and his iſſue-male; with remainder, in default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs ſucceeding to the title of Roxburgh.

Peers omitted in their proper places.

Created by King William the Lyon.

Hugo de Gifford,—Lord Yeſter of Yeſter in Haddingtonſhire. Hugh the VI. Lord of his family, died in 1418 without iſſue. His daughter and heir married Sir John Hay. See 1487.

Created by King Alexander III.

Sir Patrick Abernethy,—Lord Abernethy of Abernethy in Perthſhire. Extinct about 1312.

Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland.

To afford an exact liſt of the Biſhops of Scotland, is next to an impoſſibility. Almoſt all the authors who mention them, differ from each other ſo much that the truth is extremely difficult to be got at. This is the leſs to be wondered at, when it is conſidered, that the country, for many centuries after the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, was deſolated with inteſtine broils and foreign invaſions; and in the midſt of a rude and barbarous people, it cannot be ſuppoſed that religious houſes were regarded as ſacred by the ſtrongeſt party, when revenge or plunder ſuited their inclination or ſchemes. The records of moſt of the religious fraternities in this country were, at different times, either deſtroyed, or carried off: ſo that a catalogue of its Biſhops can only be gueſſed at from charters they have granted, or been witneſſes to; and even the public archives give but a feeble aſſiſtance for ſome centuries after the eſtabliſhment of Biſhops.—But to proceed: In Scotland there were two Archbiſhopricks, *viz.* St Andrew's and Glaſgow; and twelve Biſhopricks, *viz.* Aberdeen, Argyll, Brechin, Caithneſs, Dumblane, Dunkeld, Edinburgh, (which was erected into a See, ſo late as 1633, by King Charles I.), Galloway, the Iſles, Moray, Orkney, and Roſs. Although Glaſgow was erected into an Archiepiſcopal See, St Andrew's was always accounted the Metropolitan See of Scotland; and, before it arrived at the dignity of an Archbiſhoprick, reſiſted, with great ſpirit, all the attempts of the Archbiſhops of York in England to become the Metropolitan of Scotland. The Sees of Argyll, Galloway, and the Iſles, were ſuffragans to Glaſgow; all the others to St Andrew's.

The See of St Andrew's.

The legendary tale of tranſporting ſome of the relics of the Apoſtle St Andrew from the city of Patræ in Achaia, is recorded by all the ancient Scots hiſtorians; ſo that it is neceſſary to mention what is ſaid of the matter, as it was not only the means of founding this See, but of introducing Chriſtianity into Scotland. "Regulus, a Greek Monk, "living at Patræ, a city of Achaia, (by whom the relics of St Andrew "the Apoſtle were preſerved and kept), about the year 370, was warned in a viſion by night, (three nights before the Emperor Conſtantius "came to the city with purpoſe to tranſlate theſe relics to Conſtantinople), to go to the ſhrine in which the relics were kept, and to take "out thereof the arm-bone, three fingers of the right hand, a tooth, "and one of the lids of the Apoſtle's knees, which he ſhould carefully "preſerve, and carry with him to a region towards the weſt, ſituate in "the utmoſt parts of the world. Regulus, at firſt troubled with the "ſtrangeneſs of the viſion, after a little time, reſolved to obey. So, "putting the relics in a little box, he went to ſea, taking copartners "with him, *Damianus*, a Preſbyter, *Gelaſius* and *Cubaculus*, two Deacons, "eight Hermits, and three devout Virgins. After long ſtorms, the "veſſel was at laſt driven into the bay near the place where St Andrew's

" now ſtands, and there was totally wrecked upon a rock; but Regulus " and his companions were all brought ſafe aſhore, having nothing left " them but the relics, which they were ſtudious above all things to pre- " ſerve.

" Herguſtus, King of the Picts, (in whoſe dominions the ſhire of Fife, " and all the low country of Scotland, then was), came to viſit them in " the place where they had ſettled, (now St Andrew's): It was then a " foreſt for wild boars, and called Muckroſs. The King changed the " name into Kilrimont, i. e. the King's Mount, and gave to Regulus " and his company all the land of that foreſt, and erected a church, " which was afterwards dedicated to St Rule or Regulus, and conti- " nues ſtanding to this day."

Abernethy, in Perthſhire, was the metropolis both of the church and kingdom of the Picts. The collegiate church was dedicated to St Brigida, or Bryde, who died about the year 518. Kenneth III. having conquered the Picts, tranſlated the See from Abernethy, and called it the Church of St Andrew; and the Biſhop thereof was ſtyled *Maximus Scotorum Epiſcopus*. It was erected into an Archbiſhoprick in 1470, by Pope

This See contained the greateſt part of the ſhire of Fife, with a part of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine ſhires, with a great number of Pariſhes, Churches, and Chapels, in other Dioceſes. Before the Reformation, here was a Prior and Canons, with a Dean, Archdeacon, Treaſurer, and other Dignitaries.

A Liſt of the BISHOPS of St ANDREW'S, according to Sir R. SIBBALD.

Year.	N°	
	1.	Adrian. Killed by the Danes, and buried in the Iſland of May, in 872.
872.	2.	Killach. Sat four years, Conſtantine III. being King.
877.	3.	Maliſius. Sat eight years, Gregory the Great being King.
904.	4.	Killach II.
	5.	Malmore.
	6.	Maliſius II.
	7.	Alwinus.
	8.	Malduin.
	9.	Tuthaldus.
954.	10.	Fothadus. Conſecrated in 954.
	11.	Gregorius. Sat two years.
	12	Turgot, Prior of Durham. Sat 25 or 26 years.
	13.	Goderiçus, who anointed King Edgar in 1093. He died in 1107.
1120.	14.	Eadmerus, a Monk of Canterbury.
1122.	15.	Robert, Prior of Scoon. This Biſhop founded the Priory of St Andrew's, and obtained land and many privileges for it from King David I.
1159.	16.	Walter. Abbot of Melroſs. Elected, but he could not be prevailed upon to accept.
	17.	Ernald. Abbot of Kelſo. He was Legate in Scotland for Pope Eugenius III. He founded the Cathedral Church of St Andrew's, but died ſoon after it was begun.

1159.

Year. N°

1159. 18. Richard. Chaplain to King Malcolm IV.

1173. 19. { John Scot. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. } A double elec-
{ Hugh. Chaplain to King William. } tion *.

1188. 20. Roger, (ſon to the Earl of Leiceſter in England). Lord Chancellor.

1202. 21. William Malvoiſine. Tranſlated from Glaſgow. Lord Chancellor.

1233. 22. David Benham. Great Chamberlain to the King.

1253. 23. Abel. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. Much diſpute aroſe on the death of Biſhop Benham: The Prior and Canons elected one Robert Sitteville, Dean of Dunkeld; but the King not liking the choice, wanted they ſhould proceed to a new election; which they refuſed to do. Abel found means, by bribes at the Court of Rome, to get himſelf choſen, and conſecrated by Pope Innocent IV. At this the King was much diſpleaſed; but afterwards forgave him.

1255. 24. Gameline. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. Lord Chancellor.

1272. 25. William Wiſeheart. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. Lord Chancellor.

1279. 26. William Fraſer. Dean of Glaſgow. Lord Chancellor.

1298. 27. William Lamberton. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Glaſgow. He purchaſed from the Abbot and Monks of Reading in Berkſhire, the Iſland of May, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, which King David I. had given to them, and there built a cell for them. He built the Biſhop's palace at St Andrew's, and finiſhed the Cathedral.

1328. 28. James Bennet. Archdeacon of St Andrew's.

1332. 29. William Bell. Dean of Dunkeld. Elected; but the Pope refuſed to confirm him.

The See vacant nine years.

1341. 30. William Landel. Rector of Kinkell.

1385. 31. Stephen de Pay. Prior of St Andrew's. Taken priſoner at ſea by the Engliſh, on his way to Rome. He died at Alnwick, ſoon after his election.

—— 32. Walter Trail. Canon of St Andrew's. Appointed by the Pope, without an election. He built the caſtle of St Andrew's. He was a moſt excellent man, and univerſally eſteemed. He was buried in the Cathedral, near to the high altar, with the following inſcription: *Hic fuit eccleſiæ directa columna, feneſtra lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana ſonora.*

* John was elected Biſhop, but the King oppoſed him, and cauſed his Chaplain Hugh to be conſecrated. John went to Rome to plead his cauſe; and the Pope (Alexander III.) was ſo convinced of the juſtneſs thereof, that he ſent him home with a Nuncio, who made Matthew, Biſhop of Aberdeen, conſecrate him in the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe. Still the King continued inflexible, and John went a ſecond time to Rome, and continued ſeven years in voluntary baniſhment. The Pope was going to interdict the kingdom, but John prevailed with him to deſiſt. The Biſhoprick of Dunkeld falling vacant, the King was willing that John ſhould have it, and he accepted of it.

1401.

Year. N°

1401. 33. Thomas Stewart, (ſon to King Robert II.) Archdeacon of St Andrew's.

1404. 34. Gilbert Greenlaw. Biſhop of Aberdeen. Elected Lord Chancellor.

—— 35. Henry Wardlaw. Precentor of the See of Glaſgow. Being at Avignon, was preferred to this See, inſtead of Gilbert, Biſhop of Aberdeen, and conſecrated there the ſame year. He firſt laid the foundation of the Univerſity of St Andrew's.

1440. 36. James Kennedy. Tranſlated from Dunkeld. Lord Chancellor. He was a younger ſon of James Kennedy of Dunure, by the Lady Mary, Counteſs of Angus, daughter of King Robert III. A moſt worthy Prelate, and true patriot.

ARCHBISHOPS of St ANDREW'S.

1466. 37. Patrick Graham. Tranſlated from Brechin. He was uterine brother to the foregoing Biſhop, he being a ſon of the Lord Graham, third huſband to the Lady Mary. He took a journey to Rome, and procured this See, to be made an Archbiſhop, in 1470, by Pope Paul II. who alſo made him his Legate for Scotland. His acceptance of this office brought upon him the King's diſpleaſure, as he had done it without his conſent or privity. The clergy, who were become abandoned and licentious to a high degree, dreaded his virtue and legantine powers to enforce a reformation of manners amongſt them; all conſpired to the ruin of the new Archbiſhop, who ended his days in Lochleven caſtle, of a broken heart.

1478. 38. William Schives. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. A moſt unworthy ſucceſſor to ſo good a man. He was a great courtier, and one of the worthleſs favourites of that poor, weak, deluded monarch, King James III.

1497. 39. James Stewart. Duke of Roſs, (ſecond ſon to King James III.) Lord Chancellor. He was an illuſtrious Prince, and a good Prelate. He died in 1503, and was buried in his Cathedral.

The See vacant ſix years.

1509. 40. Alexander Stewart, (natural ſon of King James IV.) He was Legate *à latere*, but was killed along with his father at the battle of Floddon, in 1513.

1514. 41. Andrew Foreman. Tranſlated from Moray.

1522. 42. James Bethune. Tranſlated from Glaſgow. Lord Chancellor. He laid the foundation of the Divinity College.

1539. 43. David Bethune. Abbot of Aberbrothock, nephew to the former Archbiſhop. He was, at different times, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chancellor, and a Cardinal. He was made Biſhop of Mirepoix, in France. He was inveſted with leganting powers, and had, in a great meaſure, the direction of all civil affairs in Scotland. He was a man

of

Year. N°

of considerable abilities; but one of the worst of men, a proud, cruel, unrelenting tyrant. His oppressions drew on him a general hatred and detestation. He was murdered in the castle of St Andrew's, on the 1st of February 1545, by Norman Leslie, (son to the Earl of Rothes), and his associates.

1546. 44. John Hamilton. Translated from Dunkeld. He was natural son of James, 1st Earl of Arran. He was in great favour at court, whilst his friends remained in power. He was one of Queen Mary's Privy Council, and a steady friend to that unfortunate Princess. He performed the ceremony of christening her son, and was at different times Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Treasurer. The Queen had reason to lament her not following the advice of this Prelate, after the fatal battle of Langside, *viz.* not to trust her person in England. By the Regent Earl of Murray, he was declared a traitor, and obliged to seek shelter among his friends. He was unfortunately in the castle of Dumbarton when that fortress was taken by surprise, from whence he was carried to Stirling, where, on April 1. 1570, he was hanged on a live tree. The two following sarcastic verses were wrote upon this occasion:

Vive diu, felix arbor, semperque vireto
Frondibus, ut nobis talia poma feras.

After the death of Archbishop Hamilton, the revenues of this See were by the Regent conferred upon the Earl of Morton; and he granted a part of them for the maintenance of the Archbishop, who was one of his own chusing, *viz.* John Douglas, a Carmelite friar, who was admitted Archbishop of this See, by the General Assembly of the Kirk, convened at Perth, in August 1572.

1572. 45. John Douglas. Rector of the University of St Andrew's. He was the first Protestant Archbishop here.

1576. 46. Patrick Adamson. Parson of Paisley. He died in 1591. The See vacant, and its revenues bestowed on the Duke of Lenox.

1606. 47. George Gledstanes. Translated from Caithness.

1615. 48. John Spottiswood. Translated from Glasgow. Lord Chancellor. This worthy Prelate died in 1639.

The See vacant 22 years.

1661. 49. James Sharp. Professor of Divinity at St Andrew's. He was a proud overbearing man, and had disobliged the people, with whom he was extremely unpopular. He was barbarously murdered by a set of fanatics on the 3d of May 1679, on Magus-muir, near St Andrew's.

1679. 50. Alexander Burnet. Translated from Glasgow. Died in 1684.

1684. 51. Arthur Ross. Translated from Glasgow. The last Archbishop of this See. He was ejected soon after the Revolution.

The

The See of Aberdeen.

King Malcolm III. having gained a great victory over the Danes in 1010, resolved to found a new bishoprick, in token of his gratitude for his success; he accordingly pitched upon Mortlich in Banff-shire. It still remains a parish-church, situated about three miles from the river Spey, between the castles of Balvenny and Auchindown, and near fifty miles distant from the city of Aberdeen. Nectanus, the fourth Bishop of Mortlich, removed the seat of the See to Old Aberdeen, and there it continued till the Revolution.

The church at Mortlich was dedicated to St Moloch.

This See contained most part of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff.

Bishops of Mortlich.

Year.	N°	
1015.	1.	St Beanus.
	2.	Donortius. He died in 1098.
	3.	Gormacus.
1106.	4.	Nectanus. He translated the See to Aberdeen, and King David I. greatly increased its revenue.

Bishops of Aberdeen.

	5.	Edward.
	6.	Galfrid
1164.	7.	Matthew Kinninmond. Archdeacon of Lothian.
1200.	8.	John. Prior of Kelso.
	9.	Adam Carail.
	10.	Matthew Scot. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. Lord Chancellor.
1228.	11.	Gilbert de Stryvelin.
1238.	12.	Randolf de Lambley. Abbot of Aberbrothock.
1247.	13.	Petre de Ramsay.
1256.	14.	Richard de Potton.
1267.	15.	Hugh Benham.
1281.	16.	Henry le Clen.
1329.	17.	Alexander Kinninmound. Doctor of Theology.
1345.	18.	William de Deyn.
1351.	19.	John Rait, D. D.
1357.	20.	Alexander de Kinninmound 2d.
1382.	21.	Adam de Tinningham. Dean of Aberdeen.
1390.	22.	Gilbert Greenlaw. Lord Chancellor. He was elected Archbishop of St Andrew's; but the then Pope preferred Henry Wardlaw to that See.
1424.	23.	Henry de Leighton. Translated from Moray.
1442.	24.	Ingeram Lindsay.
1459.	25.	Thomas Spence. Translated from Galloway. Lord Privy Seal.
1480.	26.	Robert Blacader. Prebend of Glasgow. Translated to Glasgow.
1484.	27.	William Elphinston. Translated from Ross. At different times Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, and frequently employed

Year. N°

employed in a public character at foreign courts. He founded the Univerſity of Old Aberdeen; for which purpoſe he got a bull from Alexander VI. in 1494. He died in 1514.

1515. 28. Alexander Gordon. Precentor of the See of Moray.
1518. 29. Gavin Dunbar. Archdeacon of St Andrew's.
1532. 30. William Stewart. Dean of Glaſgow, and Provoſt of Lincluden. Lord Treaſurer. Died in 1545.
15 . 31. William Gordon. Rector of Clatt.
1577. 32. David Cunningham. Subdean of Glaſgow. The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this See. Died in 1603.
1603. 33. Peter Blackburn. Rector of St Nicholas's Church, Aberdeen.
1615. 34. Alexander Forbes. Tranſlated from Caithneſs.
1635. 35. Adam Ballenden. Tranſlated from Dumblane. Deprived by the Aſſembly of Glaſgow in 1638, when he retired into England, and died ſoon after.
1661. 36. David Mitchell. Prebendary of Weſtminſter.
1662. 37. Alexander Burnet. Chaplain to the garriſon of Dunkirk. Tranſlated to Glaſgow.
166 . 38. Patrick Scougal. Parſon of Saltoun.
1682. 39. George Haliburton. Tranſlated from Brechin. He was ejected ſoon after the Revolution, and died in 1715.

The See of Brechin.

Brechin is a conſiderable town in the county of Forfar or Angus, about ſix miles from Forfar, the county town, and the ſame diſtance from Montroſe. It is ſituated on the river Southeſk. Here was anciently an Abbey or Convent of Culdees; but in the year 1150, King David I. founded an Epiſcopal See here, and richly endowed the ſame.

This See comprehended the greateſt part of the county in which it ſtands, with a part of Kincardineſhire.

Biſhops of Brechin.

1150. 1. T.
2. Sampſon.
1178. 3. Turpin.
1202. 4. Raluphus. Died in 1218.
1219. 5. Robert Mar.
6. Gregory. Archdeacon of Brechin.
7. Gilbert. Died in 1249.
8. Albin or Alwyn.
9. William de Kilconath. Dean of Brechin. Died in 1275.
10. Edward. A Monk of Cupar of Angus.
1284. 11. Robert. Archdeacon of Brechin.
1290. 12. William.
1304. 13. John de Kynninmonth.
1328. 14. Adam.
1351. 15. Philip.

1354.

Year. N°
1354. 16. Patrick de Leuchars. Rector of Tinningham in East Lothian. Lord Chancellor.
1384. 17. Stephen.
1401. 18. Walter Forrester. Canon of Aberdeen. Secretary of State.
1424. 19. Dominus G.
1435. 20. John de Carnoth.
1456. 21. Robert.
22. George Shoresewood. Chancellor of the See of Dunkeld, and Confessor to the King. Lord Chancellor. He was likewise employed several times in a public character to foreign states.
1463. 23. Patrick Graham. Translated to St Andrew's.
1470. 24. John Balfour.
25. Walter Meldrum.
1517. 26. John Hepburn.
1558. 27. Donald Campbell. Abbot of Cupar.
28. John Sinclair. Dean of Restalrig.
1566. 29. Alexander Campbell. The first Protestant Bishop of this See. He was made Bishop when but a boy, by the interest of the Earl of Argyle, to whom he alienated most of the revenues of this See. He died in 1606.
The See vacant four years.
1610. 30. Andrew Lamb. Parson of Burntisland. Translated to Galloway.
1619. 31. David Lindsay. Parson of Dundee. Translated to Edinburgh.
1634. 32. Walter Whitford. Subdean of Glasgow, and Rector of Moffat. Deprived by the Assembly of Glasgow in 1638, and died in 1643
1662. 33. David Strachan. Parson of Fettercairn.
1672. 34. Robert Laurie. Dean of Edinburgh.
1678. 35. George Haliburton. Parson of Cupar of Angus. Translated to Aberdeen.
1682. 36. Robert Douglas. Dean of Glasgow. Transf to Dumblane.
1684. 37. Alexander Cairncross. Translated to Glasgow.
38. James Drummond. Parson at Muthil. Ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688. He died in 1695.

The See of Caithness.

It is uncertain whether this See owes its erection to King Malcolm III. or to King Malcolm IV.

The seat of this See was at Dornoch, and most part of the counties of Sutherland and Caithness were in its diocese.

Bishops of Caithness.

1150. 1. Andrew.
1185. 2. John.
1213. 3. Adam. Abbot of Melrose. He was murdered by the Earl of Caithness.

Year.	N°	
1222.	4.	St Gilbert Moray. Chamberlain of Scotland. He died in 1245.
	5.	A. Died in 1260.
1261.	6.	William.
	7.	Walter.
1273.	8.	Nicholas; but the Pope would not confirm him.
1275.	9.	Archibald. Archdeacon of Moray. He died in 1288.
1290.	10.	Alan St Edmunds. Lord Chancellor.
	11.	Andrew.
1301.	12.	Ferquhard de Bellaganach.
	13.	David. Died in 1348.
1348.	14.	Thomas de Fingask.
1389.	15.	Alexander Man.
1410.	16.	Malcolm.
1444.	17.	Robert Strathbrock.
1447.	18.	John Innes. Dean of Ross. Died in 1448.
1448.	19.	William Moodie. Died in 1460.
	20.	Prosper. Elected Bishop. But resigned in favour of
	21.	John Sinclair, son to the Earl of Caithness *.
1490.	22.	Andrew Stewart. Abbot of Fearn, in Rossshire. Lord Treasurer.
1518.	23.	Andrew Stewart, son to the Earl of Athol. Translated from Dunkeld.
1543.	24.	Robert Stewart, brother to the Earl of Lenox, and afterwards Earl of Lenox. Provost of Dumbarton. He afterwards turned Protestant, and retained the revenues of this See. He resigned the Earldom of Lenox to his grandnephew, Esme, Lord D'Aubigni, and was created Earl of March. He married a daughter of the Earl of Athol, but had no issue. He lived for a long time very privately at St Andrew's, and there died in 1586.
		The See vacant fourteen years.
1600.	25.	George Gladstones. Minister of St Andrew's. Translated to St Andrew's.
1606.	26.	Alexander Forbes. Rector of Fettercairn. Translated to Aberdeen in 1615.
		The See vacant.
1624.	27.	John Abernethy. Parson of Jedburgh. Deprived by the Assembly of Glasgow in 1638.
1662.	28.	Patrick Forbes.
1680.	29.	Andrew Wood. Translated from the Isles. Ejected soon after the Revolution in 1688, and died at Dunbar in 1695.

The See of Dumblane.

Dumblane is a small town in Strathallan, a subdivision of Perthshire. Here was anciently a Convent of Culdees, and continued so until David I. erected it into an Episcopal See, towards the end of his reign.

* Archbishop Spottiswood says, that neither Prosper nor Sinclair were ever consecrated; that the See continued vacant twenty-four years; and that the affairs of it were governed by Adam Gordon, the Dean, 3d son to the Earl of Huntly.

The

The church was dedicated to St Blaan, who had been ſuperior of the Convent in the time of King Kenneth III.; and from this ſaint the place took its name.

This See comprehended the weſt and ſouth parts of Perthſhire.

The liſt of the Biſhops of this See is very incorrect; but that fault is now beyond remedy.

BISHOPS of DUMBLANE.

Year.	N°	
	1.	M.
1160.	2.	Laurentius.
	3.	Simon.
	4.	Jonathan.
1210.	5.	William.
1220.	6.	Abraham.
	7.	Radulphus.
1230.	8.	Oſbert.
1233.	9.	Clement. A Dominican preaching Friar.
1258.	10.	Robert de Prebenda. Dean of Dumblane. He was ſent with Richard Biſhop of Dunkeld, in 1268, to proteſt againſt the contributions impoſed upon the Scots clergy by Ottoboni.
	11.	Alpin.
1290.	12.	William.
1307.	13.	Nicholas de Balmyle. Lord Chancellor.
1319.	14.	Mauritius. Abbot of Inchaffray.
1353.	15.	William.
1362.	16.	Walter Cambuſlang.
	17.	Andreas.
	18.	Dougal.
1406.	19.	Finlay.
1420.	20.	William Stephen. Divinity reader in the Univerſity of St Andrew's.
1430.	21.	Michael Ochiltree. Dean of Dumblane.
1448.	22.	Robert Lauder.
1459.	23.	Thomas.
1467.	24.	John Hepburn.
1486.	25.	James Chiſholm. Chaplain to King James III. Reſigned in favour of his brother.
1527.	26.	William Chiſholm. A moſt irreverent Prelate. He alienated great part of the revenues of this See, the greateſt part of which he beſtowed upon his kinſman, Sir James Chiſholm of Cromlix, and the reſt to his baſtards.
1564.	27.	William Chiſholm, (nephew to the laſt Biſhop). He had been elected Co-adjutor, in 1561, to this See. He alienated what little was left of the revenues of this See. He was often employed in a public character at foreign courts. He was forfeited for non-compliance with the new meaſures both of Church and State. Withdrew into France, where he was made Biſhop of Veiſon.
1575.	28.	Andrew Graham.
1606.	29.	George Graham, Parſon of Seoon. Tranſlated to Orkney. 1615.

Year. N°

1615. 30. Adam Bellenden. Rector of Falkirk. Tranſlated to Aberdeen.

1636. 31. James Wedderburn. Profeſſor of Divinity at St Andrew's *. Deprived by the Aſſembly of Glaſgow in 1638. Died in 1639.

1661. 32. Robert Leighton. Profeſſor of Divinity at Edinburgh. Tranſlated to Glaſgow.

1673. 33. James Ramſay. Dean of Glaſgow. Tranſlated to Roſs.

1684. 34. Robert Douglas. Tranſlated from Brechin. Ejected ſoon after the Revolution in 1688. He died in 1716.

The See of Dunkeld.

Dunkeld is a ſmall town in Athol, a ſubdiviſion of Perthſhire, ſituated on the river Tay, fifteen miles north of Perth. Conſtantine III. King of the Picts, founded a monaſtery here of Culdees, about the year 729, which was dedicated to St Columba, the patron Saint of that nation. King David, or, as he is called, St David, expelled the Culdees, and changed their church into a Cathedral for the Biſhop, when he founded the See here about the year 1127.

This See comprehended the north part of Perthſhire, and a ſmall part of Fifeſhire, and ſome pariſhes in Lothian.

Biſhops of Dunkeld.

1. Gregory. He died about the 1169.

1169. 2. Richard de Præbenda.

1177. 3. Cormacus.

4. Gregory 2d.

1178. 5 Walter de Bidun. Lord Chancellor.

1200. 6. John Scot. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. See St Andrew's, and the note

7. Richard de Præbenda 2d.

1211. 8. John of Leiceſter. Archdeacon of Lothian. He got part of his dioceſe disjoined to form the See of Argyle.

1214. 9. Hugh de Sigillo. A charitable humane man. He was called *The poor man's Biſhop.*

10. Matthew Scot. Lord Chancellor. Tranſlated from Aberdeen.

11. Gilbert.

1236. 12. Galfrid Liverance.

1249. 13. Richard.

1250. 14. David.

—— 15. Richard Inverkeithing. A Prebend of this See.

1272. 16. Robert de Stuteville. Dean of Dunkeld.

1288. 17. Matthew de Crambeth.

1300. 18. William Sinclair.

1324. 19. Walter.

* In this Biſhop's time, the Biſhops of Dumblane were made Deans of the Chapel Royal, which formerly appertained to the Biſhops of Galloway.

Year. N°

20. Duncan.
1386 21. John.
22. Michael Monymuſk. Great Chamberlain of Scotland.
1377. 23. John Peebles. Archdeacon of St Andrew's, and Lord Chancellor.
1396. 24. Robert de Cairny.
1436. 25. Donald Macnaughton. Died on his way to Rome for confirmation.
1438. 26. James Kennedy. Abbot of Scoon. Tranſlated to St Andrew's.
1440. 27. Alexander Lawder.
1441. 28. James Bruce. Lord Chancellor. Tranſlated to Glaſgow.
1447. 29. William Turnbull. Archdeacon of Lothian, and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Tranſlated to Glaſgow.
1448. 30. John Raulſton. Dean of Dunkeld. Keeper of the Privy Seal, Secretary of State, and Lord Treaſurer.
1452. 31. Thomas Lawder. Preceptor of Soutray.
1476. 32. James Livingſton. Dean of Dunkeld. Lord Chancellor.
1483. 33. Alexander Inglis. Dean of Dunkeld, and Keeper of the Rolls.
1484. 34. Robert.
—— 35. George Brown. Chancellor of the See of Aberdeen.
1515. 36. Andrew Stuart. Son to the Earl of Athol. Tranſlated to Caithneſs.
1516. 37. Gavin Douglas. Provoſt of St Giles's in Edinburgh. He was brother to the Earl of Angus. He tranſlated Virgil's Æneid.
1527. 38. George Crichton. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
1525. 39. John Hamilton, (natural ſon of the Earl of Arran). Abbot of Paiſley. Tranſlated to St Andrew's.
1550. 40. George Crichton, (nephew to Biſhop George Crichton). Forfeited.
1571. 41. James Paton. The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this See. He reſigned.
1603. 42. Peter Rollock. A Lord of Seſſion.
1606. 43. James Nicholſon. Parſon of Meigle.
1638. 44. Alexander Lindſay. Parſon of St Mado's. He abjured Epiſcopacy, ſubmitted to Preſbyterian purity, and accepted from the then rulers his former church of St Mado's in 1638.
1662. 45. George Haliburton. Parſon of Perth.
1664. 46. Henry Guthrie. Formerly Parſon of Stirling; but had been depoſed in 1648. He wrote Memoirs of Scottiſh affairs from the year 1637 until the murder of good King Charles I.
1677. 47. James Lindſay. Miniſter of Perth.
1679. 48. Andrew Bruce. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. He was deprived in 1686, for non-compliance with ſome of the Court-meaſures; but when the nation became rouſed at the progreſs of Popery, he was made Biſhop of Orkney, in May 1688.

1686.

Year. N°

1686. 49. John Hamilton. He died one of the miniſters of Edinburgh after the Revolution.

The See of Edinburgh.

This See was erected by King Charles I. in 1633, when he was in Scotland. He allotted the pariſhes of the ſhires of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, and a part of Berwick and Stirling ſhires, to compoſe this dioceſe.

The church of St Giles, in the city of Edinburgh, was made the Cathedral.

Biſhops of Edinburgh.

1634. 1. William Forbes. One of the miniſters of Edinburgh. He died the ſame year.

—— 2. David Lindſay. Tranſlated from Brechin. He was deprived by the Aſſembly of Glaſgow in 1638.

1662. 3. George Wiſeheart. Rector of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

1671. 4. Alexander Young. Archdeacon of St Andrew's. Tranſlated to Roſs.

1679. 5. John Patterſon. Tranſlated from Galloway. Tranſlated to Glaſgow.

1687. 6. Alexander Roſs. Tranſlated from Moray. Ejected ſoon after the Revolution in 1688.

The See of Moray.

The See of Moray was founded by King Malcolm III. furnamed Canmore. The ſeat of the See was at Elgin, a fair town, ſituated on the river Loſſie, about three miles from its mouth.

The Cathedral was a moſt magnificent ſtructure, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

The dioceſe comprehended all the county of Elgin, and part of Banff-ſhire, with ſome pariſhes in Aberdeenſhire, all Nairn, and a part of Inverneſs ſhires.

Biſhops of Moray.

1115. 1. Gregory.

2. William. Made Apoſtolic Legate in 1159.

3. Felix. He died in 1170.

1171. 4. Simeon de Tonei. A monk of Melroſe.

1187. 5. Richard. Chaplain to King William.

1203. 6. Brice, or Bricius, (brother to William, Lord Douglas), Prior of Leſmahagow in Lanarkſhire.

7. Andrew de Moravia.

1242. 8. Simon. Dean of Moray.

1253. 9. Archibald. Dean of Moray.

1299. 10. David Moray. He founded the Scots College at Paris.

1325. 11. John Pilmore. Biſhop-elect of Roſs.

1362.

Year. N°

1362. 12. Alexander Bar. Whilſt this Prelate was Biſhop, Alexander, Earl of Buchan, youngeſt ſon to King Robert II. burnt the Cathedral church, and the whole town of Elgin, churches, hoſpitals, *&c.*

1397. 13. William Spynie. Chantor of Elgin.

1407. 14. John Innes. Archdeacon of Caithneſs.

1414. 15. Henry Leighton. Chantor of Moray. Tranſlated to Aberdeen.

1425. 16. David.

1429. 17. Columba Dunbar.

1437. 18. John Wincheſter, (an Engliſhman), Provoſt of Lincluden, and Lord Regiſter. He was often employed as ambaſſador to the Engliſh Court.

1459. 19. James Stewart. Lord Treaſurer.

1462. 20. David Stewart, (brother to the laſt Biſhop). Parſon of Spynie. He built the great tower of Spynie caſtle, for which it is called Davy's tower.

1477. 21. William Tulloch. Tranſlated from Orkney, and Lord Privy Seal.

1482. 22. Andrew Stewart. Sub-dean of Glaſgow, and Lord Privy Seal.

1501. 23. Andrew Foreman. He held the priories of Pittenweem in Fifeſhire, and Cottingham in England, in commendam with his Biſhoprick. Tranſlated to St Andrew's.

1516. 24. James Hepburn, (third ſon of Adam, Lord Hales, and brother to Patrick, firſt Earl of Bothwell). Abbot of Dunfermline, and Lord Treaſurer.

1524. 25. Robert Schaw. Abbot of Paiſley.

1527. 26. Alexander Stewart, (ſon to Alexander, Duke of Albany, ſon to King James II. by Katharine Sinclair, then his wife, daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithneſs). Their marriage having been, by act of Parliament, declared unlawful long after they were both dead, this gentleman, on his illegitimacy being pronounced, betook himſelf to the ſervice of the Church. He was Abbot of Scoon when he was advanced to this See.

1535. 27. Patrick Hepburn, (ſon to Patrick, firſt Earl of Bothwell). Prior of St Andrew's, and Secretary of State.

1573. 28. George Douglas, (natural ſon of Archibald, Earl of Angus). The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this See.

1606. 29. Alexander Douglas. Parſon of Elgin.

1623. 30. John Guthrie. Parſon of Edinburgh. Deprived with other Biſhops in 1638.

1662. 31. Murdoch Mackenzie. Tranſlated to Orkney.

1677. 32. James Aitkin. Tranſlated to Galloway.

1680. 33. Colin Falconar. Tranſlated from Argyle.

1687. 34. Alexander Roſe. Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrew's.

1688. 35. William Hay. Parſon of Perth. He was ejected ſoon after the Revolution in 1688. He died in 1707.

The

The See of Orkney.

Various and uncertain are the accounts of the founding of the See of Orkney. Conſidering that the Orkney and Shetland iſlands were ſubject ſometimes to the Norwegians and ſometimes to the Scots, little authenticated matter can be expected. The ſeat of the See was at Kirkwall, and ſo beyond the reach of the Covenanters, who, no doubt, if they had had it in their power, would have made it feel the levelling hand of reformation. The church was dedicated to St Servanus, and ſtill remains entire, and, with Glaſgow, are the only two Cathedral churches in Scotland that eſcaped the vindictive fury of the mob. The foundation of this See is by ſome aſcribed to St Servanus, who had been ordained a Biſhop by St Palladius, and ſent to the Scots by Pope Celeſtine I. in the beginning of the fifth century. Others again ſay that St Colm was the founder. The following liſt cannot be ſaid to be complete; but as it is taken from Keith's Catalogue of Biſhops, it is ſuppoſed to be the fulleſt now extant.

This dioceſe contained the iſlands of Orkney and Shetland.

Biſhops of Orkney.

Year.	N°	
	1.	Radulphus. He lived in the time of King David I.
	2.	William. Reckoned by Torpheus to be firſt Biſhop reſident in Orkney.
	3.	William 2d. Died in 1188.
	4.	Biarn. Died in September 1223.
1223.	5.	Jofrier. Died in 1246.
1248.	6.	Hervey, or Hauſir.
	7.	Henry.
1270.	8.	Petrus.
1286.	9.	Dolgfinnus.
1310.	10.	William 3d.
1390.	11.	William 4th.
1394.	12.	Henry 2d.
1422.	13.	Thomas de Tulloch.
1448.	14.	William 5th.
1468.	15.	William Tulloch. Tranſlated to Moray.
1478.	16.	Andrew.
1511.	17.	Edward Stewart.
	18.	Thomas.
	19.	Robert Maxwell. Provoſt of the collegiate church, Dumbarton.
1540.	20.	Robert Reid. Prior of Beaulieu. He was Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.
1562.	21.	Adam Bothwell. He was the perſon who married Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell, and afterwards became a Proteſtant, and a virulent perſecutor and proſecutor of that unfortunate Princeſs. He died in 1593.
		The See vacant thirteen years.
1606.	22.	James Law. Parſon of Kirkliſton. Tranſlated to Glaſgow. 1615.

Year. N°

1615. 23. George Graham. Tranſlated from Dumblane: He meanly cringed to the Aſſembly of Glaſgow, which ſaved him from excommunication; but he was depoſed from his Epiſcopal function.

1638. 24. Robert Baron. Profeſſor of Divinity in the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen. Was elected Biſhop of Orkney; but the ruling powers deprived him of the benefit of his election; and he died at Berwick.

1667. 25. Thomas Sydſerf. He had been Biſhop of Galloway before the 1638, and was the only ſurviving Biſhop at the Reſtoration.

1664. 26. Andrew Honyman. Archdeacon of St Andrew's.

1677. 27. Murdoch Mackenzie. Tranſlated from Moray.

1688. 28. Andrew Bruce. Had formerly been Biſhop of Dunkeld; but being a true patriot and Proteſtant, he refuſed to comply with the meaſures of the Court, for which he was deprived in 1686. Such ſtrong and illegal meaſures being greatly clamoured at, he was recommended to be choſen Biſhop of this See, but loſt it ſoon after the Revolution.

The See of Ross.

This See was likewiſe founded by King David I. The title of the firſt Biſhop was Roſmarkienſis and Roſmarkenſis.

This See contained Roſsſhire, Cromartyſhire, and a part of Inverneſsſhire.

Bishops of Ross.

1. Macbeth.
2. Simon.

1161. 3. Gregory.

1195. 4. Reinaldus. He died in 1213.

Andrew Murray. Elected; but he refuſed to be conſecrated.

1214. 5. Robert. Chaplain to King William.

6. St Duthac.

1269. 7. Robert 2d.

1270. 8. Robert 3d. Archdeacon of Roſs.

1273. 9. Matthæus. Died in the city of Lyons, having gone to attend the Council there.

1274. 10. Thomas de Fifyne.

1284. 11. Robert 4th.

1309. 12. Thomas de Dundemore.

1325. 13. John Pilmore. Elected; but before his conſecration was choſen Biſhop of Moray.

1328. 14. Rogerus 1ſt.

1334. 15. John 1ſt.

1340. 16. Roger 2d.

1357. 17. Alexander.

Year.	N°	
1428.	18.	John 2d.
1449.	19.	Thomas Urquhart.
1463.	20.	Henry.
1481.	21.	Thomas.
1482.	22.	William Elphinſton. Archdeacon of Argyle. Tranſlated to Aberdeen.
1485.	23.	John Fraſer. Abbot of Melroſs.
1508.	24.	Robert Cockburn.
1525.	25.	James Hay. Abbot of Dundrenan, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright
1539.	26.	Robert Cairncroſs. Abbot of Holyroodhouſe. Lord Treaſurer.
1546.	27.	David Paniter, (*vulgo* Panter). Secretary of State.
1560.	28.	Henry Sinclair. Dean of Glaſgow. Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.
1565.	29.	John Leſly. Secretary to Queen Mary. He died at Bruſſels in 1596.
1600.	30.	David Lindſay. The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this See.
1613.	31.	Patrick Lindſay. Parſon of St Vigians, in Angus. Tranſlated to Glaſgow.
1633.	32.	John Maxwell. One of the miniſters of Edinburgh. He was deprived in 1638, and moſt unjuſtly perſecuted, by the then ruling powers. In 1640, he was made Biſhop of Killala in Ireland. In 1645, he was made Archbiſhop of Tuam; but died ſuddenly in 1646.
1662.	33.	John Paterſon. Parſon of Aberdeen.
1679.	34.	Alexander Young. Tranſlated from Edinburgh.
1684.	35.	James Ramſay. Tranſlated from Dumblane. Ejected ſoon after the Revolution in 1688.

The See of Glasgow.

The foundation of the See of Glaſgow is a matter in which very few hiſtorians agree; that it is, next to St Andrew's, of the higheſt antiquity of any See in Scotland, is beyond doubt. But who the founder was, is no where with any certainty mentioned. Kennet, in his Parochial Antiquities, ſays, that it was founded by St Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, in the year 560. Some doubt whether Kentigern was Biſhop of Glaſgow, and ſay, he was only a holy and religious man, who had a cell there, and whoſe ſanctity was held in ſuch high veneration, that when the Cathedral church of this See was dedicated, it was to St Mungo. Some authors call him Confeſſor. Dr Helyn, ſpeaking of the See of St Aſaph in Wales, ſays, that See was founded by St Kentigern in 583, a Scot, and then Biſhop of Glaſgow. In that See he was the firſt Biſhop; and on his return to Scotland, he was ſucceeded as Biſhop by St Aſaph, to whom the Cathedral church there is dedicated. From this it may be inferred, that St Kentigern, *alias* Mungo, founded the See of Glaſgow, and was the firſt Biſhop thereof; and when a Cathedral church of ſufficient grandeur was finiſhed, it might be dedicated to St Mungo, the founder of the See. St David, King of Scotland, (who may be ſuppoſed verſant in eccleſiaſtical matters), calls St Kentigern, Biſhop, in that

inquiſition

inquisition concerning lands, &c. which had formerly pertained to the See of Glasgow, performed by St David, then only Earl of Cumberland. The want of records leaves a great blank in the Bishops of this See, as none are to be found from St Kentigern, in 560, to John, in 1115. Perhaps the ravages of the Danes might have destroyed the church, and murdered or drove off the religious settled here, and that King Alexander I. only restored the See. Supposing this to be the case, we shall reckon the Bishops from John in 1115.

This See was formerly of great extent, till the See of Edinburgh was partly taken out of it. But, in its diminished state, it comprehended Lanerk, Dumbarton, Ayr and Renfrew, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburghshire, and a part of Berwickshire.

Bishops of Glasgow.

Year. N°

1115. 1. John. Lord Chancellor. He divided his diocese into two Archdeaconries, Peebles and Tiviotdale. He fixed a Dean, Subdean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chantor, and Succentor in this cathedral, and gave each of them a prebend out of the donatives he had received from the pious King David, to whom he was Governor.

1147. 2. Herbat. Abbot of Kelso. Lord Chancellor.

1164. 3. Ingelram. Archdeacon of Glasgow.

1174. 4. Joceline. Abbot of Melrose.

1199. 5. Hugo de Roxburgh. Archdeacon of St Andrew's, and Lord Chancellor.

1200. 6. William Malvoisine. Lord Chancellor. Translated to St Andrew's.

1202. 7. Florentius, (son to the Earl of Holland). Lord Chancellor. He resigned this See.

1208. 8. Walter. Chaplain to the King.

1233. 9. William de Bondington. Archdeacon of St Andrew's, and Lord Chancellor.

1260. 10. John de Cheyam. Archdeacon of Bath in England. This new-made Bishop was Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV. and by him forced into this See. He was so disagreeable both to King and people, that he retired to France, where he died.

1268. 11. Nicholas de Moffat. Archdeacon of Tiviotdale. Again elected. He never was consecrated.

1270. 12. William Wiseheart. Archdeacon of St Andrew's, and Lord Chancellor. Translated to St Andrew's.

1272. 13. Robert Wiseheart. Archdeacon of St Andrew's.

1317. 14. Stephen de Dundimore. Chancellor of the See of Glasgow. He never was consecrated. And died on his way to Rome.

1319. 15. John Wiseheart. Archdeacon of Glasgow.

1325. 16. John Lindsay. This Prelate returning from Flanders in 1335 with two ships, was attacked by an English fleet; a severe conflict ensued, in which the Bishop was mortally wounded, and soon after expired.

1335.

Year. N°

1335. 17. William Rae.
1368. 18. Walter Wardlaw. Archdeacon of Lothian, and Secretary to the King.
1389. 19. Matthew Glendoning. Prebend of Glasgow.
1408. 20. William Lauder. Archdeacon of Lothian.
1426. 21. John Cameron. Provost of Lincluden, and Lord Privy Seal.
1446. 22. James Bruce. Translated from Dunkeld. Lord Chancellor. Died before he was installed Bishop here.
1448. 23. William Turnbull. Archdeacon of St Andrew's, and Lord Privy Seal.
1455. 24. Andrew Muirhead. Rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton).
1474. 25. John Laing. Lord Treasurer.
1483. 26. George Carmichael. Treasurer of the See of Glasgow. Died before his consecration.
1484. 27. Robert Blackader. Translated from Aberdeen. He had so much interest at Rome, that he got this See erected into an Archbishoprick in 1491, and had the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles assigned him as suffragans.
1508. 28. James Beaton or Bethune 1st. Translated from Galloway. Lord Chancellor. Translated to St Andrew's.
1524. 29. Gavin Dunbar. Translated from Aberdeen. Lord Chancellor.
1551. 30. James Beaton, or Bethune 2d. Abbot of Aberbrothock. He sent the records of this See to the Scots College at Paris. He quitted this See in 1560. Restored in 1588. The See vacant.
1571. 31. John Porterfield. The first Protestant Archbishop of this See. He seems to have been appointed merely to get the lands belonging to this See alienated in a legal manner. He remained here till the year 1572.
1572. 32. James Boyd. One of the Ministers of Glasgow.
1581. 33. Robert Montgomery. Parson of Stirling. He resigned.
1585. 34. William Erskine. Titular Archbishop, not being in orders. Turned out by the King in 1587; and his Majesty gave the See to Walter Stewart, Commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu what remained of the See-lands.
1588. James Beaton. Restored by act of parliament.
1603. 35. John Spottiswood. Parson of Calder in Mid Lothian. Translated to St Andrew's.
1615. 36. James Law. Translated from Orkney.
1633. 37. Patrick Lindsay. Translated from Ross. Deprived and excommunicated in 1638. He died at Newcastle in 1641.
1661. 38. Andrew Fairfowl. Parson at Dunse.
1664. 39. Alexander Burnet. Translated from Aberdeen. Forced to resign by the Duke of Lauderdale in 1669.
1671. 40. Robert Leighton. Translated from Dumblane. He resigned in 1674.

1674.

Year. N°

1674. Alexander Burnet. Restored by the Duke of Lauderdale, Translated to St Andrew's.

1679. 41. Arthur Rose. Translated from Argyle. Translated to St Andrew's.

1684. 42. Alexander Cairncross. Translated from Brechin. Removed from this See for not complying with the measures of the Court in 1686.

1687. 43. John Paterson, Translated from Edinburgh. A Prelate most zealously attached to the Court, and all its proceedings. He was the son of the Bishop of Ross, who had been promoted to the parsonage of Foveran; was afterwards Parson of Aberdeen, and from that raised to the See of Ross.

Bishop Paterson was ejected soon after the Revolution.

The See of Argyle.

John Scot, Bishop of Dunkeld, a pious and worthy Prelate, finding his See so large that he could not pay that attention to it that his conscience dictated to him was his duty, made a representation thereof to the Court of Rome; and accordingly, Pope Innocent III. disjoined from his diocese all that now constitutes the shire of Argyle, on the main land, together with some of the western islands, particularly the island of Lesmore, which was to be the Bishop's seat of this new See. From this the Bishops of Argyle are frequently styled Bishops of Lesmore.

The Church was dedicated to St Molocus, who lived about the 1160, and his bones were translated to that island.

This See contained Argyleshire, Lochaber, and some of the isles.

Bishops of Argyle.

1200. 1. Evaldus.
1228. 2. Harald.
1240. 3. William.
1250. 4. Alan.
1261. 5. Laurence.
1304. 6. Andrew.
1330. 7. David.
1342. 8. Martin.

(Here some of the Bishops names are wanting.)

1425. 9. Finlay. A Dominican Friar, chaplain to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. Retired to Ireland, with the Duke's son James.

1427. 10. George Lauder. Preceptor of St Laurence, Peebles.

1473. 11. Robert Colquhoun. Rector of Luss.

1499. 12. John.

1505. 13. David Hamilton. This Prelate held in commendam the two Abbeys of Dryburgh and Glenluce, and he obtained the Abbey of Sandal in Kintyre, to be annexed to his Bishoprick.

1539. 14. William Cunningham, brother to the Earl of Glencairn.

1530.

Year. N°

1530. 15. Robert Montgomery. Rector of Kirkmichael.
1558. 16. James Hamilton, (natural brother to the Duke of Chautelherault), and Subdean of Glasgow. The first Protestant Bishop of this See.
1580. 17. Neil Campbell. Parson of Kilmartin. He resigned.
1608. 18. John Campbell, son to the preceding Bishop.
1613. 19. Andrew Boyd, (natural son to the Lord Boyd), Prebend of Glasgow.
1637. 20. James Fairly. Minister in Edinburgh. He was, with other Bishops, deprived in 1638; but became Presbyterian parson of Leswade, in Edinburghshire, afterwards.
1661. 21. John Young. Professor of Divinity at Glasgow. Died before consecration.
1662. 22. David Fletcher. Parson at Melrose.
1666. 23. William Scrogie. Parson of Rathan, in Aberdeenshire.
1675. 24. Arthur Ross. Parson of Glasgow. Translated to Glasgow.
1679. 25. Colin Falconer. Parson of Forres. Translated to Moray.
1680. 26. ——— Macbean. Parson at Eastwood.
1688. 27. Alexander Monro. Principal of the College of Edinburgh. He had a congé d'elire to the Dean and Chapter of this See; but uncertain if he was elected before the Revolution.

The See of Galloway.

This is a very ancient See, and is said to be founded by St Ninian, Bishop, who converted many of the inhabitants to the Christian religion, about the end of the 5th, and beginning of the 6th century. He built a Church of white stone, in honour of St Martin, Bishop; and from it the place took its name, Whitern, or Whitehorn, as it is now called; and the Bishops of Galloway, in Latin, are wrote *Candida Casa*. The Chapter of this See were Canons regular of the priory of Witern, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the reign of King David.

This diocese comprehended Wigtonshire, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Bishops of Galloway.

1. St Ninian.
2. Octa.
730. 3. Peethelmus.
764. 4. Frethewaldus.
776. 5. Pictuinus.
777. 6. Ethilbertus.
790. 7. Radvulf.
1154. 8. Christianus.
1189. 9. John.
1209. 10. Walter.
1225. 11. Gilbert. Abbot of Kinloss.
1255. 12. Henry. Abbot of Holyroodhouse.
1296. 13. Thomas.
1321. 14. Simon.
1334. 15. Henry.
1357. 16. Michael.
1359. 17. Adam.
1362. 18. Thomas.
1368. 19. Andrew.
1415. 20. Elisæus.
1415. 21. Thomas.
1426. 22. Alexander.
1451. 23. Thomas Spence. Resigned.
1459. 24. Ninian.

1489.

Year. N°

1489. 25. George Vaus.

1508. 26. James Beltune. Abbot of Dunfermline. Lord Treasurer. Translated to Glasgow.

1509. 27. David Arnot. Abbot of Cambus Kenneth.

1526. 28. Henry Wemss.

1541. 29. Andrew Durie. Abbot of Melrose.

1558. 30. Alexander Gordon. Translated from the Isles. Titular Archbishop of Athens. The first Protestant Bishop of this See. Suspended from his function by the Kirk. He assigned his Bishoprick to his son, which was afterwards confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal. He died in 1576.

1576. 31. John Gordon. Nun-consecrated.

1606. 32. Gavin Hamilton. Parson of Hamilton. As his revenue was but small, the King gave him the Abbey of Dundrennan.

1615. 33. John Cowpar. Parson of Perth.

1619. 34. Andrew Lamb. Translated from Brechin.

1634. 35. Thomas Sydserf. Translated from Brechin. He was deprived and excommunicated in 1638, by the Assembly of Glasgow. He was the only Scots Bishop that survived the Usurpation, and 1662, was made Bishop of Orkney.

1661. 36. James Hamilton, (brother to the first Lord Belhaven). Parson of Cambusnethan.

1674. 37. John Paterson. Dean of Edinburgh.

1679. 38. Arthur Ross. Translated from Argyle. Translated to Glasgow.

1680. 39. James Aitkin. Translated from Moray.

1688. 40. John Gordon. Chaplain to his Majesty at New York. He followed King James, after his abdication, into France, and then into Ireland; but still continued a Protestant.

The See of the Isles.

This See formerly contained not only the Æbudæ or Western Isles, but the Isle of Man, which for near 400 years, has been a separate Bishoprick. The Prelates of this diocese had three places of residence, viz. the Isle of Icolumkill, Man, and Bute; and in ancient writs, are promiscuously styled *Episcopi Mannieæ et Insularum*, *Episcopi Æbudarum*, and *Episcopi Sodorensis*, which last title is still retained by the Bishops of the Isles, and the Bishops of the Isle of Man; and the reason of this style is as follows: The island of Ily, or J, or Jonah, was in former ages, a place famous for sanctity and learning, and very early became the seat of a Bishop: This little island was likewise denominated Icolumkill, from St Columba, (the companion of St Patrick), founding a monastery here in the sixth century, which was the mother of above 100 other monasteries, situated in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. From the many learned men who came to study here, such as, St Aidan, St Finan, St Colman, St Columba, St Adamnama, the Picts and English Saxons of the north owe their conversion to Christianity.

anity. The Scots used long ago to commit the education of the presumptive heir of the Crown to the care of the Bishops of this See; and so holy was the Island of Icolumkill reckoned, that most of the Scottish Monarchs were buried there. The Cathedral Church was dedicated to our Saviour, for whom the Greek word is *Soter*; hence *Soterensis*, and now corrupted to Sodorensis * The civil wars that raged amongst the Scots enabled the Danes and Norwegians to seize the Isle of Man; and about the year 1097 or 1098, Donald Bane, an usurper, who then sat on the throne of Scotland, treacherously put the Norwegians in the possession of the Western Islands, for the assistance they had given him. It is probable, that these foreigners transplanted the seat of the See entirely to the Isle of Man. They were at length expelled from all their usurped dominions During the great contest between the houses of Bruce and Baliol for the throne of Scotland, King Edward III of England made himself master of the Isle of Man, and it has remained an appendage of the Crown of England ever since. The Lords of the Isle of Man set up Bishops of their own, and the Scottish Monarchs continued their Bishops of the Isles, of which records are but imperfect.

This See contained all Buteshire, and most of the Western Islands.

BISHOPS of the ISLES.

Year.	No.		No.	
360.	1.	Amphibalus.	7.	St Contentus.
447.	2.	Germans.	8.	St Bladus.
	3.	Conindicus.	9.	St Malchus.
	4.	Romulus.	889. 10.	Tarkinus.
498.	5.	St Machatus.	11.	Roolwer.
648.	6.	St Conan.	12.	William.
	13.	St Brandan. To whom the Cathedral in the Isle of Man is dedicated.		
1113.	14.	Wymundus, a Monk of Sais.		
1151.	15.	John 1st, a Monk of Sais.		
1154.	16.	Gamaliel, an Englishman.		
	17.	Reginald, a Norwegian.		
	18.	Christian.		
	19.	Michael.		
1203.	20.	Nicholas.		
1217.	21.	Reginald 2d, nephew to Otaus, King of Norway.		
1226.	22.	John 2d. By the negligence of his servants, unfortunately burnt to death.		
	23.	Simon.		
1249.	24.	Laurence. Archdeacon of Man.		
1252.	25.	Richard 1st.		
1253.	26	Stephen		
1227.	27.	Richard 2d. In his time, the Scots regained the Island of Man.		

* It seems most probable that this is the reason why the Danes called these Islands Sodoroe; but of this there are different opinions. See the account of the Bishoprick of Man, vol. 1. As the Cathedral Church of Icolumkill owes its name to a Greek word, so that island itself, called also Iy, I, or Jonah, derives that last name from the word Jonah, which, in the Hebrew, signifies a pigeon; and is so called from St Colum, the founder of the monastery here, whose Gallic or Celtic name Colum, and Latin name Columba, are both of the same signification.

1275.

Year.	N°	
1275.	28.	Marcus. Lord Chancellor of Scotland.
1304.	29.	Onacus.
1305.	30.	Allan.
1321.	31.	Gilbert.
1328.	32.	Bernard de Linton. Abbot of Aberbrothock, and Lord Chancellor.
1334.	33.	Thomas.
1348.	34.	William Ruſſell. Abbot of Ruſhen.
1374.	35.	John Dunkan. A Monkſman. Conſecrated at Avignon. Made priſoner in his return at Balonia, and redeemed for five hundred merks.
1388.	36.	John 3d. The Iſle of Man was now ſeparated from this See.
1409.	37.	Michael.
1427.	38.	Anguſius 1ſt.
1476.	39.	Anguſius 2d.
1492.	40.	Robert.
149 .	41.	John 4th. The King, with the conſent of the Pope, got the Abbey of Icolumkill annexed to his See
1510.	42.	George Hepburn. Abbot of Aberbrothock. Lord Treaſurer. Killed at the battle of Floddon, Sept. 9. 1513. The See ſuppoſed to be vacant.
1524.	43.	John 5th. Elect.
1530.	44.	Ferquhard. He reſigned in favour of
1544.	45.	Roderick Maclean. Archdeacon of the Iſles.
1553.	46.	Alexander Gordon. (Titular Archbiſhop of Athens.) Second ſon of John Maſter of Huntly. He held the Abbey of Inchaffray in Commendam. Tranſlated to Galloway.
1558.	47.	John Campbell. Prior of Ardchattan. He was a ſon of the houſe of Calder in Nairnſhire. He alienated moſt part of his benefice in favour of his relations; and ſome heritable juriſdictions he conveyed to his own family of Calder.
	48.	John Carſwell. Titular.
1606.	49.	Andrew Knox. Parſon of Paiſley. The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop of this See. Tranſlated to Raphoe in Ireland.
1622.	50.	Thomas Knox, ſon to the foregoing Biſhop.
1628.	51.	John Leſley. Tranſlated in 1633 to Raphoe in Ireland. Deprived of it by the uſurping powers. In 1661, made Biſhop of Clogher, and died in 1671.
1634.	52.	Neil Campbell. Parſon of Glaſtrey. Depoſed by the Glaſgow Aſſembly in 1638.
1661.	53.	Robert Wallace. Parſon of Barnwall in Ayrſhire.
1675.	54.	Andrew Wood. Parſon of Dunbar. Tranſlated to Caithneſs.
1680.	55.	Archibald Graham. Parſon of Rothſay. Ejected ſoon after the Revolution in 1688.

BARONETS of SCOTLAND.

THE Order of Knights-Baronets was deſigned to be eſtabliſhed here by King James VI. in 1621; but it was not actually founded till the year 1625 by King Charles I. who granted a certain portion of land in Acadia, or New Scotland, to each of them, which they were to hold of Sir William Alexander, (*afterwards* Earl of Stirling), for their encouragement, who ſhould hazard their lives for the good and increaſe of that plantation, with precedency to them, and their heirs-male for ever, before all Knights called *Equites Aurati*, and all leſſer Barons called *Lairds*, and all other gentlemen, except Sir William Alexander, his Majeſty's Lieutenant in Nova Scotia, his heir, their wives and children; and that the title of *Sir* ſhould be prefixed to their Chriſtian name, and *Baronet* added to their ſurname; and that their own and their eldeſt ſons wives ſhould enjoy the title of *Lady*, *Madam*, or *Dame*.

Thus, from the inſtitution and deſign of this Order of Baronets in Scotland, they are denominated *Baronets of Nova Scotia*.

A Liſt of the BARONETS of NOVA SCOTIA, created by K. CHARLES I.

1625. Robert Gordon of Gordonſtoun.
—— Alexander Strachan of Thornton.
—— William Keith, Earl Mariſchal. Extinct.
—— Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, *now* Earl of Breadalbane.
—— Robert Innes of Innes
—— John Wemyſs of Wemyſs, *afterwards* Earl of Wemyſs.
—— David Livingſton of Dunnipace. Extinct.
—— William Douglas of Glenbervie.
—— Will. Alexander of Menſtrie, *afterwards* E. of Stirling. Extinct.
—— Donald Macdonald of Slate, *now* Lord Macdonald in Ireland.
—— Richard Murray of Cockpool.
—— John Colquhoun of Luſs *, or Tillycolquhoun.
—— Alexander Gordon of Cluny. Extinct.
—— John Leſlie of Wardes, Extinct.
—— John Gordon of Leſmore.
—— Gilbert Ramſay of Balmain.
—— James Nicolſon of Cockburnſpath.
—— George Forreſter of Corſtorphin, *afterwards* Lord Forreſter. Extinct.
—— William Graham of Braco. Extinct.
—— Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *now* Earl of Marchmont.
1626. William Forbes of Monymuſk, *now* of Pitſligo.
—— George Johnſton of Caſkieben.
—— Thomas Burnet of Leyes.
—— John Moncrief of Moncrief.

* Now in the perſon of Sir James Grant of Grant, by a new patent, dated April 29. 1704, following on the reſignation of Sir Humphry Colquhoun, Bart.

1626. George Ogilvie of Carnouſie, *afterwards* Earl of Finlater.
—— Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, *afterwards* Viſcount Kenmure.
—— William Murray of Clermont.
—— John Blackadder of Tulliallan. Extinct.
—— John Ogilvie of Innerquharrity.
1627. Donald Mackay of Strathnaver, *now* Lord Reay.
—— James Maxwell of Calderwood.
—— James Hamilton of Weſtport. Extinct.
—— James Stuart of Bute, *now* Earl of Bute.
—— James Stewart, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Galloway. Extinct.
—— Archibald Napier of Merchiſton, *afterwards* Lord Napier. Extinct.
—— John Livingſton of Kinnaird. Extinct.
—— William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead. Extinct.
—— John Carmichael of Carmichael, *now* Earl of Hyndford.
—— James Carmichael of Weſterhall. Extinct.
—— James Macgill of Cranſton-Riddel. Extinct
—— George Ogilvie of Forglen, *now* Lord Banff.
—— Samuel Johnſton of Elphinſton. Extinct.
—— William Cockburn, eldeſt ſon of Mr Cockburn of Langton.
—— Colin Campbell of Lundie. Extinct.
1628 Archibald Acheſon of Glencairny, *now* Viſcount Gosford, in Ireland.
—— Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly. Extinct.
—— Dugal Campbell of Auchinbreck.
—— Robert Innes of Balſenny.
—— D. Campbell of Ardnamurchan. Extinct.
—— Thomas Hope of Craighall, *now* of Pinkie.
—— John Preſton of Airdrie.
—— Alexander Fraſer of Philorth, *now* Lord Saltoun.
—— John Riddel of Riddel.
—— Archibald Murray of Blackbarony.
—— Patrick Murray of Elibank, *now* Lord Elibank.
—— John Mackenzie of Tarbat, *afterwards* Earl of Cromarty. Extinct.
—— William Elphinſton. One of his Majeſty's cup-bearers. Extinct.
—— Arthur Forbes of Caſtleforbes, *now* Lord Forbes.
—— Francis Hamilton of Killoch. Extinct.
—— Edward Barret, Lord Newburgh. Extinct.
1629. John Nicholſon of Leſwade, *afterwards* of Glenbervie. Extinct.
—— William Bruce of Stonehouſe.
—— Michael Arnot of Arnot.
—— James Oliphant of Newtdn. Extinct.
—— Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw.
—— William Keith of Ludquhairn. Extinct.
1630. Robert Hannay of Mochrum.
William Forbes of Craigievar.
—— William Murray of Dynnerne. Extinct.
—— Walter Croſbie of Croſbie-Park, in Ireland.
—— James Sibbald of Rankeilour. Extinct.
—— Robert Richardſon of Pencaitland. Extinct.

1630. David Cunningham of Robertland.
1631. Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie.
—— James Sinclair of Caniſbay, *now* of Mey.
—— John Gordon of Embo
—— Lauchlan Maclean of Morvaren.
—— John Murray of Arbirmont. Extinct.
1633. James Balfour of Denmiln. Lord Lyon King at Arms.
—— David Cunningham of Auchinhervie. Extinct.
1634. Hector Monro of Foulis.
—— Henry Gibb of Carribberie.
—— Alexander Foulis of Collinton.
—— Philip Vernate of Carleton, Yorkſhire.
—— Henry Bingham of Caſtlebar, in Ireland, *now* Lord Lucan.
1635. James Hamilton of Broomhill. Extinct.
—— John Gaſcoigne of Barnebow, Yorkſhire.
—— Walter Norton of Cheſter, in Suffolk.
—— Arthur Pilkington of Stainlie, Yorkſhire.
—— James Hay of Smithfield. Extinct.
—— Edward Widdrington of Widdrington, in Northumberland, *afterwards* Lord Widdrington.
—— John Raney of Rotham, in Kent.
—— Mary Bolles, Widow Oſburton, in Nottinghamſhire.
1636. John Forteſcue of Salden, in Buckinghamſhire.
—— Thomas Thompſon of Duddingſton. Extinct.
—— Edward More of Longford, in Nottinghamſhire.
—— John Sinclair of Stevenſon, *now* of Murkle.
—— John Curzon of Keddleſton, in Derbyſhire, *now* Lord Scarſdale.
—— Gideon Baillie of Lochend. Extinct.
—— Another grant to Sir John Raney of Rotham, in Kent.
1637 Thomas Nicholſon of Carnock. Extinct.
—— George Preſton of Valleyfield.
—— Andrew Keir of Greenfield. Extinct.
—— William Murray of Blebo.

N. B. Of the creations of the following Baronets of Nova Scotia, the dates are not certainly known.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig.
—— Sinclair of Kinnaird.
James Skene of Curriehill.
—— Halyburton of Pitcur. Extinct.
Robert Barr, Burgeſs of Glaſgow. Extinct.
Alexander Gibſon of Durie. Extinct.
—— Stewart of Ochiltree, *now* Lord Caſtleſtewart, in Ireland.

1638. Henry Slingſby of Scriven, in Yorkſhire.
—— Thomas Peir of Stanypots, in Kent.
—— Edward Longwell of Wolwer, in Bucks.
—— Crawford of Kilbirney, *now* of Jordanhill.
—— William Dick of Braid.
—— Cooper of Gogar.
1642. John Gordon of Haddo, *now* Earl of Aberdeen.
1642. Henry Seton of Touch, *now* of Culbeg.

Created

Created by King CHARLES II.

1651. Archibald Primroſe of Cheſter. Extinct.
1661. William Davidſon, Conſervator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere. Extinct.
— George Ogilvie of Barras.
— Archibald Fleming, Commiſſary of Glaſgow. Extinct.
— John Foulis of Ravelſtoun. Extinct.
1662. Patrick Muir of Rowallen. Extinct.
1663. Alexander Carnegy of Pittarrow, *now* of Southeſk.
— Walter Seton of Abercorn. Extinct.
— James Keith of Powburn. Extinct.
— Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun.
— John Hay of Park.
1664. William Murray of Stanhope.
— James Brown of the iſland of Barbadoes. Extinct.
— John Kirkaldy of Grange. Extinct.
— George Mouat of Ingliſtoun. Extinct.
— James Dalrymple of Stair, *now* Earl of Stair.
— John Henderſon of Fordel.
— Alexander Macculloch of Myrſtoun. Extinct.
— David Dunbar of Baldoon. Extinct.
— James Chalmers of Cults. Extinct.
— John Seton of Garleton, ſon to the Earl of Wintoun.
— Robert Sinclair of Longfordmachus.
1665. James Ramſay of Whitehill. Extinct.
— William Graham of Gartmore. Extinct.
— William Purves of Purves-hall.
— John Malcolm of Balbedy, *now* of Lochore.
— Alexander Menzies of Menzies.
1666. Robert Dalzell of Glenae, *afterwards* Earl of Carnwath.
— Alexander Lindſay of Evelick.
— Charles Erſkine of Alva.
— George Stirling of Glorat.
— Henry Stirling of Ardoch.
— John Wood of Bonnytoun. Extinct.
— Francis Ruthven of Redcaſtle. Extinct.
— Charles Areſkine of Cambo.
— Francis Scot of Thirleſtane, *now* Lord Napier.
— Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs.
— Gilbert Ramſay of Banff.
1667. James Hay of Linplum. Extinct.
— Archibald Stewart of Blackhall.
— Alexander Don of Newton.
1668. Alexander Gilmour of Craigmillar.
— James Douglas of Kilhead.
— Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk.
— Patrick Houſton of Houſton.
— William Bruce of Balcaſkie. Extinct.
— Robert Barclay of Pierſton.
— Sir James Campbell of Arbruckle.

1668. John Stewart of Grandtully.
1669. Thomas Wallace of Craigie. Extinct.
—— Andrew Ramſay of Abbotſhall. Extinct.
—— John Cunningham of Caprington.
—— Patrick Niſbet of Craigintinny, *now* of Dean.
1670. Alexander Hamilton of Haggis. Extinct
—— Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar. Extinct.
—— William Bennet of Grubet. Extinct.
1671 Robert Seton of Windygowl, ſon to the Earl of Wintoun. Extinct.
—— John Home of Blackadder.
—— Charles Halket of Pitfirran.
—— James Cockburn of Cockburn.
—— George Bennet, in the ſhire of Fife. Extinct.
—— John Scot of Ancrum.
1672. Alexander Cunningham of Corſehill.
—— William Lockhart of Carſtairs.
—— Richard Maitland of Pitrichie. Extinct.
—— Alexander Jardin of Applegirth.
—— Alexander Hope of Kerſe.
1673. William Murray of Auchtertyre.
—— Alexander Fraſer of Dorris. Extinct.
—— John Kennedy of Girvan Mains. Extinct.
1676. Thomas Murray of Glendoick.
1679. Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas. Extinct.
—— John Clerk of Pennycuick.
—— John Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy. Extinct.
—— John Cochran of Ochiltree, *now* Earl of Dundonald.
—— Alexander Mackenzie of Coul.
1680. William Baird, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Baird of Newbyth. Extinct.
—— John Maitland, ſecond ſon of Charles Maitland of Hatton, *now* Earl of Lauderdale.
1681. William Maxwell of Monreith.
—— Charles Stuart, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Moray. Extinct.
1682. John Maxwell of Nether Pollock.
—— Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, *now* Earl of Caſſillis.
—— Alexander Bannerman of Elſick
1683. Thomas Stewart of Blair Extinct.
—— Robert Pringle of Stitchill.
—— Patrick Maxwell of Springkell.
—— William-Sharp of Scotſcraig. Extinct.
—— Alexander Seton of Pitmedden.

Created by King JAMES II.

1685. Robert Grierſon of Lag.
—— Thomas Kilpatrick of Cloſeburn.
—— Robert Laurie of Maxweltoun.
—— Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, a deſcendant of the family of Thorntoun.
—— Alexander Livingſtone, a natural ſon of the Earl of Callendar. Extinct.

1685.

1685. David Kinloch of Kinloch.
—— Thomas Dalziel of Binns.
—— Thomas Moncrieffe Wellwood of Tullibole.
1686. Patrick Brown of Colſtoun. Extinct.
—— Hugh Paterſon of Bannockburn. Extinct.
—— Robert Miln of Barntoun.
—— Alexander Innes of Coxtoun.
—— Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton.
—— John Gordon of Park.
—— James Calder of Muirton, *now* of Parkhouſe, in the county of Kent.
1687. James Inglis of Cramond.
—— John Shaw of Greenock. Extinct.
—— William Paterſon of Eccles. Extinct.
—— Robert Stewart of Allanbank.
—— John Hall of Dunglaſs.
—— Archibald Stewart of Burrow. Extinct.
—— Patrick Threipland of Fingaſk.
1688. John Lauder of Idlington, *now* of Fountainhall.
—— James Grant of Delvey.

Created by King WILLIAM III.

1690. John Lauder of Fountainhall. See 1688.
1692. George Hamilton of Barntoun Extinct.
1693. William Denham of Weſtſheil and Coltneſs. See 1705.
1694. James Dunbar of Mochrum.
—— George Weir of Blackwood. Extinct.
—— Robert Anſtruther of Wrae, *now* of Balcaſkie.
—— John Anſtruther of that Ilk.
1695. Robert Baird of Saughtonhall.
—— Robert Dickſon of Sornbeg.
—— Alexander Cuming of Culter.
1697. Patrick Home of Lumſdeane, *now* of Renton.
—— Patrick Wedderburn of Gosford. Merged in Halket of Pitfirran. See 1671.
1698. Thomas Stewart of Coltneſs. See 1693, and 1705.
—— William Dunbar of Durn.
—— William Hope of Kirkliſton.
—— James Dalrymple of Killoch, *now* of Cranſton.
—— Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick.
—— Andrew Kennedy of Cloburn. Extinct.
1699. James Livingſtone of Bedlormie and Weſt Quarter.
1700. Samuel Forbes of Foveran.
—— Dunbar of Hempriggs, *now* Northfield.
—— Thomas Nicholſon of Balcaſkie. Extinct.
—— Gilbert Elliot of Headſhaw, *now* Minto.
—— John Johnſtone of Weſterhall.
1701. David Dalrymple of Hailes.
—— Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, *now* Lord Banff.
—— Andrew Myrton of Gogar. Extinct.
—— James Elphinſton of Logie. Extinct.
—— Andrew Whiteford of Blairquhan.
1702. David Cunningham of Milncraig, *now* of Livingſtone.

Created

Created by Queen ANNE.

1702. George Suttie of Balgone.
—— Thomas Gibſon, ſon to Mr Gibſon of Pentland.
1703. Kenneth Mackenzie of Scatwell.
—— John Hay of Alderſton.
—— Hugh Cathcart of Carlton.
—— Archibald Hamilton of Roſehall. Extinct.
—— Robert Pollock of Pollock.
—— John Ferguſſon of Kilkerran.
—— John Reid of Barruck.
1704. Alexander Murray of Melgum. Extinct.
—— James Mackenzie, ſon to the Earl of Cromarty. Extinct.
—— William Gordon of Dalpholly. Extinct.
—— Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnan.
—— Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromarty. Extinct.
—— Sir Humphry Colquhoun, Bart, and the heirs-male of his daughter by James Grant of Pluſcardine.
—— James Rocheid of Innerleith. Extinct.
—— John Wedderburn of Blackneſs, *now* of Ballendean.
—— James Wemyſs of Bogie.
—— James Sinclair of Dunbeath.
1705. Francis Grant of Cullen, *now* of Monymuſk.
—— James Stewart, younger of Goodtrees. See 1693 and 1698.
—— George Warrender of Lochend.
1706. George Wiſhart of Cliftonhall, with divers remainders.
—— James Holburne of Menſtrie and Otterſtoun.
—— William Gordon of Afton, ſecond ſon of John Gordon of Earlſtoun, Eſq;
—— James Naeſmith of Dawick.
—— James Dunbar, *alias* Sutherland, younger of Hemprigs, ſecond ſon to Lord Duffus.
1707. Scipio Hill. Extinct.
—— James Gray. Extinct.
—— James Dick of Preſtonfield, with divers remainders.
—— John Maxwell of Nether Pollock.
—— Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry.

Of the creations of the following Baronets of Nova Scotia, the dates are not certainly known.

Sir William Hamilton of Preſton, and
Sir John Nicholſon of Tillicoultry.

A Liſt of the OFFICERS of STATE, and other GREAT OFFICERS in SCOTLAND.

The CHANCELLOR.

HE was the chief in matters of juſtice; and in the laws of King Malcolm II. he is placed before all other officers; and from theſe it appears, that he had the principal direction of the Chancery, or Chancellary, as it is called, which is his proper office. He had the cuſtody of the King's Seal; and he was the King's moſt intimate counſellor, as appears by an old law, cited by Sir James Balfour: "The "Chancellar ſall, at al tymes, aſſiſt the King, in giving him counſall "mair ſecretly nor the reſt of the nobility, to quhais ordinances all of-"ficiaris, als well of the realme as of the Kingis hous, ſould anſwer "and obey. The Chancellar ſall be ludgit neir unto the Kingis Grace, "for keiping of his bodie, and the ſeill; and that he may be readie, "baith day and nicht, at the Kingis command." By having the cuſtody of the Great Seal, he had an opportunity of examining the King's grants and other deeds which were to paſs under it, and to cancel them, if they appeared againſt law, and were obtained ſurreptitiouſly, or by falſe ſuggeſtions.

King James VI. ordained the Chancellor to have the firſt place and rank in the nation, *ratione officii*, by virtue whereof he preſided in the Parliament, and in all courts of judicature. After the reſtoration of King Charles II. by a particular declaratory law, Parliament 1ſt, the Lord Chancellor was declared, by virtue and right of his office, Preſident in all the meetings of Parliament, or other public judicatures of the kingdom. Although this act was made to declare the Chancellor Preſident of the Exchequer, as well as other courts; yet in 1663 the King declared the Treaſurer to be Preſident of that court.

The office of Lord Chancellor was aboliſhed by the Union, there being no farther uſe for the judicial part of this office; and to anſwer all the other parts of the Chancellor's office, a Lord Keeper of the Great Seal was erected, with a ſalary of L. 3000 a-year.

A Liſt of the Lord CHANCELLORS of SCOTLAND, from the year 1057, to the aboliſhing of that Office in 1708.

1057. Evan, to King Malcolm III. ſirnamed Canmore.
1093. Oſwald, to King Donald VII.
1094. Earl Conſtantine, to Duncan II. the Uſurper.
—— Sphothad, Abbot of the religious Culdees, to Duncan.
1097. Earl Rorey, to King Donald VII. after the expulſion of Duncan.
1098. Humphrey, Biſhop of Dunkeld, to King Edgar.
1107. Conſtantine, Earl of Fife, to King Alexander I.
1124. Herbert. Abbot, and Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1125. Walter.

1129. John. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
—— Herbert. Great Chamberlain.
1147. Edward.
William Cuming. Biſhop of Durham.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
1151. Engelramus. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1153. Walter Seneſcallus.
1157. Gregory. Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1161. Nicolaus. Chamberlain.
1163. Willielmus de Ripariis. Prior of St Andrew's.
1165. Hugo de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale.
1171. Walter Bidun. Biſhop-elect of Dunkeld.
1178. Roger, (ſon to the Earl of Leiceſter). Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1183. Walterus de Beide, a Frenchman.
1187. Walterus de Vidone.
1189. Hugo. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1192. Willielmus de Lundyne.
1199. William Malvoiſine. Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1202. Florence. Biſhop-elect of Glaſgow.
Richard, *afterwards* Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1211. Willielmus de Boſco, or Wood. Biſhop of Dumblane.
1213. Florentine. Biſhop-elect of Glaſgow.
1214. Willielmus Riddel.
—— Robert Kildelicht. Abbot of Dunfermline.
1216. Walterus de Oliford.
1226. Thomas de Stryvelin. Archdeacon of Glaſgow.
1227. Matthew Scot. Biſhop of Aberdeen.
1230. William de Lindeſay.
1231. William Bondington. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
—— Richard de Innerkeithing, *afterwards* Biſhop of Dunkeld.
—— William de Huntington.
1247. William de Bond.
1251. Gameline. Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1253. Richard de Innerkeithing. Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1256. William Wiſehart. Biſhop of Glaſgow, *afterwards* Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1273. William Fraſer. Dean of Glaſgow, *afterwards* Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1295. Alexander de Baliol.
Allan. Biſhop of Caithneſs; and confirmed in the office by K. Edward I. of England, as ſuperior.
1298. Maurice. Biſhop of the Iſles.
Adam. Biſhop of Brechin.
1301. Bernard. Abbot of Aberbrothock.
1327. Dr Walter Twynham. Canon of Glaſgow.
1345. Patrick de Leuchars. Biſhop of Brechin.
1347. Thomas de Carnſto, or Charteris de Kinfawns.
1349. William Caldwall. Prebend of Glaſgow.
1367. Patrick. Biſhop of Brechin, again.
Sir John Carrick. Prebend of Glaſgow.
1377. John Peebles. Biſhop-elect of Dunkeld.

1380.

1380. John Lyon, Lord Glamis.
Sir John Carrick, again.
1395. Sir Alexander Cockburn of Langton.
Robert Boyd, Lord Boyd
Duncan Petit Archdeacon of Glaſgow.
Gilbert Greenlaw, Biſhop of Aberdeen, to King Robert III. and during the adminiſtrations of Robert and Murdoch, Dukes of Albany.
1422. Sir John Forreſter of Corſtorphine.
1424. William Lauder. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1427. John Cameron. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
Sir William Crichton, *afterwards* Lord Crichton. Turned out.
1444. James Kennedy. Biſhop of St Andrew's. He held the office only a few weeks.
—— James Bruce. Biſhop of Dunkeld, *afterwards* Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1447. William, Lord Crichton, again
1455. William, Earl of Orkney and Caithneſs.
1458. George Shoreſwood. Biſhop of Brechin.
1460. Robert, Lord Boyd.
—— Andrew, Lord Evandale.
1482. John Laing. Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1483. James Livingſton. Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1484. Colin, Earl of Argyle.
1489. William Elphinſton. Biſhop of Aberdeen.
1493. Archibald, Earl of Angus.
1498. George, Earl of Huntly.
1500. James Stuart, (ſecond ſon to King James III.), Duke of Roſs, and Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1506. Andrew Foreman. Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1510. Alexander Stewart, (natural ſon to King James IV.), Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1512. James Bethune. Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1525. Archibald, Earl of Angus, huſband to the Queen-Mother.
1528. Gavin Dunbar. Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, *afterwards* Archbiſhop of St Andrew's. Tutor to King James V.
David Bethune. Cardinal, and Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1546. William Stuart. Biſhop of Aberdeen
John Hamilton. Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1561. George, 2d Earl of Huntly
Monſieur Ruby, a French lawyer. Put in for a little time by the Queen-Regent.
1562. James, Earl of Morton.
1567. George, 3d Earl of Huntly.
—— James, Earl of Morton, again.
1572. Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
1573. John, Lord Glamis.
1578. John Stuart, Earl of Athol.
1579. Colin, Earl of Argyle.
1584. James Stewart, Earl of Arran.
1587. Sir John Maitland of Lethington, Lord Thirleſtane,

1597,

1597. John, Earl of Montroſe.
1605. Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline.
1622. Sir George Hay, Knt, *afterwards* Viſcount Dupplin, and Earl of Kinnoul.
1634. John Spottiſwood. Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1641. John, Earl of Loudoun.
1660. William, Earl of Glencairn.
1664. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Rothes.
1682. George, Earl of Aberdeen.
1684. James, Earl of Perth.
1690. William, Duke of Hamilton, Archibald, Earl of Argyle. George, Earl of Sutherland. } Commiſſioners.
1692. John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
1696. Patrick, Lord Polwarth, *afterwards* Earl of Marchmont.
1702. James, (eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Finlater,) Viſcount and *afterwards* Earl of Seafield.
1704. John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
1705. James, Earl of Seafield, *afterwards* Earl of Finlater, the laſt Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

A Liſt of the Lord KEEPERS of the GREAT SEAL of SCOTLAND, from 1708 to 1783.

1708. Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1713. James, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1714. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1716. James, Duke of Montroſe. Died in 1731.
1733. Archibald, Earl of Iſla, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle.
1761. Charles, Duke of Queenſberry and Dover.
1763. James, Duke of Athol.
1764. Hugh, Earl of Marchmont.

Of the Lord TREASURER of SCOTLAND.

THIS Office was eſtabliſhed in Scotland upon King James I.'s return to Scotland from his long captivity in England. He then made a High Treaſurer, as well as a Chamberlain, who was now confined ſolely to the government of the boroughs. The King's revenue being entirely in the management of the Treaſurer, his buſineſs was to examine and paſs the accounts of the Sheriffs, and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom: He alſo received reſignations of lands, and other ſubjects, in uſe to be reſigned into the King's hands, and to reviſe, compound, and paſs ſignatures, gifts, tutory, *&c.* all which is now committed to the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

In 1617, the Treaſurer is ranked by King James VI. as the firſt Officer of State; and, in 1623, when he determined the precedency of his Counſellors, he is ranked next to the Chancellor; in 1663, he was declared Preſident of the Exchequer. The Office of Comptroller, which was ſometimes joined with that of Treaſurer, and deſigned *computorum rotulator*, and that of Collector of the new augmentations, which were both diſtinct offices from that of the Treaſurer, were all conjoined into one by King James VI. and exerciſed by the Treaſurer, till 1685, when the Treaſury was put in commiſſion.

A Liſt of the LORD HIGH TREASURERS of SCOTLAND.

1420. Sir Walter Ogilvie of Lintrethan.
— Thomas de Myrton, Dean of Glaſgow.
1430. Patrick de Ogilvie.
1439. Sir Walter de Haliburton, Lord of Dirleton.
— Robert Livingſtone, ſon to the Governor of the Kingdom.
1440. Sir Walter Haliburton, again.
1449. Andrew, Abbot of Melroſs.
1455. James Stuart, Dean of Moray.
1466. Sir David Guthrie of Guthrie.
1470. Sir William Knowlis, Preceptor of Torphichen.
1473. John Laing, Parſon of Kenland.
1480. Archibald Crawford, Abbot of Holyroodhouſe.
— Sir John Ramſay of Balmaine.
1490. Henry Arnot, Abbot of Cambus Kenneth.
1494. George Schaw, Abbot of Paiſley.
1499. Sir Robert Lundin of Balgony.
1507. Sir David Beaton of Creich.
1509. George Hepburn, Abbot of Aberbrothock, *afterwards* Biſhop of the Iſles
— Andrew Stewart, Biſhop of Caithneſs.
1512. Cuthbert Baillie, Commendator of Glenluce.
1515. James Hepburn, Biſhop of Moray.
1516. Sir Walter Ogilvie of Stratheren.
1517. John Campbell of Lundy
1520. Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie,

1528.

1528. Robert Cairncross, Abbot of Holyroodhouse, *afterwards* Bishop of Ross.
1529. Sir Robert Barton of Overbarnton.
1530. William Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen.
1537. Robert, Abbot of Holyroodhouse.
1546. John Hamilton, (brother to the Regent), Abbot of Paisley, and *afterwards* Archbishop of St Andrew's.
1548. Sir James Kirkaldie of Grange.
1555. Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis.
1561. Robert Richardson, Commendator of St Mary isle.
1564. William Stewart, Provost of Lincluden.
1572. William, Earl of Gowrie.
1584. John, Earl of Montrose.
1585. Sir Thomas Lyon of Auld Bar, Master of Glamis.
1595. Walter, Lord Blantyre
1599. Alexander, Lord Elphinston.
1601. Sir George Hume, Earl of Dunbar.
1611. Sir Robert Ker, K. B. Earl of Somerset,
1616. John, Earl of Mar.
1630. William, Earl of Morton.
1636. John, Earl of Traquair.

Commissioners appointed by the Parliament in 1641.

John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord Chancellor.
Archibald, Marquis of Argyle.
William, Earl of Glencairn.
John, Earl of Lindsay.
Sir James Carmichael.

1644. John, Earl of Lindsay. Appointed by the States.

Commissioners appointed by the States in 1649.

John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord Chancellor.
Archibald, Marquis of Argyle.
Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun.
John, Earl of Cassillis.
Robert, Lord Burleigh.
Sir Daniel Carmichael.

1660. John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.
John, Earl of Rothes.

1667. John, Earl of Rothes, Lord Chancellor.
John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Lauderdale.
John, Earl of Tweeddale.
Alexander, Earl of Kincardine.
John, Lord Cochran, eldest son to the Earl of Dundonald.
Sir Robert Murray, Lord Justice-Clerk.

1674. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Rothes, Lord Chancellor.
John, Duke of Lauderdale.
John, Earl of Dundonald.
Colin, Earl of Balcarras.
Hon. Charles Maitland, Dep. Treas. and Master of the Mint.

1682. William, Marquis (*afterwards* Duke) of Queensberry.

1686.

	William, Duke of Queenſberry
	James, Earl of Perth, Chancellor.
1686.	William, Duke of Hamilton.
Feb. 24	John, Earl of Kintore, Treaſurer-Depute.
	George, Viſcount Tarbat, Clerk Regiſter.
	Hon. William Drummond, *afterwards* Viſcount Strathallan.
	James, Earl of Perth, Chancellor.
	John, Marquis of Athol, Lord Privy Seal.
	William, Duke of Hamilton.
	George, Duke of Gordon.
1687.	John, Earl of Tweeddale.
May	Colin, Earl of Balcarras.
23d	George, Viſcount Tarbat.
	William, Viſcount Strathallan.
	Richard, Viſcount Maitland, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Lauderdale, Treaſurer-Depute.
	William, Earl of Crawford,
1689.	John, Earl of Caſſillis,
Dec.	John, Earl of Tweeddale,
7.	David, Lord Ruthven.
	Hon. Alexander Melvill, eldeſt ſon to Lord Melvill *.
	John, Earl of Tweeddale, Chancellor.
	James, E. of Drumlanrig, eldeſt ſon to the D. of Queenſberry *.
1692.	John, Earl of Caſſillis.
Mar. 3.	George, Earl of Linlithgow.
	John, Earl of Breadalbane.
	Alex. Lord Raith, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Melvill, Tr. Dep.
	John, Marquis of Tweeddale, Chancellor.
	James, E. of Drumlanrig, eldeſt ſon to the D. of Queenſberry.
	John, Earl of Caſſillis.
1695.	George, Earl of Linlithgow.
	John, Earl of Breadalbane.
	John, Lord Yeſter, eldeſt ſon to the Marquis of Tweeddale *.
	John, Marquis of Tweeddale, Chancellor.
	James, Duke of Queenſberry.
1696.	Archibald, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Argyle.
Jan. 30	William, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Annandale.
	Alexander, Lord Raith, Treaſurer-Depute.
	Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Bart *.
	Patrick, L. Polwarth (*afterwards* E. of Marchmont) Chancellor.
	James, Duke of Queenſberry.
1696.	Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
May	William, Earl of Annandale.
24.	Hon. Alex. Hume, (eldeſt ſon to Lord Polwarth), Tr. Depute.
	Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Bart *.
	Patrick, Earl of Marchmont, Chancellor.
	James, Duke of Queenſberry.
1698.	Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
Oct.	William, Earl of Annandale.
21.	Adam Cockburn of Ormiſton, Eſq; Treaſurer-Depute.
	Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Bart *.

1702.
James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor.
James, Duke of Queenſberry.
Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
William, Earl of Annandale.
Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun.
Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
David, Lord Boyle, Treaſurer-Depute.
David, Lord Elcho, (eldeſt ſon to the Counteſs of Wemyſs) *.

1703. Feb. 5.
James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor.
James, Duke of Queenſberry.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
William, Marquis of Annandale.
Alexander, Earl of Eglintoun.
Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
David, Lord Boyle, eldeſt ſon to the E. of Glaſgow, Tr. Dep.
Hon. Francis Montgomery, Eſq; *.

1704. Nov. 17.
John, Marquis of Tweeddale, Chancellor.
William, Marquis of Annandale.
Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
Charles, Earl of Selkirk.
John, Lord Belhaven
George Baillie, Eſq; Treaſurer-Depute.
Hon. Francis Montgomery, Eſq; *
Sir John Hume, Bart.

1705.
James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor.
James, Duke of Queenſberry.
James, Duke of Montroſe.
James, Earl of Galloway.
David, Earl of Northeſk.
Archibald, Earl of Forfar.
David, Earl of Glaſgow, Treaſurer-Depute.
Lord Archibald Campbell *.
William, Lord Roſs.
Hon. Francis Montgomery, Eſq;

1706.
James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor.
James, Duke of Montroſe.
James, Duke of Queenſberry.
David, Earl of Northeſk.
Archibald, Earl of Forfar.
David, Earl of Glaſgow, Treaſurer-Depute.
William, Lord Roſs.
Francis Montgomery, Eſq; *.

1707.
James, Earl of Seafield, Chancellor.
James Duke of Montroſe, Preſident of the Privy Council.
James, Duke of Queenſberry, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
David, Earl of Glaſgow, Treaſurer-Depute.
William, Lord Roſs.
Francis Montgomery, Eſq; *.

Note. The Lord Treaſurer of Scotland having, by the law of that country, a ſeat in its Parliament, in virtue of his office, independent

ent of election, when the Treaſury was in commiſſion, his Majeſty had a right to name any of the Commiſſioners to ſit and vote as Lord Treaſurer in Parliament. The members of the Treaſury Board marked thus * were ſo empowered by his Majeſty.

A Liſt of the COMPTROLLERS of SCOTLAND.

1426. David Brune.
1429. John Spence.
1446. Alexander Nairne of Sanford.
1448. Robert de Livingſton.
1458. Ninian Spot, Canon of Dunkeld.
1464. John Colquhoun of Colquhoun.
1467. David Guthrie of Guthrie.
1468. Adam Wallace of Craigie.
1471. James Schaw of Salquhy.
1472. Alexander Leſlie of Warderis.
—— Thomas Simſon.
1488. Alexander Inglis, Archdeacon of St Andrew's.
1499. Patrick Hume of Polwarth.
1506. James, Abbot of Dunfermline.
1507. James Riddoch of Aberladenoche.
1513. Robert Arnot of Woodmill. Killed at Floddon.
1514. Duncan Forreſter of Carden.
1515. Patrick Hamilton.
1516. Alexander Garden
1520. Robert Barton of Over Barnton.
1525. Sir James Colvill of Ochiltree.
1538. David Wood of Craig.
1543. Thomas Menzies.
1546. William, Commendator of Culroſs.
1548. William, Abbot of Roſs.
1557. Monſieur de Ruby, to Queen Mary the Regent.
1560. Bartholomew Villemore.
1561. Sir John Wiſhart of Pittarrow.
1563. Sir William Murray of Tullibardine.
1567. James Cockburn of Skirling.
1584. Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglaſs.
1585. Andrew Wood of Largo.
1589. David Seton of Parbroath.
1597. Walter, Prior of Blantyre.
1599. Sir George Hume of Wedderburn.
1600. Sir David Murray of Goſpetrie, *afterwards* Lord Scone.
1603. Peter Rollock, Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1610. Sir James Hay of Fingaſk
1615. Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank was the laſt Comptroller to King James VI. in whoſe time the office was ſuppreſſed, and incorporated with that of the Lord High Treaſurer.

Of the PRIVY SEAL in SCOTLAND.

THIS office was eſtabliſhed by King James I. upon his return to Scotland from his captivity in England; for in Scotland, in ancient times, in atteſting of writings, ſeals were commonly affixed in place of the ſubſcription; and this took place in documents of debt, as well as in writings of more importance, as charters, &c. From this practice great inconveniencies aroſe, and writing became in more general uſe, and the ſeal is only affixed after the ſubſcription, to render deeds and other papers of importance the more valid. In writs granted by the King, the affixing of his ſeal alone gave them ſufficient authority, without ſigning. This ſeal was kept by the Lord Chancellor; but when buſineſs increaſed, a Keeper of the Privy or King's Seal was created by King James I. who wanted to model the officers about his Court after thoſe he ſaw eſtabliſhed at the Court of England. The fixing of the Privy Seal to any deed became a preparatory ſtep to obtain the Great Seal to it. It was, however, in ſome caſes, a ſufficient ſanction of itſelf to ſeveral writs which were not to paſs the Great Seal; and it came at length to be an eſtabliſhed rule, which is held to this day, that the rights of ſuch things as might be conveyed among private perſons by aſſignations, as rents, caſualties, or other perſonal eſtate, were to paſs by grants from the King under his privy Seal alone; but thoſe of lands and heritages, which, amongſt ſubjects, are tranſmitted by diſpoſitions, were to paſs by grants from the King under the Great Seal. Accordingly, the writs in uſe to paſs under the Privy Seal alone, were gifts of offices, penſions, preſentations to benefices, gifts of eſcheat, ward, marriage and relief, baſtardy, *ultimus hæres*, and ſuch like; but as moſt of the writs which were to paſs under the Great Seal were firſt to paſs the Privy Seal, that afforded greater opportunity to examine the King's writs, and to prevent his Majeſty or his ſubjects from being hurt by obreption or fraud.

A Liſt of the LORD KEEPERS of the PRIVY SEAL, from the year 1424 to the preſent time.

1424. Walter Footte. Provoſt of Bothwell.
1426. John Cameron Provoſt of Lincluden, and Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1432. William Fowlis. Provoſt of Bothwell.
1442. William Turnbull. Canon of Glaſgow.
1458. Thomas Spence. Biſhop of Galloway.
1459 John Arouſe
1463. James Lindſay. Provoſt of Lincluden.
1467. Thomas Spence. Biſhop of Aberdeen.
1470. William Tulloch. Biſhop of Orkney, *afterwards* Biſhop of Moray.
1472. Andrew Stuart, (uterine brother to King James III). Biſhop elect of Moray.
1482. David Livingſton. Provoſt of Lincluden.
1489. John. Prior of St Andrew's.
1500. William Elphinſton. Biſhop of Aberdeen.

1597.

1507. Alexander Gordon. Biſhop of Aberdeen.
1514. David Abbot of Aberbrothock.
1519. George Abbot of Holyroodhouſe.
1526. George Crichton. Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1527. Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie.
Robert Colvill of Crawford. A Lord of Seſſion.
1542. David Beaton. Abbot of Aberbrothock. Cardinal and Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1542. John Hamilton. Abbot of Paiſley, *afterwards* Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
1547. William, Lord Ruthven.
1553. George, Lord Fyvie, *afterwards* Earl of Dunfermline.
1563. Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington.
1567. John Maitland Prior of Coldingham.
1571. George Buchanan. A Lord of Seſſion, and Privy Counſellor, Commendator of Croſſraguel, and Preceptor to the King.
1583. Walter Stewart. Commendator of Blantyre.
1595. Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington.
1626. Thomas, Earl of Hadinton.
1641. Robert, Earl of Roxburgh.
1649. John, Earl of Sutherland, by the Parliament.
1660. William, Earl Mariſchal.
1661. Charles, Earl of Dunfermline.
1672. John, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Athol.
1689. Archibald, Earl of Forfar.
John, Earl of Kintore.
John, Lord Carmichael, *afterwards* Earl of Hyndford.
1690. George, Earl of Melvill.
1695. James, Duke of Queenſberry,
1702. John, Marquis (*afterwards* Duke) of Athol.
1705. James, Duke of Queenſberry.
1709. James, Duke of Montroſe.
1713. John, Duke of Athol.
1714. John, Duke of Roxburgh.
1715. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1721. Archibald, Earl of Iſlay, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle.
1733. James, Duke of Athol.
1763. Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Bute.
1765, *May*. Lord Frederick Campbell, ſon to the Duke of Argyle.
1765, *Oct.* John, Earl of Breadalbane.
1766. Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, again, (for life).

A Liſt of the LORD PRESIDENTS of the PRIVY COUNCIL of SCOTLAND.

1625. John, Earl of Montroſe.
1649. John, Earl of Loudoun.
1660. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Rothes.
1663. John, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Tweeddale.
1672. John, Duke of Lauderdale.
1681. Sir George Gordon of Haddo, *afterwards* Earl of Aberdeen.
1682. James, Marquis of Montroſe.
1686. William, Duke of Queenſberry.
1689. William, Earl of Crawford and Lindſay.
1693. William, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Annandale.
1695. George, Earl of Melvill.
1702. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1704. James, Marquis (*afterwards* Duke) of Montroſe.
1705. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1706. James, Duke of Montroſe.

Of the SECRETARIES of STATE in SCOTLAND.

This office in Scotland was nearly the ſame with that of the *Great Prothonotary*, which agreed with the *Primiceriis Notarium* amongſt the Romans; theſe were of the Prince's council, and therein as his Secretaries. He was conſtantly to attend the King's perſon, receive all petitions and memorials that were preſented to him, and write the King's anſwers upon them. All letters-patent paſſed through his hand, and were drawn up by him; and all the King's letters, diſpatches, warrants, orders, &c. were wrote out by him, and generally ſubſcribed by him He was anſwerable for them, if they contained any thing contrary to the laws of the land, or derogatory to the King's honour and dignity.

This office was kept up after the Union; but ſince the year 1746, there has been no Secretary of State for Scotland.

A Liſt of the SECRETARIES of STATE from the reign of King Malcolm IV. to the year 1746.

Nicolaus, to King Malcolm IV.
1380. Duncan Pecoce, to King Robert II.
1410. Andrew de Hawick, Rector of Liſton.
1418. John, Earl of Buchan.
1424. John Cameron, *afterwards* Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1429. William Fowlis.
1433. John Methven.
1448. John Raulſton, Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1452. William Otterburne.

1453.

1453. George de Shoriſwood.
1454. John Arouſe, Archdeacon of Glaſgow.
—— Thomas de Vaus, Dean of Glaſgow.
1463. James Law, Archdeacon of Glaſgow.
—— Archibald Whitlaw, Archdeacon of Lothian.
1488. Alexander Inglis, *afterwards* Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1490. Patrick Paniter, (*vulgo* Pantet), Archdeacon of Moray, *afterwards* Abbot of Cambuſkenneth.
1495. Richard Muirhead, Dean of Glaſgow.
1496. Michael Balfour, Abbot of Melroſs.
1516. Thomas Hay.
1524. Patrick Hepburn, Rector of Whiteſton.
—— Thomas Erſkin of Halton, *afterwards* Sir Thomas Erſkin of Brechin.
1528. Patrick, Abbot of Cambuſkenneth, again.
1535. Richard Muirhead, Dean of Glaſgow.
1543. David Paniter, Biſhop of Roſs.
—— James Strachan, Canon of Aberdeen.
1559. David Rizio, to Queen Mary.
1561. Sir William Maitland of Lethington, younger.
1564. Sir James Balfour of Pittendriech, to Queen Mary.
—— James Maxwell of Cramond, ſon to Sir William Maxwell, to Queen Mary.
1572. Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dunfermline, and Archdeacon of St Andrew's.
1584. Sir John Maitland of Thirleſtane.
1591. Sir Richard Cockburn of Clerkington.
1596. Sir John Lindſay of Balcarras.
1597. James Elphinſton of Innerneitie, *afterwards* Lord Balmerino.
1608. Sir Alexander Hay of Newton.
—— Sir John Preſton, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.
1612. Thomas, Earl of Hadinton.
1626. Sir William Alexander, *afterwards* Earl of Stirling.
—— Sir Archibald Acheſon of Glencairn, Bart.
1641. William, Earl of Lanerk, *afterwards* Duke of Hamilton.
1644. Sir Robert Spottiſwood of New Abbay, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.
—— William, Earl of Lothian. Appointed by the Parliament, when the Earl of Lanerk fled for malignancy.
1650. George, Earl of Seaforth, to King Charles II. during his exile.
1659. Alexander, Earl of Balcarras.
1660. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Lauderdale.
1682 Alexander, Earl of Moray.
—— Charles, Earl of Middleton.
1685. John, Viſcount (*afterwards* Earl of) Melfort.
1689. George, Lord Melvill, *afterwards* Earl of Melvill.
1690. Honourable John Dalrymple, eldeſt ſon to Viſcount Stair.
—— James Johnſton, Eſq;
1696. John, Lord Murray, (eldeſt ſon to the Marquis of Athol), Earl of Tullibardine.

1697.

1697. James, Lord Deſkford, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Finlater, Viſcount (and *afterwards* Earl) of Seafield.
1696. James, Earl of Seafield.
—— John, Earl of Hyndford.
1702. James, Duke of Queenſberry.
—— George, Viſcount Tarbat, *afterwards* Earl of Cromarty.
1704. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1705. John, Earl of Mar.
—— Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1714. James, Duke of Montroſe. Reſigned in 1715.
1716. John, Duke of Roxburgh. Reſigned in 1725.
1731. Charles, Earl of Selkirk.
1742. John, Marquis of Tweeddale. Reſigned in 1746.

Of

Of the LORD CLERK REGISTER of SCOTLAND.

THE Clerk Regiſter was of old the principal clerk in the kingdom, from whom all other clerks, who were his deputies, derived their immediate authority, and he himſelf acted as Clerk to the Parliament and Council. He was called *Clericus Rotulorum*, becauſe, of old, the proceedings of Parliament, and minutes and judgements of other courts, were wrote upon rolls of parchment; hence they were called *Rotuli Parliamenti*; but afterwards they were ordered to be wrote in books, and the reſpective clerks ordained to tranſmit theſe books to the Clerk Regiſter, to be preſerved by him in the public archives of regiſter. Whence came the name of *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, by which he is often called in hiſtory. By the treaty of Union, the preſervation of the regiſters, in the ſame manner, is particularly provided for; and the return of the election of the ſixteen Scots Peers to the Britiſh Parliament, is ordered to be made by the Clerk Regiſter, or by two of the clerks of Seſſion deputed by him for that purpoſe.

A Liſt of the Lord CLERK REGISTERS of SCOTLAND, down to the preſent time.

William. Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.
Simon de Quincy.
Nicholaus, *clericus* to King Malcolm IV.
William de Boſch, and one Hugo.
Galfrid and Gregory, to King Alexander II.
1253. Willielmus Capellanus, and Alexander de Carreg.
All theſe were called, *Cler. dom. Regis.*
1323. Robert de Dunbar, *Cler. Rotul.*
John Gray, to King Robert II.
1426. John Schives.
1440. Richard Craig, Vicar of Dundee.
1442. George Shoriſwood, Rector of Culter.
1449. Sir John Methven
1450. John Arouſe, Archdeacon of Glaſgow.
1455. Nicol Otterburn.
1466. Fergus Macdowall.
1471. David Guthrie of Guthrie.
1473. John Laing, Rector of Newlands.
1477. Alexander Inglis, Chancellor of the See of Aberdeen.
1482. Patrick Leith, Canon of Glaſgow.
— Alexander Scot, Rector of Wigton.
1488. William Hepburn, Vicar of Linlithgow.
1489. Richard Muirhead, Dean of Glaſgow.
1492. John Fraſer, Rector of Reſtalrig.
1497. Walter Drummond, Dean of Dumblane.
1500. Gavin Dunbar, Archdeacon of St Andrew's, *afterwards* Biſhop of Aberdeen.
Sir Stephen Lockhart, to King James IV.
1531. Sir James Foulis of Collington.

1548.

1548. Sir Thomas Marjoribanks of Ratho.
1554. James Macgill of Rankeilor, Parſon of Fliſk. Turned out for D. Rizio's murder in 1565.
1565. Sir James Balfour of Pittendrich, Rector of Fliſk.
1567. James Macgill of Rankilor, again.
1577. Sir Alexander Hay of Eaſter Kennet.
1594. Sir John Skene of Curriehill.
1598. Sir J. Skene, and his ſon, James Skene.
1612. Sir Thomas Hamilton, *afterwards* Earl of Hadinton.
—— Sir Alexander Hay of Whitburgh.
1616. Sir George Hay of Nethleiffe, *afterwards* Earl of Kinnoul.
1622. Sir John Hamilton of Magdalens, brother to the Earl of Hadinton.
1632. Sir Alexander Hay of Lands.
1641. Sir Alexander Gibſon, *junior*, of Durie.
1649. Sir Archibald Johnſton of Warriſton.
1660. Sir Archibald Primroſe of Cheſter.
1681. Sir George Mackenzie, Bart, *afterwards* Viſcount Tarbat, and Earl of Cromartie.
1689. John, Lord Belhaven, and four more.
1692. Sir George Mackenzie, again.
1696. Charles, Earl of Selkirk.
1702. John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
1704. James Johnſton.
1706. Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, Knt.
1708. David, Earl of Glaſgow.
1714. Archibald, Earl of Iſla, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle.
1716. *July.* James, Duke of Montroſe.
—— *Dec.* Alexander, Lord Polwarth, *afterwards* Earl of Marchmont.
1733. Charles, Earl of Selkirk.
1739. William, Marquis of Lothian.
1756. Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, brother to the Earl of Marchmont.
1761. James, Earl of Morton.
1767. Lord Frederick Campbell, ſon to the Duke of Argyle. In 1777, for life.

Of

Of the Lord JUSTICE-GENERAL in SCOTLAND.

THE Lord Chief Juſtice, or, as it is called in Scotland, the Lord Juſtice-General, was placed next the Chancellor in rank. He was anciently, before the Court of Seſſion was erected, the Grand Juſticiar of Scotland, and his court was originally the only ſovereign court of the kingdom, and had a great part of that juriſdiction which now belongs to the Court of Seſſion; and even after the erection of that court, ſeveral civil cauſes came before it; but at length its juriſdiction was confined to criminal matters alone, and the Juſtice-General was empowered to name his own deputies. In the year 1671, the Court of Juſticiary was conſtituted, as it now ſtands, by a commiſſion under the Great Seal, afterwards ratified by the regulations made in 1672, whereby it is made to conſiſt of the Juſtice-General, who is to be perpetual Preſident, the Juſtice-Clerk, and five of the ordinary Lords of Seſſion, and they were declared to be ſupreme ordinary Judges of criminals. The kingdom was divided into three circuits, to which the Judges went once a-year; but after the ſuppreſſion of the heritable juriſdictions, the aſſizes were held twice a-year Anciently the kingdom was divided into two Juſticiaries, viz. North and South the frith of Forth. The office was anciently hereditary, in ſeveral families; but laſt of all by the family of Argyle, who ſurrendered it back to the Crown, for a valuable conſideration, in 1628, which was ratified by Parliament in 1633. From that to the preſent, it has been diſpoſed of either for life, or during pleaſure, by a commiſſion under the Great Seal. The ſalary is now L. 2000 a-year. In King Malcolm's days the ſalary was L. 5 for every day of the juſtice-ayre.

A Liſt of the Lords JUSTICE-GENERAL of SCOTLAND.

Argadus, Captain of Argyle, in the reign of Ethodius.
Comes Dunetus, in the reign of King William.
The Earl of Fife.
William Cumin.
David, Earl of Huntingdon.
Walter Cliffer.
1216. Allan, to King Alexander II.
1224. William Cummin, Earl of Buchan.
1227. Walter Oliphant.
Walter, ſon to Allan, Seneſchal or Steward of Scotland.
1239. Walter, Earl of Roſs. North of Forth.
1243. David de Lindſay. South of Forth.
Alexander, Seneſchal to King Alexander II.
Hugh de Berklay. South of Forth.
1253. Alexander Cummin, Earl of Buchan.
1366. Robert de Erſkin. North of Forth.
1426. Robert de Lauder. North of Forth.

1446. Patrick de Ogilvy. North of Forth.
1457. John, Lord Lindſay de Byres. North of Forth.
William, Earl of Orkney. South of Forth.
1477. John Haldane of Gleneagles. North of Forth.
Patrick, Lord Hales, and Robert, Lord Lyle.
Andrew, Earl of Crawford, and George, Earl of Huntly.
1488. Robert, Lord Lyle, Lord Chief Juſtice.
1489. John, Lord Glamis, and John, Lord Drummond.
1492. Robert, Lord Lyle, and John, Lord Glamis.
1494. John, Lord Drummond.
1504. Andrew, Lord Gray, and John, Lord Kennedy.
1514. Colin, Earl of Argyle.
1526. Archibald Douglas of Kilſpindie.
1537. Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
1567. Gileſpick, Earl of Argyle. Heritably.
1578. Colin, Earl of Argyle.
1589. Archibald, Earl of Argyle. He exchanged the office of Lord Chief Juſtice, for the heritable Lieutenancy of Argyleſhire, and moſt of the Iſles.
1628. William, Earl of Menteith.
Sir William Elphinſton.
1642. Sir Thomas Hope, younger of Carſe.
1646. William, Earl of Glencairn.
1649 John, Earl of Caſſillis.
1663. John, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Athol.
1678. Sir George Mackenzie, Bart, *afterwards* Viſcount Tarbat and Earl of Cromartie.
—— Sir Archibald Primroſe of Carrington.
1680. William, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis and Duke) of Queenſberry.
1682. James, Earl of Perth.
1692. Robert, Earl of Lothian.
1703. George, Earl of Cromartie.
1710. Archibald, Earl of Iſla, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle, for life.
1761. John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
1763. Charles, Duke of Queenſberry and Dover.
1778. David, Viſcount Stormont.

A Liſt of the Lords JUSTICE-CLERK, or ſecond JUDGE of JUSTICIARY.

William de Camera, to King David II.
Adam Forreſter, to King David II.
1478. William Halket of Belſico.
1491. Richard Lawſon of Heirigs.
1507. James Henderſon of Fordil.
1513. James Wiſhart of Pittarrow.
1524. Nicholas Crawford of Oxengangs.
1537. Adam Otterburn of Redhall.
—— Thomas Scott of Pitgorn.
1539. Thomas Ballenden of Achnoul.
1540. Henry Balneaves.
1547. Sir John Ballenden of Achnoul.

1578.

1578. Sir Lewis Ballenden of Achnoul.
1591. Sir John Cockburn of Ormiſtoun.
1625. Sir George Elphinſton of Blythſwood.
1634. Sir James Carmichael of Carmichael.
1637. Sir John Hamilton of Orbiſton.
1661. Sir Robert Murray.
1663. Sir James Foulis of Collingtoun.
1688. Sir John Dalrymple, *afterwards* Earl of Stair.
1689. Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenſon.
1693. Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw.
1707. Adam Cockburn of Ormiſtoun.
1735. Andrew Fletcher of Milton.
1748. Charles Erſkine of Tinwald.
1762. Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Bart.
1766. Thomas Miller of Barſkimming.

A List of the Lord PRESIDENTS of the COURT of SESSION, from the Institution of that Court to the present time.

1532. Alexander Milne, Abbot of Cambuskenneth.
1543. Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney.
1558. Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross.
1565. John Sinclair, Bishop of Brechin.
1566. William Baillie of Provand.
1567. Sir James Balfour of Pittendrich.
1593. Sir Alexander Seton, Lord Urquhart, *afterwards* Earl of Dunfermline.
1605. James Elphinstone, Lord Balmerino.
1609. John Preston of Fenton Barns.
1616. Thomas Hamilton, Lord Binning.
1626. Sir James Skene of Curriehill.
1633. Sir Robert Spottiswood of New Abbey.
1661. Sir John Gilmour of Craigmiller.
1671. Sir James Dalrymple, *afterwards* Viscount Stair.
1681. Sir George Gordon, *afterwards* Earl of Aberdeen.
1682. Sir David Falconer of Newton.
1685. Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath.
1689. Sir James Dalrymple, again.
1698. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick.
1737. Duncan Forbes of Culloden.
1748. Robert Dundas of Arniston.
1754. Robert Craigie of Glendoick.
1760. Robert Dundas of Arniston.

A List of the Ordinary LORDS of SESSION, from the Institution in the year 1532, to the present time.

[An *r.* added to a name denotes *resigned*, *d. dead*, *p. promoted.*]

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predecessor.*
1532 May 25.	Richard Bothwell	Rector of Eskirk	
	John Dingwall	Provost of Trinity, Edinburgh	
	Henry Whyte	Rector of Finevin	
	William Gibson	Dean of Restalrig	
	Thomas Hay	Dean of Dunbar	
	Robert Reid *	Abb. of Kinloss	
	George Ker	Prov. of Dunglass	

* In the original nomination, Robert Chanwell and Arthur Boyes, were inserted; but the books of sederunt bear, that in their absence the Abbot of Kinloss and the Provost of Dunglass were chosen, and admitted by the King. It does not appear that Robert Chanwell or Arthur Boyes ever officiated.

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1532 May25.	William Scott	Balwerie	
	Sir John Campbell	Lundie	
	Sir James Colvill	Eaſter Wemyſs	
	Adam Otterburn	Auldhame	
	Nicol Crawford	Oxengang	
	Francis Bothwell		
	James Lawſon		
1532 May27.	James Foulis	Collington	
1537 Nov. 7.	Walter Lindeſay	Lord St John	
	Sir Thomas Ereſkine	Brechin	
	Thomas Bannatyne		
	Robert Galbraith	Parſon of Spot	
1537 Nov.13.	Henry Sinclair	Dean of Glaſgow	
1538 Nov.14.	Henry Balnavis	Hallhill	
	Thomas Scot	Abbotſhall	
1538 Dec.10.	John Letham	Rect. of Kilchriſt	
1539 Feb.16.	D. Brithman		
1539 Mar. 2.	Henry Lauder	St Germain's	
1540 Nov.19.	John Sinclair	Dean of Reſtalrig	
	William Lamb	Rector of Conveth	
1541 July 2.	George Durie	Abbot of Dunfermline	
	Donald Campbell	Abbot of Cupar	
	Andrew Durie	Abbot of Melroſs	
	Gavin Hamilton	Ab. of Kilwinning	
1541 July 5.	John Foulis	Collington	
1542 June26.	John Waddell	Parſon of Fliſk	
	Dr John Gladſtaines		
1543 Mar. 5.	David Strachan		
	John Hamilton	Abbot of Paiſley	
		Abb. of Lindores	
		Abbot of Culroſs	
		Ab. of Pittenweem	
1544 Feb.13.	Thomas Wemyſs		
1547 July 4.	Sir Robert Carnegie	Kinnaird	
1548 Mar.19.	George Hay	Parſon of Renfrew	
1553 Jan. 20.	John Hamilton	Archbiſhop of St Andrew's	
	George Durie	Commend. Dunfermline	
1554 Aug.18.	James Macgill	Rankeilor Nether	
1554 Nov.13.	Abraham Creighton	Prov. of Dunglaſs	
	John Stevenſon	Precentor of Glaſgow	
	William Baillie	Provand	
	James Scott	Provoſt of Corſtorphine	
	Sir John Ballenden	Auchinoul	
	Thomas Marjoribanks	Ratho	

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predecessor.*
1554 Nov.13.	William Chiſolme	Biſh. of Dunblane	
	Sir William Hamilton	Sanquhar	
1560 Aug. 6.	Archibald Dunbar	Sub Chant. Moray	
1561 Nov.12.	Sir Richard Maitland	Lethington	Sanquhar, *d*
	John Spence	Condie	St Germain's, *d*
1562 Feb.11	Henry Balnavis	Hallhill	Lundie, *d*
1563 Nov.15	James Balfour	Parſon of Fliſk	Corſtorphine, *d*
1564 Jan. 14.	John Leſlie	Parſon of Oyne	Chant. of Glaſgow, *d*
1564 Dec.14.	Robert Maitland	Dean of Aberdeen	Bp of Dunblane, *d*
1565 Jan. 26.	David Chalmers	Ormond	Bp of Roſs, *d*
1565 Nov.13.	Adam Bothwell	Biſhop of Orkney	Provoſt of Dunglaſs, *d*
1565 Jan. 12.	Sir William Maitland	Lethington younger	Kinnaird, *d*
1566 Apr.26.	Archibald Crawfurd	Parſ. of Egliſhame	Bp of Brechin, *d*
1568 June 2.	Robert Pitcairne	Commend. Dunfermline	Ormond
—— —— ——	John Maitland	Commend. Coldinghame	Egliſhame
—— —— ——	Archibald Douglaſs	Parſ. of Douglaſs	Bp of Roſs
1570 Oct. 20.	Thomas Macallyean	Cliftonhall	Hallhill, *d*
1573 Oct. 20.	David Borthwick	Lochill	Condie, *d*
1575 July 9.	James Meldrum	Segie	Lauder, *r*
—— Oct. 20.	Robert Pont	Prov. of Trin. Col.	
—— Oct. 21.	William Douglaſs	Whittinghame	
—— Oct. 26.	Alexander Colvill	Abbot of Culroſs	
1576 Jan. 11.	Patrick Vanſe	Barnbarrow	Dean of Aberdeen
1577 Apr.20.	Thomas Bellenden	Newtyle	Auchinoul, *d*
1578 Nov.11.	Archibald Douglaſs	Parſ. of Glaſgow	
1579 Aug.15.	Alexander Hay	Eaſter Kennet	Rankeillor, *d*
1580 Feb. 1.	Robert Creighton	Elliock	Lochill, *d*
1581 Apr.26.	John Maitland	Thirleſtane	Parſ. of Glaſgow
—— July 5.	John Lindſay	Parſ. of Menmure	Cliftonhall, *d*
1582 June27.	David Macgill	Niſbet	Elliock, *d*
1584 May23.	John Graham	Hallyards	Robert Pont, *r*
—— July 17.	Sir Lewis Ballenden	Auchinoul	Lethington ſenior, *r*
—— Nov.24.	John Bartane	Dean of Dunkeld	Commend. Dunfermline
1586 July21.	David Chalmers	Ormond	D. of Dunkeld
1587 Mar. 4.	James Elphinſtone	Innernochtie	Thirleſtane, *r*
—— June 2.	John Colvill	Chant. of Glaſgow	Com. of Culroſs, *r*
—— June21.	Alexander Colvill	Commend. of Culroſs	Chant. of Glaſgow, *r*
—— Aug.14.	William Melvill	Commend. of Tongland	Dean of Moray, *r*
1588 Feb.16.	Alexander Seton	Lord Urquhart	Segie, *d*

1590

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1590 Aug. 8.	Archibald Douglas	Whittinghame younger	Whittinghame, *r*
1591 Aug. 14.	Thomas Bellenden	Newtyle	Newtyle, *d*
— Nov. 11.	Richard Cockburne	Clerkingtoun	Auchinoul, *d*
— Nov. 26.	Andrew Wemyſs	Myrecairnie	Newtyle, *d*
1592 Nov. 9.	Thomas Hamilton	Drumcairne	Ormond *d*
1593 Feb. 15.	Sir John Cockburn	Ormiſtoun	Hallyards, *d*
— Mar. 8.	Sir Thomas Lyon	Auldbar	Ormiſtoun, *pr*
— Mar. 28.	Sir Thomas Lyon	Auldbar	Provand, *d*
— July 2.	John Bothwell	Commend. Holyroodhouſe	Bp of Orkney, *r*
1594 Nov. 30.	John Skene	Curriehill	Eaſter Kennet, *d*
1595 Mar. 12.	John Preſton	Fentonbarns	Cranſton Riddel, *d*
1597 May 28.	David Macgill	Cranſton Riddel	Com. of Culroſs, *d*
— Dec. 2.	Edward Bruce	Kinloſs	Barnbarrow, *d*
1598 Feb. 23.	Sir David Lindſay	Edzell	Menmure, *r*
1604 Feb 25.	Alexander Hay	Foſterſeat	Kinloſs, *r*
	Sir James Wemyſs	Bogie	
	Sir Lewis Craig	Wrights land	
	Sir John Wemyſs	Craigtoun	
1607 May 29.	Thomas Hamilton	Preſtonfield	Cranſton Riddel, *d*
1608 June 30.	Sir Andrew Hamilton	Redhouſe	Preſtonfield, *r*
1609 June 6.	Sir William Livingſton	Kilſyth	Fentonbarns, *pr*
1610 Feb. 3	Sir Alexander Hay	Newton	Holyroodhouſe, *d*
1611 Jan. 16	William Oliphant	Newton	Edzell, *d*
1612 June 12.	Sir James Skene	Curriehill	Curriehill, *r*
1613 Nov. 2.	Sir Gideon Murray	Elibank	Tongland
1616 July 5.	David Carnegie	Lord Carnegie	Fentonbarns, *d*
1617 Mar. 15.	Sir George Ereſkine	Innerteil	Bogie, *d*
1618 June 5.	John Maitland	Viſc. of Lauderdale	Whittinghame, *r*
1621 July 10	Sir Alex. Gibſon	Durie	Elibank, *d*
1622 June 6.	Thomas Henderſon	Cheſters	Wrights land, *d*
— July 27.	Sir John Hamilton	Magdalens	
1623 Nov. 25.	Sir Archibald Napier	Merchiſtoun	Ormiſtoun, *d*
— Dec. 18.	Sir Andrew Fletcher	Innerpeffer	Craigtoun, *d*
1627 Feb. 14.	Sir Rob. Spottiſwoode	New Abbey	Curriehill, *pr*
— Feb. 14.	Alexander Seton	Kilcreuch	Merchiſtoun,
— Feb. 14.	Sir Geo. Auchinleck	Balmanno	Lauderdale,
— Feb. 14.	Sir Alex. Napier	Lauriefton	Lord Carnegie,
— Feb. 14.	Sir Arch. Acheſon	Glencairnie	Clerkington,
— Feb. 14.	James Bannatyne	Newhall	Magdalens,
— Feb. 14.	Alexander Moriſon	Preſtongrange	Newton,
— Nov. 8.	Sir James Learmonth	Balcomie	Glencairnie, *r*
— Nov. 8.	George Haliburton	Fodderance	Kilſyth, *d*
1629 Nov. 3.	Sir James Oliphant	Newton	Forreſterſeat, *r*
— Nov. 3.	Sir James Macgill	Cranſton Riddel	Lauriefton, *d*

1632

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1632 July 27.	Sir John Hope	Craighall	Newton, *r*
—— July 28.	Sir John Scot	Scotſtarvet	Preſtongrange, *d*
1634 Jan. 7.	Sir John Hay	Barro	Curriehill, *d*
1636 Nov. 1.	Patrick Niſbet	Eaſtbank	Newhall, *d*
1637 Jan. 10.	Sir John Hamilton	Orbieſton	Cheſters, *r*
—— Mar. 1.	Sir Will. Elphinſton		Redhouſe, *d*
—— June 6.	Adam Cuninghame	Woodhall	Kilcreuch, *r*
1639 Mar. 6.	Sir James Carmichael	Carmichael	Balmanno, *d*
—— July 9.	Sir Alex. Falconer	Halkertoun	Woodhall, *d*

NEW COMMISSION by Act of Parliament, 13th November 1641.

N. B. Thoſe marked *N.* had not formerly ſerved.

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
	Sir George Ereſkine	Innerteil	
	Sir Alex. Gibſon	Durie	
	Sir Andrew Fletcher	Innerpeffer	
	Sir John Hamilton	Orbieſtoun	
	Sir James Carmichael	Carmichael	
	Sir James Learmonth	Balcomie.	
	Sir James Macgill	Cranſton Riddel	
	Sir Geo. Haliburton	Fodderance	
	Sir John Hope	Craighall	
	Sir John Scott	Scotſtarvet	
	Sir Alex. Falconer	Halkertoun	
N.	Sir John Leſlie	Newton	
N.	Sir Thomas Hope	Kerſe	
N.	Sir Arch. Johnſton	Warriſton	
N.	Sir Adam Hepburn	Humbie	
1646 July 2.	Sir Alexander Gibſon	Durie	Innerteil, *d*
1646 July 2.	Sir James Lockhart	Lee	Durie Elder, *d*
1646 July 2.	Sir Alex. Belſches	Tofts	Kerſe, *d*
1649 June 1.	Sir James Hope	Hopetoun	
1649 June 1.	Robert Bruce	Broomhall	
1649 June 1.	Alex. Pearſon	South-hall	
1649 June 1.	Robert Macgill	Ford	
1649 June 8.	Sir William Scott	Clerkintoun	
1649 June 22.	George Winram	Libbertoun	
1649 Nov. 1	Alex. Brodie	Brodie	
1649 Nov. 1.	John Dickſon	Hartree	Fodderance, *d*
	Sir Hew Campbell	Ceſnock	

COMMISSIONERS for ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE to the PEOPLE of SCOTLAND.

Appointed by OLIVER CROMWELL.

Date.	*Name.*
1654 Nov. 1.	George Smyth,
	Will. Laurence,

Date.

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1654 Nov. 1.	Edward Moſely,		
1655 Jan. 1.	John Swinton	Swinton	
	Alex. Pearſon	South-hall	
—— Nov. 7.	Sir James Lermonth	Balcomie	
—— Nov. 7.	Andrew Ker		
1656 Jan. 4.	Sir Will. Lockhart		
1657 July 1.	James Dalrymple	Stair	Balcomie, *d*
—— Nov. 3.	Sir Arch. Johnſtone	Warriſton	
—— Dec. 3.	Alexander Brodie	Brodie	

Restoration.

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1661 June 1.	Alexander Falconer	Lord Halkertoun	
	Sir Arch. Primroſe	Carrington	
	Sir Robert Murray	Ld Juſtice-Clerk	
	Sir James Macgill	Cranſton	
	Sir James Lockhart	Lee,	
	Sir George Mackenzie	Tarbet	
	Sir Arch. Stirling	Carden	
	Sir James Foulis	Collington	
	Sir James Dalrymple	Stair	
	Sir Robert Nairne	Strathurd	
	Robert Burnet	Crimond	
	James Roberton	Bedlay	
	John Scougal	Whytekirk	
	Andrew Ayton	Kinglaſſie	
—— June 25.	Sir David Nevoy	Nevoy	Cranſton, *r*
1662 June 4.	Sir James Dundas	Arniſton	Crimond, *d*
1663 June 18.	John Hume	Renton	Sir R. Murray, *r*
1664 Nov. 4.	Sir John Niſbet	Dirleton	Bedlay, *d*
—— Nov. 4.	Sir John Baird	Newbyth	Tarbet,
1665 Nov. 22.	Sir John Lockhart	Caſtlehill	Arniſton, *r*
1668 July 17.	Sir Peter Wedderburn	Gosfoord	Carden, *d*
1669 Nov. 2.	Charles Maitland	Halton	Kinglaſſie, *d*
1671 Jan. 21.	Sir Thomas Wallace	Craigie	Stair, *pr*
—— Nov. 23.	Sir Andrew Ramſay	Abbotſhall	Halkertoun, *d*
—— Nov. 23.	Sir Rich. Maitland	Pittrichie	Renton, *d*
1672 Mar. 4.	Sir Robert Preſton	Preſton	Whitekirk, *d*
1674 June 14.	Sir David Balfour	Forret	Abbotſhall,
—— June 14.	Sir Thomas Murray	Glendoick	Lee, *d*
—— Nov. 27.	Sir James Foulis	Reidfurd	Preſton, *d*
1676 June 11.	Sir David Falconer	Newton	Carrington, *pr*
1677 Nov. 13.	Sir Alexander Seton	Pitmedden	Pittrichie, *d*
—— Nov. 13.	Sir Roger Hog	Harcarſe	Dirleton, *r*
1679 Nov. 28.	Sir Andrew Birnie	Saline	Gosfoord, *d*
1680 June 1.	Sir George Gordon	Haddo	Craigie, *d*
1681 Nov. 1.	Sir Geo. Mackenzie	Tarbet	Glendoick,
—— Nov. 1.	Sir Patrick Ogilvie	Boyne	Newbyth,

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1681 Nov. 1.	John Murray	Drumcairne	Haddo, *pr*
1682 July 5.	Sir George Nicolſon	Kemnay	Newton, *pr*
—— Nov. 14	John Wauchope	Edmonſtone	Halton,
1683 Nov. 1	Sir Thomas Stewart	Blair	Nevoy, *d*
—— Nov. 2.	Sir Patrick Lyon	Carſe	Strathurd, *d*
1685 Dec. 28	Sir G Lockhart. Preſ	Carnwath	Newton, *d*
1687 Feb. 11.	Alex. Malcolm.	Lochore	Pitmedden,
1688 Feb. 23	Sir John Dalrymple	Stair	Collington, *d*
—— June 19	Alex. Swinton	Merſington	Harcarſe,
—— June 23.	Lewis Gordon	Auchintoul	Edmonſtone,
	REVOLUTION.		
1689 Nov. 1.	Sir John Baird	Newbyth	
	Alexander Swinton	Merſington	
	Sir Colin Campbell	Aberuchill	
	James Murray	Philliphaugh	
	James Dundas	Arniſton	
	John Hamilton	Halcraig	
	David Home	Crocerig	
	Sir J Maitland	Ravelrig, *afterwards* E. of Lauderdale	
	Sir Robert Sinclair	Stevenſon	
	Sir John Lauder	Fountainhall	
	William Anſtruther	Anſtruther	
	Archibald Hope	Rankeillor	
	James Falconer	Pheſdo	
	Robert Hamilton	Preſmennan	
1693 Dec. 29	Sir William Hamilton	Whitelaw	Stevenſon, *r*
1696 June 9.	James Scougal	Whitehill	Preſmennan, *d*
1699 Feb. 17.	Sir John Maxwell	Pollock	Newbyth, *d*
1701 July 25.	Robert Stewart	Tulliecutrie	Merſington, *d*
1704 Jan. 12.	R Mackenzie	Preſtonhall	Whitehill, *d*
—— Nov. 7.	Sir A. Campbell	Ceſnock	Aberuchill, *d*
1705 Jan. 31.	Adam Cockburn	Ormiſtoun	Whitelaw, *d*
—— June 28.	Sir Gilbert Elliot	Minto	Pheſdo, *d*
—— July 23.	Sir Alexander Ogilvie	Forglen	Halcraig, *d*
1707 Mar. 18.	Hon. James Erſkine	Grange	Rankeillor, *d*
—— June 7.	John Murray	Bowhill	Crocerig, *d*
1709 June 7.	Dougal Stewart	Blairhall	Tilliecutrie, *r*
—— June 10.	Sir Francis Grant	Cullen	Philliphaugh, *d*
1710 June 7.	Sir James Mackenzie	Royſton	Preſtonhall, *r*
—— Nov. 8.	David Erſkine	Dun	Lauderdale, *d*
1711 Nov. 6.	Sir W. Calderwood	Polton	Anſtruther, *d*
1712 Nov. 8.	James Hamilton	Pencaitland	Blairhall, *d*
1714 June 5.	Hon. Ja. Elphinſtone	Coupar, *afterwards* Lord Balmerino	Bowhill, *d*
—— Nov. 23.	Sir Andrew Hume	Kimerghame	Ceſnock, *r*
1718 June 6.	Sir Walter Pringle	Newhall	Minto, *d*
1724 June 4.	Andrew Fletcher	Milton	Fountainhall, *d* 1726.

Date.	*Name.*	*Title.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1726 June 4.	Sir Gilbert Elliot	Minto	Cullen, *d*
—— Dec. 29.	Hew Dalrymple	Drummore	Arniſton, *d*
1727 June 10.	Patrick Campbell	Monzie	Forglen, *d*
1729 July 1.	John Pringle	Haining	Pencaitland, *d*
1730 June 5.	Alexander Fraſer	Strichen	Kimerghame, *d*
1732 Nov. 3.	Patrick Grant	Elchies	Pollock, *d*
1733 Nov 3.	Hon. John Sinclair	Murkle	Polton, *d*
1734 July 11.	Alex. Earl of Leven	Leven	Grange, *r*
1735 Nov. 7.	Sir James Ferguſſon	Kilkerran	Ormiſtoun, *d*
1737 June 10.	Robert Dundas	Arniſton	Newhall, *d*
1744 Nov. 29.	Charles Areſkine	Tinwald	Royſton, *d*
1746 Dec. 19.	Hon. Patrick Boyle	Shewalton	Balmerino, *d*
1749 June 3.	James Graham	Eaſdale	Arniſton, *p*
1751 Feb. 26.	George Sinclair	Newhall	Eaſdale, *d*
1752 Feb. 6.	Henry Home	Kames	Monzie
1754 Feb. 15.	Alexander Boſwell	Auchinleck	Dun, *r*
—— Nov. 14.	William Grant	Preſtongrange	Elchies, *d*
—— Nov. 20.	Robert Pringle	Edgefield	Leven, *d*
—— Nov. 28.	Thomas Hay	Huntington	Haining, *d*
1755 July 5.	Andrew Macdowal	Bankton	Murkle, *d*
—— July 24.	Patrick Wedderburn	Cheſterhall	Huntington, *d*
—— July 31.	George Carre,	Niſbet	Drummore, *d*
1756 Dec. 18.	George Brown	Coalſton	Cheſterhall, *d*
1759 June 10.	Andrew Pringle	Alemoore	Kilkerran, *d*
1761 Mar. 6.	James Veitch	Elliock	Bankton, *d*
—— June 8.	James Erſkine	Barjarg, *now* Alva	Shewalton, *d*
1762 June 16.	John Campbell	Stonefield	Tinwald, *d*
1764 June 14.	James Ferguſon	Pitfour	Edgefield, *d*
—— July 3.	Francis Garden	Gardenſton	Woodhall, *d*
—— July 4.	Robert Bruce	Kennet	Preſtongrange, *d*
1766 Mar. 6.	Sir David Dalrymple	Hailes	Niſbet, *d*
—— June 14.	Thomas Miller	Barſkimming, *now* Glenlee	Minto, *d*
1767 Feb. 12.	James Burnett	Monboddo	Milton, *d*
1775 Mar. 10.	Alexander Lockhart	Covington	Strichen, *d*
1776 Feb. 22.	David Roſs	Ankerville	Alemore, *d*
—— Dec. 13.	Robert Macqueen	Braxfield	Coalſton, *d*
1777 July 10.	David Dalrymple	Weſthall	Pitfour, *d*
1782 Nov. 14.	David Rae	Eſkgrove	Auchinleck, *d*
—— Dec. 21.	John Swinton	Swinton	Covington, *d*
1783 Mar. 6.	Alexander Murray	Henderland	Kames, *d*
—— July 6.	Hon. Alex. Gordon	Rockville	Weſthall, *d*
1786 Mar. 4.	William Nairne	Dunſinnan	Kennet, *d*

A Liſt of the EXTRAORDINARY LORDS OF SESSION.

Date.	*Name.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1539 Feb. 16.	William, Lord Ruthven John, Lord Erſkine	
1541 July 2.	William, Earl Mariſchal	

Date.

Date.	*Name.*	*Predeceſſor.*
	William, Earl of Rothes	
	Robert, Lord Maxwell	
	John, Lord Lindſay	
1542 Mar. 5.	George, Lord Seton	
	Alexander, Lord Livingſtone	
	James, Lord Ogilvie	
	James, Lord Innermeath	
1554 Nov. 13.	Sir Rich. Maitland of Lethington	
	Adam Livingſtone of Dunipace	
1561 Nov. 12.	William, Earl Mariſchal	Lethington
	William Maitland younger of Lethington	Dunnipace
	James Balfour, Parſon of Fliſk	
1562 Dec. 9.	John Wood of Tulliedairie	
1563 Jan. 14.	Adam, Biſhop of Orkney	Balfour
1565 Nov. 26.	Alexander, Biſhop of Galloway	Biſhop of Orkney
1566 Jan. 12.	Dr Edward Henryſon	Lethington, younger
—— June 12.	John Wood of Tulliedairie	
—— Nov. 12.	Gavin Hamilton, Commendator of Kilwinning	
1567 Nov. 19.	Sir John Wiſehart of Pittarrow	Dr Henryſon
1569 Apr. 20.	Mark Ker, Com. of Newbattle	Biſhop of Galloway
1570 Sept. 30.	John, Lord Glamis	Sir John Wiſeheart
1573 Oct. 24.	Robert, Lord Boyd	Lord Glamis
1574 Jan. 18.	Sir John Wiſeheart of Pittarrow	Earl Mariſchal
1575 Nov. 21.	Henry —— Com. of Balmerino	
1578 May 8.	Patrick, Maſter of Gray	Lord Boyd
—— Oct. 25.	Robert, Lord Boyd	Maſter of Gray
—— Nov. 25.	William, Lord Ruthven	Pittarrow
1583 Dec. 10.	James Stuart, Earl of Arran	Lord Boyd
1584 Jan. 23.	James, Lord Down	Com. of Balmerino
—— May 12.	John, Earl of Montroſe	Earl Gowrie
—— Nov. 12.	Patrick, Lord Gray	Arran
—— —— ——	Mark Ker, Com. of Newbattle, *afterwards* Earl of Lothian	Com. of Newbattle
1585 Jan. 27.	Alex. Seton, Prior of Pluſcardin	Lord Down
—— Feb. 9.	Thomas Lyon of Balduckie	Earl of Montroſe
1586 June 4.	Robert, Lord Boyd	Lord Gray
1587 Feb. 17.	Sir John Seton of Barnes	Prior of Pluſcardine
1588 July 4.	John Cockburne of Ormiſton	Lord Boyd
1591 Nov. 6.	John, Earl of Montroſe	Balduckie
1592 Mar 8.	Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar	Ormiſton
1593 May 28.	Walter Stewart, Com. of Blantyre	Auldbar
1594 June 11.	Sir Robert Melvill of Murdocairnie	Barnes
1596 May 19.	Peter, Biſhop of Dunkeld	Earl of Montroſe
1599 May 17.	Alexander, Maſter of Elphinſtone	Com. of Blantyre
1601 Feb. 26.	Sir Robert Melvill of Burntiſland	Murdocairnie
1608 May 17.	Sir Alex Drummond of Medhope	Burntiſland
1610 Jan. 13.	Walter, Lord Blantyre	Lord Elphinſtone
—— —— ——	Alexander, Maſter of Livingſton	

Daty.

Date.	*Name.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1610 Jan. 13.	Sir Robert Melvill of Burntiſland	Medhope
—— —— 30.	John, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow	Earl of Lothian
—— May 16.	Peter Pollock of Piltoun	
1620 Feb 1.	John, Lord Ereſkine	Piltoun
1622 July 12.	Sir Ro. Spottiſwood of New Abbay, Archbiſhop of St Andrew's	
1626 Feb 16.	Sir Arch. Napier of Merchiſton	
—— —— ——	David, Lord Carnegie	
—— June 1.	John, Earl of Lauderdale	
—— July 2.	Patrick, Biſhop of Roſs	
1628 June 28	John, Lord Ereſkine	Biſhop of Roſs
—— Nov. 4.	Sir Arch. Acheſon of Glencairnie	Lord Napier
—— —— 8.	William, Earl of Menteith	Earl of Lauderdale
—— —— ——	Sir And. Ker, Maſter of Jedburgh	Lord Carnegie
1629 Jan 14.	Sir John Scot of Scotſtarvet	Maſter of Jedburgh
1630 Nov. 2.	Sir John Hamilton of Magdalens	Scotſtarvet
—— —— 10.	John, Earl of Traquair	Lord Ereſkine
1631 July 28.	William, Viſcount Stirling, *afterwards* Earl of Stirling	Glencairne
1633 Jan. 8.	Sir John Hay of Barro	Magdalens
—— Dec. 4.	John, Biſhop of Roſs	Earl of Menteith
1634 Jan. 27.	Archibald Campbell, Lord Lorne	Barro
1635 Jan. 27.	William, Lord Alexander	Earl of Stirling
1639 Feb. 9.	Archibald, Lord Angus	Lord Alexander
1641 Nov. 13.	Archibald, Earl of Argyle	
—— —— ——	Archibald, Lord Angus	
—— —— ——	John, Lord Lindſay	
—— —— ——	John, Lord Balmerino	
1649 June 7.	John, Lord Coupar	
—— July 3.	John, Earl of Caſſillis	
1661 June 1.	John, Earl of Crawford	
—— —— ——	John, Earl of Rothes	
—— —— ——	John, Earl of Lauderdale	
—— —— ——	John, Earl of Caſſillis	
1662 July 15.	John, Earl of Middleton	Lord Caſſillis
1664 June 20.	John, Earl of Tweeddale	Lord Craufurd
1664. Nov. 4.	Alexander, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow	Earl of Middleton
1667 July 10.	Alexander, Earl of Kincardine	Earl of Rothes
1668 June 25.	James, Marquis of Montroſe	Abp of Glaſgow
1669 Nov. 2.	John, Earl of Dunfermline	Montroſe
1673 Jan. 14.	John, Earl of Athol	Lord Dunfermline
1674 July 11.	Archibald, Earl of Argyle	Lord Tweeddale
1680 Nov. 19.	Alexander, Earl of Moray	Lord Kincardine
1681 Nov. 1.	William, Earl of Queenſberry	Lord Argyle
1682 Nov 16.	James, Earl of Perth	Lord Lauderdale
1684 July 16.	Charles, Earl of Middleton	Lord Perth
1686 Mar 26.	William, Duke of Hamilton	Lord Queenſberry
—— —— ——	Patrick, Earl of Strathmore	Lord Middleton
1693 Nov. 23.	William, Duke of Queenſberry	

Date,

Date.	*Name.*	*Predeceſſor.*
1693 Nov. 23.	William, Marquis of Annandale	
—— —— 28.	Patrick, Lord Polwarth, *afterwards* Earl of Marchmont	
—— Dec. 19.	William, Duke of Hamilton	
1694 —— 14.	Archibald, Earl of Argyle, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle	Hamilton, *d*
1696 June 26.	James, Duke of Queenſberry	Queenſberry, *d*
1699 Feb. 7.	Hugh, Earl of Loudoun	Marchmont, *p*
1704 June 20.	John, Duke of Argyle	Argyle, *d*
1708 —— 1.	Archibald, Earl of Iſla, *afterwards* Duke of Argyle	Argyle, *r*
1712 Nov. 7.	John, Duke of Athole	Queenſberry, *d*
1721 Mar. 7.	John, Marquis of Tweeddale	Annandale, *d*

Of the KING's or LORD ADVOCATE.

THE Lord Advocate is the ſame in Scotland as the Attorney-General is in England; and his buſineſs is to purſue and defend in all cauſes wherein the King has an intereſt. His office is very honourable, and he is, in virtue of it, ſtyled *My Lord*. His power and privileges are very great. He is allowed to ſit within the bar of the Court of Seſſion covered, where only the Peers of the realm are allowed to ſit. He can iſſue warrants for ſearching, apprehending, and imprisoning, in any part of Scotland; and his warrants are as valid as any Judge's. And as it was decided in the Parliament of Paris in 1685, that the King's Advocate might at the ſame time be a Judge; ſo in like manner was it allowed in Scotland; as both Sir William Oliphant and Sir John Neſbit were Lord Advocates and Lords of Seſſion at the ſame time.

A Liſt of the LORD ADVOCATES of SCOTLAND, from 1483 to the preſent time.

1483. John Roſs of Mongrenan.
1494. James Henderſon of Fordel.
1503. Richard Lawſon of Heirigs.
1531. James Wiſhart of Pittarrow.
1525. Adam Otterburn of Redhall.
1527. John Fowlis and Adam Otterburn.
1533. Adam Otterburn and Henry Lauder of St Germains.
Henry Balneaves, to Queen Mary.
Thomas Cummin, a Lord of Seſſion.
1561. John Spence of Condie.
—— Robert Crichton of Eliok.
1573. David Brothwick of Loch-hill.
1582. David Macgill of Cranſton-Riddel, ſon to Sir James, Lord Clerk Regiſter.
1589. John Skeen,
1594. William Hart of Levelands.
Andrew Logie.
1595. Sir Thomas Hamilton, *afterwards* Earl of Hadinton.
—— David Macgill, again.
Sir Thomas Hamilton.
1612. Sir William Oliphant of Newton.
1626. Thomas Hope of Craighall, *afterwards* Sir Thomas.
1461. Sir Archibald Johnſton of Warriſton.
Sir Thomas Nicholſon.
1659. Sir Archibald Primroſe.
1661. Sir John Fletcher.
1666. Sir John Neſbitt.
Sir George Mackenzie.
1687. John Dalrymple, *afterwards* Earl of Stair.
—— Sir George Mackenzie, again.

1689.

1689. Sir James Stuart, Bart.
1709. Sir David Dalrymple, Bart.
1720. Robert Dundas, Eſq; of Arniſton.
1725. Duncan Forbes, Eſq;
1737. Charles Areſkine, Eſq;
1742. Robert Craigie, Eſq;
1748. William Grant, Eſq;
1754. Robert Dundas, Eſq;
1760. Thomas Miller, Eſq;
1766. James Montgomery, Eſq;
1775. Henry Dundas, Eſq;
1783. Honourable Henry Erſkine.
1784. *January.* Ilay Campbell, Eſq;

Of the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of SCOTLAND.

THIS Officer in Scotland had very extenſive powers. He commanded the King's ſhips and ſailors, and had the inſpection of all the ſea-ports, harbours, and ſea-coaſts in the kingdom; and he had a particular tribunal, where the Judges, appointed by him, decided all cauſes relating to ſea-affairs, and that according to a particular code of Naval Law. His powers likewiſe extended to the cogniſance of all crimes committed at ſea, and to all controverſies, actions, and quarrels, concerning crimes, faults, and treſpaſſes committed upon the ſea, or in the ports and creeks thereof, or in freſh waters and navigable rivers, ſo far as the ſea flows and ebbs. This he executes by a Deputy, commiſſioned by him, and is called the Deputy Judge-Admiral, who likewiſe judges in matters purely commercial, as ariſing from the ſea.

Adam Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, was made Hereditary Lord Admiral of Scotland; and, upon his forfeiture, it was conferred in like manner upon Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell; but he being alſo forfeited, King James VI. conferred it upon his couſin the Duke of Lenox and Richmond; but the male line of this family becoming extinct in 1672, King Charles II. conferred it upon his natural ſon, whom he created Duke of Lenox and Richmond; but he reſigned it into the hands of the Crown in 1703. Since the Treaty of Union, only a Vice-Admiral has been appointed by the Sovereign, and that only to act as a Judge in all civil affairs relating to naval and commercial concerns in Scotland *.

A Liſt of Lord HIGH ADMIRALS and VICE-ADMIRALS of SCOTLAND.

Henry, Earl of Orkney, to King Robert III.
George, Earl of Caithneſs, to King James II.
William, Earl of Caithneſs and Orkney, to the ſame King.
1474. David, Earl of Crawford.
1482. Alexander, Duke of Albany.
Andrew Wood of Largo was never Admiral; but, in 1477, was Maſter of the Yellow Carval, (and, in King James IV.'s time, his ſon, in 1503, defended the Caſtle of Dumbarton againſt the Engliſh). In the year 1477, he got the lands of Largo to uphold his ſhip; and, in 1482, he got the eſtate in heritage.
1502. Patrick, Earl of Bothwell.
James, Earl of Arran.

* The office of Admiral of Scotland reverted to the Crown on the death of the laſt Duke of Lenox and Richmond, of the name of Stuart, in 1673. The King then beſtowed it upon his natural ſon, (an infant), Charles Lenox, *afterwards* Duke of Richmond and Lenox, with a reſervation of a term for life to his royal brother James, Duke of York. In 1673, William, Duke of Hamilton, was appointed Admiral of Scotland, and after his death the office was managed by Commiſſioners, till the Duke of Richmond became of age; and he reſigned the office to the Crown in 1703.

Archibald, Earl of Angus.
Robert, Lord Maxwell.
1511. Adam, Earl of Bothwell. Heritably.
1544. Patrick, Earl of Bothwell.
1567. James, Earl of Bothwell, and Duke of Orkney. Attainted.
1578. James, Earl of Morton. Beheaded.
1583. Francis, Earl of Bothwell.
1626. James, Duke of Lenox and Richmond. Heritably.
John, Earl of Linlithgow. Made Admiral during the Duke of Lenox's minority.
1633. James, Duke of Lenox.
His R. H. James, Duke of York and Albany, *afterwards* King James VII.
1668. Alexander, Earl of Kincardine, Vice-Admiral.
1673. William, Duke of Hamilton.
Charles, Duke of Lenox and Richmond.
1705. James, Duke of Montroſe.
1706. David, Earl of Wemyſs.

A Liſt of the VICE-ADMIRALS of SCOTLAND, from the Union to the preſent time.

1708. David, Earl of Wemyſs.
1714. John, Earl of Rothes.
1722. Charles, Duke of Queenſberry and Dover.
1729. John, Earl of Stair.
1733. George, Earl of Morton.
1738. James, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1764. John, Earl of Hyndford.
1767. William, Earl of March, *now* Duke of Queenſberry.
1776. John, Earl of Breadalbane.
1782. Lord William Gordon, brother to the Duke of Gordon.

OF

Of the GREAT CHAMBERLAIN of SCOTLAND.

THE Great Chamberlain of Scotland was ranked by King Malcolm as the third Great Officer of the Crown, and was called *Camerarius Domini Regis*. Before there was a Treasurer appointed, it was his duty to collect the revenue of the Crown, and he disbursed the money necessary for the King's expences, and the maintenance of the King's household. From the time that a Treasurer was appointed, his province was limited to the boroughs throughout the kingdom, where he was a sort of Justice-General, as he had a power for judging of all crimes committed within the borough, and of the crime of forestalling. He was to hold Chamberlain-ayres every year. He was supreme Judge, nor could any of his decrees be questioned by any inferior judicatory. His sentences were put in execution by the Magistrates of the boroughs. He also regulated the prices of provisions within the borough, and the fees of the workmen in the Mint-house. His salary was only L 200 a-year. The smallness of his salary, and his great powers, had no doubt been the causes of much oppression in this Officer, and the Chamberlain-ayre was called rather a legal robbery than a court of justice; and when the combined Lords seized King James VI. August 24. 1582, and carried him to Ruthven Castle, they issued a proclamation in the King's name, discharging the Chamberlain-ayres to be kept. The Chamberlain had great fees arising from the profits of escheats, fines, tolls, and customs.

This office was granted heritably to the family of Stewart, Duke of Lenox; and when their male line failed, King Charles II. conferred it in like manner upon his natural son, whom he created Duke of Monmouth, and on his forfeiture, it went to the Duke of Lenox; but that family surrendered the office to the Crown in 1703.

A List of the Lord GREAT CHAMBERLAINS of SCOTLAND.

1128. Herbert.
Philip.
1147. Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow.
1153. Edward.
1165. Walter de Berclay, Lord of Reidcastle.
Gilbert Moray, Bishop of Caithness.
Philip de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure.
William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure.
1224. Henry de Baliol, Lord of Reidcastle.
1231. Sir John Maxwell, Lord Carlaverock.
1237. David Benham, Bishop of St Andrew's.
1249. Robert de Meyners.
1256. David Lindsay, Lord Crawfurd.
1258. Sir Eumer Maxwell, Lord of Carlaverock.
1260. Gilbert de Lempedlar.
1266. William, Earl of Mar.

1267.

1267. Sir Reynold Chyne of Innerugie.
1269. Sir Thomas Randolph.
1279. John Lindſay, Biſhop of Glaſgow.
1290. Sir Alexander Baliol of Cavers.
1317. Sir William Lindſay, Rector of Ayr.
1321. Dr Robert Peebles, Canon of Glaſgow.
1325. Sir Alexander Fraſer, Lord of Cowie.
1329. Sir Reginald More.
1330. James Bennet, Biſhop of St Andrew's.
1335. Sir William Bullock.
1350. Robert Erſkine, Lord of Erſkine.
1358. Thomas, Earl of Mar.
1364. Michael Monymuſk, Biſhop of Dunkeld.
1368. Walter Biggar, Parſon of Errol.
1378. John, Lord Glamis.
1383. Robert, Duke of Albany.
1406. John, Earl of Buchan.
1425. Sir John Forreſter of Corſtorphine.
1440. Sir James Crichton of Frendraught.
1453. James, Lord Livingſton.
1467. Robert, Lord Boyd. Beheaded.
1471. James, Earl of Buchan. Reſigned.
1474. Sir John Colquhoun of Colquhoun. Killed at the ſiege of Dunbar.
1478. James, Earl of Buchan.
1484. David, Duke of Montroſe.
1488. Alexander, Lord Hume. Beheaded.
1517. John, Lord Fleming. Murdered by Drumelzer.
1524 Malcolm, Lord Fleming. Killed at the battle of Pinky, 1547.
1553. James, Lord Fleming.
1565. John, Lord Fleming. Killed at the ſiege of Edinburgh Caſtle, 1572.
1580. Eſme, Duke of Lenox.
1584. Ludowick, Duke of Lenox.
1624. Eſmy, Duke of Lenox. Heritably.
1625. James, Duke of Lenox.
1655. Charles, Duke of Lenox.
1680. James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh. Beheaded.
1685. Charles, Duke of Lenox and Richmond.

Of the Lord High Steward of Scotland.

The next great Officer of the Crown was the Lord High Steward. He was judge of the King's houſehold, and the whole family of the Royal Palace was under his care. This office was eſteemed of great dignity, and was held heritably for many years by one family, who at laſt, when ſirnames came in uſe, aſſumed for theirs, the name of their office, Steward or Stewart. This was done by Walter, the ſon of Alan, who was at the ſame time Juſticiar to King Alexander II. in 1230. This family were frequently nearly allied to the Crown, and at laſt

laſt ſucceeded to it in the perſon of Robert, eldeſt ſon to Walter Stewart, in the year 1371. This Robert was the 9th heritable Lord High Steward of Scotland, and his ſon John, *afterwards* King Robert III. was created by his father, Prince and Steward of Scotland, ſince which time the eldeſt ſon of the King is *natus Seneſcallus Scotiæ*.

Of the Lord High Conſtable of Scotland.

This is the next great Officer of the Crown, and whoſe office is of great antiquity and dignity. He has two grand prerogatives, *viz.* firſt, the keeping of the King's ſword, which the King, at his promotion, when he ſwears fealty, delivers to him naked. Hence the badge of the Conſtable is a naked ſword.—Second, The abſolute and unlimited command of the King's armies while in the field, in the abſence of the King; but this command does not extend to caſtles and garriſons.

He was likewiſe judge of all crimes committed within two leagues of the King's houſe, which precinct was called the *Chalmer of Peace*.

The juriſdiction of this office came at laſt to be exerciſed only as to crimes during the time of Parliament, which ſome extended likewiſe to all general conventions. This office was conferred heritably upon the noble family of Errol, by King Robert Bruce, and with them it ſtill remains, being expreſsly reſerved by the treaty of Union.

A Liſt of the Lord High Conſtables of Scotland.

Hugo de Morville, to King David I.
Edward, to King David I.
1163. Richard de Morville.
William de Morville, his ſon.
Allan de Galloway, ſon to Rowland de Galloway, and Helena de Morville, (ſiſter to the laſt Conſtable), to King Alexander II.
Sir Leonard Leſlie, to King Alexander III.
Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, in right of his wife, the daughter of the Lord of Galloway.
Scierus de Quincy, Earl of Winton, ſon to Roger. Forfeited by Robert I.
1321. Sir Gilbert Hay, made Heritable Conſtable, and Earl of Errol.

Of the Earl Mariſchal of Scotland.

The Mariſchal is reckoned to be a German word and office, *viz.* a maker of camps; and the ax, which he bears as the badge of his office, was the inſtrument with which he broke ground, though this part of his office came to be delegated to *Mariſchal du Camp*. The Mariſchal commanded the cavalry, whereas the Conſtable commanded the whole army. They ſeem to have had a ſort of joint command, as of old all orders were addreſſed to our Conſtable and Mariſchal. The office of Earl Mariſchal has never been out of the noble family of Keith. It was reſerved at the Union; and when the heritable juriſdictions were bought, it was in the Crown, being forfeited by the rebellion of George Keith, Earl Mariſchal, in 1715.

Another

Another Hereditary Office is MASTER of the KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

A Liſt of the MASTERS of the KING'S HOUSEHOLD, before it was beſtowed in Heritage upon the Argyle family.

1432. Walter de Ogilvie de Lintrethan.
John, Lord Seton.
1450. Patrick, Lord Glamis.
1452 Andrew, Lord Gray.
1465. Colin, Earl of Argyle.
1482 David, Earl of Crawford.
1484. William, Lord Borthwick.
John Ramſay.
1488, David, Earl of Crawford.
—— Patrick, Lord Hales.
1491. William Knowls, Lord of St John of Jeruſalem.
1492. Andrew, Lord Gray.
1495. Archibald, Earl of Argyle.
John, Lord Maxwell.
1429. Colin, Earl of Argyle. Heritably *.

N. B The Earl of Mar was appointed Maſter of the Houſehold for Prince Henry's chriſtening.

HEREDITARY ROYAL STANDARD-BEARER.

The Earl of Lauderdale.

Beſides the Hereditary Offices already mentioned, the following ſtill ſubſiſt:

Sir Alex. Dalmahoy, Bart, Deputy Maſter of the King's Houſehold.
Sir James Cockburn of Langton, Bart, Hereditary Uſher.
Sir John Anſtruther of Anſtruther, Bart, Carver.
Sir David Carnegie of Southeſk, Bart, Cup-bearer.
Hugh Seton of Touch, Eſq; Armour-bearer, and Squire of the Royal body.

HEREDITARY KEEPERS of the KING'S PALACES in SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Hamilton,—Holyroodhouſe, near Edinburgh.
The Duke of Athol,—Falkland, (in ruins), in Fifeſhire.
Lord Viſcount Stormont,—Scoon, in Perthſhire.
Marquis of Annandale,—Lochmaben, (in ruins), Dumfrieſſhire.
The Duke of Argyle,—Dunſtaffnage, (in ruins), Argyleſhire.

* This dignity was reſerved at the Union.

A List of the Noblemen appointed LORD HIGH COMMISSIONERS to the PARLIAMENTS of SCOTLAND, from the Accession of King JAMES VI. to the Throne of England, to the Union of the two Kingdoms, in 1708.

1605. John, Earl of Montrose.
1607. Ludowick, Duke of Lenox and Richmond.
1609. George, Earl Marischal.
1621. James, Marquis of Hamilton.
1639. John, Earl of Traquair.
1641. James, Lord Balmerino, elected President.
1646. James, Duke of Hamilton.
1660. John, Earl of Middleton.
1663. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Rothes.
1669. John, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Lauderdale.
1670. Ditto.
1672. Ditto.
1680. His Royal Righness James, Duke of York and Albany, *afterwards* King James VII.
1685. William, Duke of Queensberry.
1686. Alexander, Earl of Moray.
1689. William, Duke of Hamilton, elected President of the Convention; and when it was turned into a Parliament the same year, he was appointed Lord High Commissioner.
1690. George, Lord (*afterwards* Earl of) Melvill.
— Robert, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Lothian.
1694. John, Marquis of Tweeddale
1696. John, Earl of Tullibardine, *afterwards* Duke of Athol.
1700. James, Duke of Queensberry.
1702. Ditto.
1703. Ditto.
1704. John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
1705. John, Duke of Argyle.
1707. James, Duke of Queensberry.

A Liſt of the LORD HIGH COMMISSIONERS, appointed to repreſent his MAJESTY in the GENERAL ASSEMBLIES of the KIRK of SCOTLAND.

1638. James, Marquis (*afterwards* Duke) of Hamilton. This was a moſt villanous and rebellious Aſſembly. They were diſſolved by the King; but they continued ſitting, by their own authority, and did many of the moſt illegal, outrageous, and unchriſtian things. They ſuppreſſed Epiſcopacy, and deprived the Biſhops of their Sees and privileges; and many of them they excommunicated, merely becauſe they would not do as they preſcribed unto them.
1639. John, Earl of Traquair.
1640. No Commiſſioner.
1641. John, Earl of Wemyſs.
1642. Charles, Earl of Dunfermline.
1643. Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, his Majeſty's Advocate.
1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, and 1649. No Commiſſioners; but the King wrote a letter to the Aſſembly 1646, ſhewing that he could not conveniently ſend a Commiſſioner.
1690. John, Lord Carmichael, *afterwards* Earl of Hyndford.
1692. Robert, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Lothian.
1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699. John, Lord Carmichael, *afterwards* Earl of Hyndford.
1700. James, Viſcount Seafield, *afterwards* Earl of Seafield and Finlater.
1701. William, Earl (*afterwards* Marquis) of Annandale.
1702. Patrick, Earl of Marchmont.
1703. James, Earl of Seafield.
1704. William, Lord Roſs.
1705. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, and 1710. David, Earl of Glaſgow.
1711. William, Marquis of Annandale.
1712, 1713, and 1714. John, Duke of Athol.
1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, and 1721. John, Earl of Rothes.
1722. Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1723. Charles, Earl of Hopetoun.
1724. James, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1725, and 1726. Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1727. James, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
1728. Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1729. David, Earl of Buchan.
1730, and 1731. Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.
1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, and 1738. William, Marquis of Lothian.
1739, and 1740. John, Earl of Hyndford.

1741,

1741, to the 1753, inclusive; Alexander, Earl of Leven and Melvill.
1754. John, Earl of Hopetoun.
1755, to the 1763, inclusive; Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart.
1764, to the 1772, inclusive; David, Earl of Glaſgow.
1773, to the 1776, inclusive; Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart.
1777, to the 1782, inclusive; George, Earl of Dalhouſie
1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787. David, Earl of Leven and Melvill.

A Liſt of the COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS for SCOTLAND from the Union to the preſent time.

COMMISSIONERS for Scotland.

1707. June 5. Sir Alexander Rigby, Knt; James Iſaacſon, Lionel Norman, Eſqrs; Sir Robert Dickſon, Bart; William Boyle, Eſq;
1710. July 18. Thomas Fullerton, John Kent, Eſqrs.
1713. Oct. 5. Sir James Campbell, Bart; William Cleland, Eſq;
1714. Dec. 20. William Culliford; John Cayley; Humphry Brent, Eſqrs.
1715. July 18. John Haldane, Eſq;
1720. July 20. Lancelot Whitehall, John Campbell, Eſqrs.

COMMISSIONERS for England and Scotland.

Sir Walter Young, Bart.	Sir James Campbell, Bart.
Sir John Stanley, Bart.	Humphry Brent,
Thomas Walker, Eſq;	John Campbell,
Sir Charles Peers, Knt.	Bryan Fairfax,
Robert Baylis, Eſq;	Henry Hale,
Sir John Evelyn, Bart.	George Drummond.
Thomas Maynard, Eſq;	John Hill, Eſqrs.

Of theſe fourteen Commiſſioners, ſeven to reſide in London, five at Edinburgh, and two to attend the outports. No particular Commiſſioners being named either for London, Edinburgh, or the outports, they took their turns for the different places; and this continued till September 9. 1742, when the following five Commiſſioners were appointed for Scotland.

1742. Sept. 9. George, Lord Roſs; Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, James Cardonnell, Alexander Arbuthnot, Eſqrs.
1744. Feb. 18. George, Lord Roſs; R. Somers, C. Campbell, A. Arbuthnot, Eſqrs, and Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Eſq; *vice* Cardonnell.
1747. Oct. 28. George, Lord Roſs; R. Somers, C. Campbell, M. Cardonnell, Eſqrs, and Alex. Legrand, Eſq; *vice* Arbuthnot.
1751. July 29. George, Lord Roſs; C. Campbell, M. Cardonnell, A. Legrand, Eſqrs, and Joſeph Tudor, Eſq; *vice* Somers.
1754. July 29. C. Campbell, M. Cardonnell, A. Legrand, Joſeph Tudor, Eſqrs; and James, Lord Deſkford, *vice* Lord Roſs.

1758. Dec. 2. M. Cardonnell, A. Legrand, J. Tudor, Eſqrs; James Ld Deſkford; and Robert Montgomery, Eſq; *vice* Campbell.
1763. M. Cardonnell, A. Legrand, J. Tudor, R. Montgomery, Eſqrs; and George Clerk Maxwell, Eſq; *vice* Lord Deſkford.
1764. M. Cardonnell, A. Legrand, J. Tudor, G. C. Maxwell, Eſqrs; and Baſil Cochran, Eſq; *vice* Montgomery.
1766. M. Cardonnell, J. Tudor, G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, Eſqrs, and John Weſt, Eſq; *vice* Legrand.
1773. M. Cardonnell, J. Tudor, G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, Eſqrs, and Archibald Menzies, Eſq; *vice* Weſt, deceaſed.
1774. M. Cardonnell, G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, A. Menzies, Eſqrs, and William Nelthorpe, Eſq; *vice* Tudor.
1777. M. Cardonnell, G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, W. Nelthorpe, Eſqrs, and Adam Smith, Eſq; *vice* Menzies, deceaſed.
1780. G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, W. Nelthorpe, A. Smith, Eſqrs, and James Buchannan, Eſq; *vice* Cardonnell, deceaſed.
1782. G. C. Maxwell, B. Cochran, A. Smith, J. Buchannan, Eſqrs, and James Edgar, Eſq; *vice* Nelthorpe.
1784. Feb. 28. B. Cochran, A. Smith, J. Buchannan, J. Edgar, Eſqrs, and David Reid, Eſq; *vice* G. C. Maxwell, deceaſed.
1786. Aug. 3. B. Cochran, A. Smith, J. Edgar, D. Reid, Eſqrs, and Robert Hepburn, Eſq; *vice* J. Buchannan, deceaſed.
1786. Nov. 6. A Smith, J. Edgar, D. Reid, R. Hepburn, Eſqrs, and John Henry Cochran, Eſq; *vice* B. Cochran.

A Liſt of COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE for SCOTLAND from the Union to the preſent time.

1708. Sir William Douglas, Bart, Alexander Wedderburn, John Montgomery, John Whetham, David Roſs, Eſqrs.
1710. Alexander Forbes, James Boyle, James Moodie, Eſqrs.
1714. Gilbert Burnet, Eſq; Sir William Bennet, Bart.
1715. George Drummond, Eſq;
1717. Charles Cockburn, Henry Robinſon, Thomas Broughton, Eſqrs, George Roſs, (*afterwards* Lord Roſs), Richard Somers, Eſq;
1728. Richard Dodſwell, Eſq; *vice* Roſs.
1730. Thomas Cochran, (*afterwards* Earl of Dundonald), *vice* Somers, Chriſtopher Wyvill, Eſq; *vice* Broughton, Chriſtopher Rhodes, Eſq; *vice* Wyvill.
1742. Alexander Udney, Eſq; *vice* Burnet.
1758. Richard Dauber, Eſq; *vice* Dodſwell.
1761. G. Drummond, A. Udney, R. Dauber, Eſqrs, and Baſil Cochran and George Burgeſs, Eſqrs, *vice* Lord Dundonald and Rhodes.
1764. G. Drummond, A. Udney, R. Dauber, G. Burgeſs, Eſqrs, and Thomas Lockhart, Eſq; *vice* Cochran.
1766. A. Udney, R. Dauber, G. Burgeſs, T. Lockhart, Eſqrs, and George Brown, Eſq; *vice* Drummond.

1768.

1768. A. Udney, R. Dauber, T. Lockhart, George Brown, Eſqrs, and David Cuthbert, Eſq; *vice* Burgeſs.
—— A. Udney, R Dauber, T. Lockhart, G. Brown, Eſqrs, and Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; *vice* Cuthbert.
1771. A. Udney, T. Lockhart, G. Brown, G. Laurie, Eſqrs, and Thomas Wharton, Eſq; *vice* Dauber.
1781. A. Udney, G. Brown, G. Laurie, T. Wharton, Eſqrs, and James Stodart, Eſq; *vice* Lockhart.
1785. A. Udney, G. Brown, T. Wharton, James Stodart, Eſqrs, and James Balmain, Eſq; *vice* Laurie.
1787. Jan. T. Wharton, G. Brown, Ja. Stoddart, Ja. Balmain, Eſqrs, and Robert Graham, Eſq; *vice* A. Udney.

A Liſt of the Lord Chief Barons, and the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, at and ſince the Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty.

Lord Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

Robert Ord, Eſq; *vice* Idle.
1775. James Montgomery, Eſq; *vice* Ord, reſigned.

Barons of the Exchequer.

Edward Edline, Eſq;
John Maule, Eſq;
John Grant, Eſq;
James Erſkine, Eſq;
1761. William Mure, Eſq; *vice* Edline.
—— Sir George Wynne Allanſon, Bart, *vice* Erſkine.
1776. Hon. Fletcher Norton, *vice* Wynne.
—— Sir John Dalrymple, Bart, *vice* Mure.
1777. Coſmo Gordon, Eſq; *vice* Grant.
1781. David Stewart-Moncrieffe, Eſq; *vice* Maule.

Eſtabliſhment

Eſtabliſhment of his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE of WALES, as GREAT STEWARD of SCOTLAND.

SECRETARY, CHAMBERLAIN, and KEEPER of the SIGNET.
Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone.

KEEPER of the GREAT SEAL.
James Montgomery, Eſq; Chief Baron, and the Barons of the Exchequer there, Commiſſioners.

ADVOCATE.
Hon. Henry Erſkine.

SOLICITOR and AGENT.
David Erſkine, Eſq;

CHAPLAINS.
Dr Sir Harry Moncrief.
Dr Lamont.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr Alexander Stevenſon.
Dr Andrew Duncan.

STATE COUNSELLORS.
Hon. G. K. Elphinſtone.
Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.
Charles Dundas, Eſq;
Hon. H. Erſkine.
Alexander Wight, Eſq;
A. Fergusſon.

A List of the PEERS of IRELAND, from the obtaining of that Kingdom by King HENRY II. to the present Time.

N. B. Such Peerages as are marked thus *, are at present attainted, or under sentence of outlawry.

Year. N°

King HENRY II.

1181. 1. Sir John de Courcy,—Baron of Kinsale, De Courcy, and Ringroan, and Earl of Ulster. Forfeited in 1203. Restored again in 1205; but Hugh de Lacy, then Chief Governor of Ireland, on whom the Earldom had been conferred, found means to prevent John de Courcy from obtaining it again, so that he could only get the Baronies of Kinsale, &c.

2. Thomas Fitzmaurice,—Lord Kerry and Lixnaw. See 1722.

3. Pierce de Bermingham, Baron of Athunry, (in the county of Galway). See 1759.

4. * Christopher de Fleming, Baron of Slane, (in the county of Meath).

5. Sir Robert de Barry,—Baron Barry of Olethan and Ibawne. See 1485.

6. * Edmund Plunket,—Lord Killeen. See 1628.

7. Sir Amorey (Tristram) St Lawrence,—Baron of Howth. See 1767.

King JOHN.

1204. 8. John de Lacy,—Earl of Ulster. From this family it went by an heir-female in 1243 to the de Burgh family.

1205. 9. Gerald,—Baron of Offaley. See 1316.

10. * Theobald Butler, Baron Butler. See 1316. and 1328.

11. Sir William Nugent,—Baron of Delvin. See 1621.

King Henry III.

1243. 12. William de Burgh,—Earl of Ulster, in right of his wife. Went by an heir-female in 1352 to the Plantagenet family.

King EDWARD II.

13. * George Roche,—Baron Roche of Fermoy and Coslea. See 1477.

1316. 14. John Fitzgerald, Baron of Offaley,—Earl of Kildare. Attainted in 1536. Restored again in 1554. See 1761.

— 15. Edmund Butler, Lord Butler,—Earl of Carrick. See 1328.

1319. 16. Sir John Bermingham, (second son to Pierce, Lord Athunry),—Earl of Louth. Extinct in 1329.

King

Year. N°

King EDWARD III.

1328. 17. * James Butler, Earl of Carrick,—Earl of Ormond. Forfeited in 1461; but reſtored by King Edward IV. In 1524, the then Earl of Ormond, to oblige K Henry VIII. reſigned to him the title of Ormond, (which the King conferred upon Sir Thomas Bullen), and was created Earl of Oſſory in lieu of it, with his former precedence: But Sir Thomas dying without iſſue-male in 1537, the King reſtored the title of Ormond to the Earl of Oſſory. See 1643.

1329. 18. * Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, (ſecond ſon to Lord Offaley, and brother to John, firſt Earl of Kildare),—Earl of Deſmond. Forfeited in 1582.

1352. 19. Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, third ſon to the King),—Earl of Ulſter, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulſter.

1369. 20. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March,—Earl of Ulſter, in right of his wife Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Anne, their only child, carried both Earldoms to her huſband Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, ſecond ſon to Edmund, Duke of York, fifth ſon to King Edward III. By this means this Earldom became veſted in the Crown, in the perſon of King Edward IV. and has been generally ſince conferred upon ſome of the Royal Family.

King RICHARD II.

1385. 21. Robert de Vere, (Earl of Oxford in England),—Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland. Forfeited in 1387. And the titles extinct in him.

—— 22. John Barry, Lord Barry,—Viſcount Buttevant, in the county of Corke. See 1628.

King HENRY VI.

1447. 23. John Talbot, (Earl of Shrewſbury in England),—Baron of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and Earl of Waterford and Wexford. The Iriſh titles were loſt to the family of Shrewſbury, being reſumed by the act of abſentees; but were regranted to them in 1661.

1452. 24. Richard le Poer, (or Power),—Lord le Poer of Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, by ſummons. This Barony was carried by an heir-female into the family of Beresford, Earls of Tyrone. See 1673.

King EDWARD IV.

1462. 25. * Sir Rowland Euſtace,—Lord Portleſter. See 1543.

147 . 26. * ———— Roche, Lord Roche,—Viſcount of Fermoy, in the county of Corke.

1477.

Year. N°

1477. 27. * Sir Robert Preſton,—Baron of Naas, in the county of Kildare, and Viſcount Gormanſtown, in the county of Dublin.

King Henry VII.

King Henry VIII.

1535. 28. * James Butler, (eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Ormond and Oſſory),—Viſcount of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.

1536. 29. * Lord Leonard Grey, (ſon to the Marquis of Dorſet in England),—Viſcount Graney. Forfeited and beheaded in 1541.

1537. 30. Edmund Fitzmaurice, Lord of Kerry,—Baron of Odorney, and Viſcount Kilmaule, in the county of Kerry. Extinct in 1541.

1541. 31. Bernard Fitzpatrick,—Baron of Upper Oſſory, in the county of Tipperary. Extinct in 1698.

— 32. Robert Plunket,—Lord Dunſany of Dunſany Caſtle, in the county of Meath. The outlawry reverſed in March 1785.

— 33. * Sir Robert Barnewall,—Lord Trimleſton, in the county of Meath.

— 34. * ——— Butler,—Lord Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.

— 35. * Patrick Plunket,—Lord Louth.

— 36. Sir William Bermingham, (third ſon to the Lord Athenry),—Lord Carberrie. Extinct in him.

1542. 37. Sir John Rawſon, Knight of Rhodes and Prior of Kilmainham,—Viſcount Clantarffe, for life.

— 38. * Con O'Neile,—Earl of Tyrone.

— 39. * Matthew O'Neile, (his ſon),—Baron of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

1543. 40. Murrough O'Brien,—Earl of Thomond, in the county of Clare, for life; and Baron of Inchiquin, in the ſame county, to him and his heirs-male.

— 41. Murrough O'Brien, (nephew to the before-mentioned Earl of Thomond and Baron Inchiquin),—Baron of Ibrackan, in the county of Clare, to him and the heirs-male of his body; and Earl of Thomond, for life. This laſt title to take place on the death of his uncle the Earl of Thomond.

— 42. Thomas Butler,—Lord Cahir, in the county of Tipperary. Extinct in Edmund, the ſecond Lord Cahir.

— 43. Ulick de Burgh,—Lord Dunkellyn, and Earl of Clanrickard, in the county of Galway.

— 44. * Thomas Euſtace, Lord Portleſter,—Viſcount Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklow.

King Edward VI.

1550. 45. Sir Richard Butler, (ſon to Pierce, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory),

Year. N°

Offory), Viſcount Mountgarret, in the county of Wexford, and Baron of Kells.

1552. 46. Murrough O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan, and Earl of Thomond, for life;—Earl of Thomond to him and the heirs-male of his body. Extinct in 1741.

Queen Elizabeth.

1565. 47. * Donald Maccarthy,—Baron of Valentia, and Earl of Clancare, in the county of Kerry.

1580. 48. * Sir William Bourk,—Lord Caſtleconnel, in the county of Limerick.

1582. 49. Sir Theobald Butler,—Lord Cahir, in the county of Tipperary.

King James I.

1603. 50. * Rory O'Donnell,—Baron of Donegal, and Earl of Tyrconnel. Forfeited in 1613

—— 51. Theobald Butler, (grandſon to James, Earl of Ormond and Offory),—Viſcount Butler of Tulleophelim, in the county of Carlow. Extinct in 1613.

1612. 52. Sir Arthur Chicheſter,—Baron Chicheſter of Belfaſt, in the county of Antrim. Extinct in 1624.

1614. 53. Sir Richard Preſton, Lord Dingwall in Scotland,—Earl of Deſmond. Extinct in 1628.

1616. 54. Sir Thomas Ridgeway, Bart,—Baron Ridgeway of Galen-Ridgeway, in the county of Londonderry. See 1622.

—— 55. Sir Edward Brabazon,—Lord Brabazon of Ardee, in the county of Louth. See 1627.

—— 56. Sir Gerald Moore,—Lord Moore of Millefont, in the county of Louth. See 1621.

—— 57. * George Touchet, (Lord Audley of Helleigh in England),—Baron Orier, in the county of Armagh, and Earl of Caſtlehaven, in the county of Corke. Extinct in 1777.

—— 58. Sir Richard Boyle,—Baron Boyle of Youghal, in the county of Corke. See 1620.

—— 59. Montjoy Blount,—Lord Montjoy, (*afterwards* Earl of Newport in England). Extinct in 1681.

1618. 60. Sir Oliver Lambart,—Lord Lambart of Cavan. See 1647.

—— 61. * Theobald Bourk, (ſecond ſon to the Lord Caſtleconnel), —Lord Brittas, in the county of Meath.

—— 62. James Hamilton, (Earl of Abercorn in Scotland),—Lord Hamilton of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, to him and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs-male of his father. In 1634, he reſigned his Iriſh peerage in favour of his immediate younger brother Claud. Forfeited in 1691. Reſtored in 1693. In 1706, this Barony merged into the title of Viſcount Strabane in Ireland, and Earl of Abercorn in Scotland. See 1699.

1618.

Year. N°

1618. 63. Sir Randal Macdonell,—Viſcount Dunluce, in the county of Antrim. See 1620.

—— 64. Sir Richard Wingfield,—Viſcount Powerſcourt, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct in 1634.

1619. 65. Sir James Dillon,—Lord Kilkenny Weſt. See 1622.

—— 66. Andrew Stewart, (ſon to the Lord Ochiltree in Scotland),—Lord Caſtleſtewart. This Barony lay long dormant; but was lately claimed and allowed to Thomas-Andrew Stewart, Eſq; in 1776.

—— 67. James Balfour, (ſecond ſon to James Lord Burleigh in Scotland),—Lord Balfour, Baron of Clonawley, in the county of Fermannaugh. Extinct in 1634.

—— 68. Lettice Fitzgerald, (widow of Sir Robert Digby, Knt),—Baroneſs Offaley, for life.

—— 69. Sir Henry Folliott,—Lord Folliott of Ballyſhannon, in the county of Donegal. Extinct.

1620. 70. Richard Boyle, Lord Boyle,—Viſcount Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and Earl of the county of Corke.

—— 71. Sir Oliver St John,—Viſcount Grandiſon of Limerick, in the county of Leitrim, with limitation of the honours to Sir Edward Villiers, Knt, and his heirs-male by Barbara St John, his wife, niece to the ſaid Sir Oliver. See 1721.

—— 72. Sir Charles Wilmot, (*afterwards* Earl of Rocheſter in England),—Viſcount Wilmot of Athlone, in the county of Weſtmeath. Extinct in 1682.

—— 73. Sir Henry Power,—Viſcount Valentia, in the county of Kerry. Extinct 1642.

—— 74. Sir William Maynard, Bart,—Baron Maynard of Wicklow. Extinct in 1775.

—— 75. Sir Edward Gorges,—Lord Gorges, Baron of Dundalk, in the county of Downe. Extinct.

—— 76. Robert Digby,—Lord Digby, Baron of Geaſhill, in the King's county.

—— 77. Sir William Hervey,—Lord Hervey, Baron of Roſſe, in the county of Wexford. Extinct in 1642.

—— 78. Sir William Fitzwilliam,—Lord Fitzwilliam, Baron of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. See 1716.

—— 79. Randal Macdonell, Viſcount Dunluce,—Earl of Antrim. See 1643.

—— 80. Sir Toby Caulfield,—Lord Caulfield, Baron of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh. See 1665.

—— 81. Sir Henry Docwra,—Lord Docwra of Coolmore. Extinct.

1621. 82. Sir Francis Anneſley, Bart,—Viſcount Valentia, in the county of Kerry. This title to take place on the death of Henry Power, Viſcount Valentia, without lawful iſſue male. He ſucceeded accordingly in 1642.

—— 83. Sir Edward Blayney,—Lord Blayney, Baron of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

Year. N°

1621. 84. Sir Francis Aungier,—Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, in the county of Longford. See 1677.

—— 85. Sir John Vaughan,—Lord Vaughan of Mullingar, in the county of Weſtmeath. See 1628.

—— 86. Gerald Moore, Lord Moore of Mellifont,—Viſcount Moore of Drogheda, in the county of Louth. See 1661.

—— 87. Chriſtopher Nugent, Lord Delvin,—Earl of Weſtmeath.

—— 88. * Sir Theobald Dillon,—Viſcount Dillon of Caſtlelogaten, or Coſtiloe, in the county of Sligo.

1622. 89. Sir Hugh Montgomery,—Viſcount Montgomery of Great Ardes, in the county of Downe. See 1661.

—— 90. James Hamilton,—Lord Hamilton and Viſcount Clandeboye, in the county of Downe. See 1647.

—— 91. Nicholas Netterville,—Viſcount Netterville of Douth, in the county of Meath.

—— 92. Adam Loftus,—Viſcount Loftus of Ely. Extinct in 1625.

—— 93. Sir Lawrence Eſmond,—Lord Eſmond, Baron of Limbrick, in the county of Wexford. Extinct.

—— 94. Thomas Ridgeway, Lord Ridgeway,—Earl of Londonderry. Extinct in 1713.

—— 95. James Dillon, Lord Kilkenny Weſt,—Earl of Roſcommon.

—— 96. Hon. George Fielding, (brother to the Earl of Denbigh in England),—Baron Fielding of Lecaghe, and Viſcount Callan, both in the county of Kilkenny, and Earl of Deſmond, in the county of Kerry; to enjoy the ſame after the death of George Preſton, Earl of Deſmond, which happened in 1628.

—— 97. Thomas Roper,—Baron of Bantry, in the county of Corke, and Viſcount Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct.

—— 98. Sir William Beaumont,—Viſcount Beaumont of Swords, in the county of Dublin. Extinct.

1623. 99. * Dermond Mallowne,—Lord Mallowne of Clanmallowne. In ſome Peerages he is ſtyled Lord Malune, Baron of Clonmalune and Cuertry.

—— 100. * Arthur Maginnis,—Viſcount Iveagh, in the county of Downe.

—— 101. Cheevers,—Viſcount Mountlinſter. Extinct.

—— 102. Thomas Cromwell,—Viſcount Lecale, in the county of Downe. See 1646.

1624. 103. Sir William Brereton,—Lord Brereton, Baron of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. Extinct in 1722.

—— 104. Sir George Calvert,—Baron Baltimore of Baltimore, in the county of Longford. Extinct in 1774.

King CHARLES I.

1625. 105. Edward Herbert,—Lord Herbert, Baron of Caſtle-iſland, in the county of Kerry. Extinct in 1691.

—— 106. Sir Edward Chicheſter,—Baron Chicheſter of Belfaſt, in the county of Antrim, and Viſcount Chicheſter.

1625.

Year. No

1625. 107. Sir Robert Needham, Knt,—Viſcount of Kilmorey, in the county of Clare.

—— 108. * Sir Domonick Sarsfield,—Baron of Barrett's county, and Viſcount Kinſale, both in the county of Corke. The Lord Baron of Kinſale complaining to the King that this title belonged to him, it was referred to ſeveral learned Lords and Judges to decide the matter, who gave their opinion in favour of the Baron of Kinſale; ſoon after which, Sir Domonick was created Viſcount Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick. Extinct.

—— 109. Edward Conway, (Lord Conway in England.)—Viſcount Conway of Killultagh, in the county of Downe. Extinct in 1690.

—— 110. Hugh Hare,—Lord Coleraine of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry. Extinct.

1626. 111. Sir Thomas Somerſet, K. B. (third ſon to Edward, Earl of Worceſter in England), Viſcount Caſhell of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary. Extinct in him.

1627. 112. Lewis Boyle, (third ſon to the Earl of Corke),—Viſcount Boyle of Kinalmeaky, in the county of Corke. Extinct in 1642.

—— 113. Roger Boyle, (fourth ſon to the Earl of Corke),—Baron Broghill of Broghill, in the county of Corke. See 1660.

—— 114. William Brabazon, Lord Brabazon,—Earl of Meath.

—— 115. Bernam Swift,—Viſcount Carlingford, in the county of Louth. Extinct in him.

—— 116. Thomas Savile,—Viſcount Savile of Caſtlebar, (*afterwards* Lord Savile, and Earl of Suſſex, in England). Extinct in 1671.

—— 117. Sir Theobald Bourke,—Viſcount Mayo, of the county of Mayo. Extinct in 1767.

—— 118. Sir Nicholas Saunderſon, Bart,—Viſcount Caſtleton. Extinct in 1724.

—— 119. Sir George Chaworth, Bart,—Viſcount Chaworth of Armagh. Extinct.

—— 120. Sir William Sherrard, Bart,—Baron Sherrard, of the county of Leitrim.

—— 121. * Connor Macguire,—Lord Macguire of Enniſkillen.

1628. 122. David Barry, Viſcount Buttevant,—Earl of Barrymore, in the county of Corke.

—— 123. Sir Francis Anneſley,—Lord Mountnorris, Baron of Mountnorris, in the county of Armagh. Merged in Valentia.

—— 124. John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan,—Earl of Carbery, in the county of Corke. Extinct in 1712.

—— 125. Sir John Scudamore, Bart,—Baron of Dromore, and Viſcount Scudamore of Sligo, in the county of Sligo. Extinct in 1717.

Year. N°

1628. 126. Sir William Pope, Bart,—Baron of Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and Earl of Downe. Extinct.

—— 127. Sir Richard Lumley,—Viſcount Lumley of Waterford, (ſince Earl of Scarborough in England).

—— 128. Sir Thomas Smythe, Knt,—Viſcount Strangford of Strangford, in the county of Downe.

—— 129. Sir Richard Wenman, Knt,—Baron Wenman of Kilmaynham, in the county of Dublin, and Viſcount Wenman of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

—— 130. Sir John Taaffe,—Baron Taaffe of Ballymote, and Viſcount Taaffe of Corren, both in the county of Sligo. See 1662.

—— 131. William Monſon,—Viſcount Monſon of Caſtlemain, and Baron Ballingard, in the county of Kerry. Degraded from his honours in 1661, for being acceſſary to the King's murder in 1648.

—— 132. * Charles Maccarthy,—Lord Maccarthy, Baron of Blarney, and Viſcount Muſkerry, both in the county of Corke. See 1658.

—— 133. Sir Robert Cholmondeley, Bart,—Viſcount Cholmondeley of Kells, in the county of Meath. See 1646.

—— 134. * Lucas Plunket, Lord Killeen,—Earl of Fingall, in the county of Dublin.

—— 135. Ulick Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard,—Baron Imanny, and Viſcount Galway, both in Connaught. Extinct 1657.

—— 136. Sir Richard Molyneux, Bart,—Viſcount Molyneux of Maryborough, in the Queen's county. See 1771.

1629. 137. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knt,—Viſcount Fairfax of Emely, in the county of Tipperary. Extinct.

—— 138. Thomas Bourk,—Viſcount Bourk of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo. Extinct.

—— 139. Pierce Butler,—Viſcount Ikerine, in the county of Tipperary. See 1748.

—— 140. Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam,—Baron Fitzwilliam of Thorncaſtle, and Viſcount Fitzwilliam of Merion, both in the county of Dublin. See 1663.

—— 141. * Sir Terence O'Demſey,—Viſcount Clanmalier.

1642. 142. * James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory,—Baron of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow, Viſcount Thurles, and Marquis of Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. See 1661.

—— 143. Charles Cockayne,—Viſcount Cullen, in the county of Donegal.

1643. 144. Randal Macdonnell, Earl of Antrim,—Marquis of Antrim. This laſt title extinct in 1673. See 1784.

—— 145. Sir Robert Tracy, Bart,—Viſcount Tracy of Rathcoole, in the county of Dublin.

—— 146. Charles Smith,—Viſcount Carrington of Barrefore, in the county of Weſtmeath. Extinct in 1700.

1643.

Year. N°

1643. 147. Thomas Bulkeley,—Viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary.

1645. 148. Willam Brounker,—Baron Brounker of Newcaſtle, and Viſcount Brounker of Lyons. Extinct on the death of the ſecond Lord.

—— 149. Richard Ogle,—Viſcount Ogle of Catherlough. Extinct in him.

1646. 150. * Sir Edward Butler,—Viſcount Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny.

—— 151. Ulick Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard,—Marquis of Clanrickard. This laſt title extinct in 1657.

—— 152. Robert, Viſcount Cholmondeley of Kells,—Earl of Leinſter. Extinct in 1659.

—— 153. Nicholas Barnewall,—Baron Barnewall of Turvey, and Viſcount Barnewall of Kingſland, both in the county of Dublin.

—— 154. Sir Francis Hawley, Bart,—Baron Hawley of Donamore, in the county of Meath. Extinct.

—— 155. William Allington,—Lord Allington of Killard, in the county of Clare. Extinct in 1692.

—— 156. Sir Henry Bard, Bart,—Baron Bard of Drombey, and Viſcount Belmont. Extinct in him.

—— 157. Thomas, Viſcount Lecale, (Baron Cromwell in England), —Earl of Arglaſs, in the county of Dublin. Extinct 1684.

1647. 158. Arthur Chicheſter, Viſcount Chicheſter,—Earl of Donegal.

—— 159. James Hamilton, Viſcount Clandeboye,—Earl of Clanbraſſil, in the county of Armagh. Extinct 1675.

—— 160. Charles Lambart, Lord Lambart,—Viſcount Kilcourſie, in the King's county, and Earl of Cavan.

King Charles II.

1654. 161. Murrough O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin,—Lord O'Brien of Burren, in the county of Corke, and Earl of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

1658. 162. * Donogh Maccarthy, Viſcount Muſkerry,—Earl of Clancarty.

1660. 163. Hon. Francis Boyle, (third ſon to the Earl of Corke),—Viſcount Shannon, in the county of Limerick. Extinct 1740.

—— 164. Sir John King,—Lord Kingſton, Baron of Kingſton, in the county of Dublin. Extinct 1759.

—— 165. Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill,—Earl of Orrery, in the county of Corke. Merged in Corke in 1753.

—— 166. Sir Charles Coote, Bart,—Baron Coote of Caſtle Cuffe, in the King's county, Viſcount Coote of Caſtle Coote, in the county of Roſcommon, and Earl of Mountrath, in the Queen's county.

1660.

Year. N°

1660. 167. Sir James Barry,—Baron Santry, in the county of Dublin. Extinct.

—— 168. Richard Coote,—Baron Coloony, in the county of Sligo. See 1684.

—— 169. Sir John Clotworthy, Knt,—Baron of Lough Neagh, and Viſcount Maſſereene, in the county of Antrim, with limitation of theſe honours, on failure of iſſue-male of his own body, to his ſon-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, Bart, and his iſſue-male by Mary his wife, daughter of the ſaid Sir John Clotworthy; and on default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs-general of the body of Sir John Clotworthy. See 1756.

1661. 170. Hugh Hamilton,—Lord Hamilton, Baron of Glenawley, in the county of Fermannagh. Extinct 1680.

—— 171. Robert Cholmondeley,—Viſcount Cholmondeley of Kells, in the county of Meath.

—— 172. * James Butler, Marquis of Ormond,—Duke of Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. Forfeited in 1715.

—— 173. Henry Moore, Viſcount Moore,—Earl of Drogheda, in the county of Louth.

—— 174. Francis Talbot, (Earl of Shrewſbury in England), reſtored as Earl of Waterford and Wexford.

—— 175. Hugh Montgomery, Viſcount Montgomery,—Earl of Mount Alexander, in the county of Downe. Extinct 1758.

—— 176. Roger Palmer,—Baron Palmer, and Earl of Caſtlemain, in the county of Kerry. Extinct in 1705.

—— 177. Sir Thomas Fanſhaw,—Viſcount Fanſhaw of Dromore, in the county of Downe. Extinct.

—— 178. Sir William Dungan,—Baron Dungan, and Viſcount Claine, in the county of Kildare. See 1685.

—— 179. Marcus Trevor,—Viſcount Dungannon. Extinct in 1670.

—— 180. Charles Boyle, (eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Corke, and Lord Clifford of Laneſborough, in England),—Viſcount Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

—— 181. Charles Berkeley,—Baron of Rathdown, and Viſcount Fitzharding of Bearhaven, in the county of Corke, (*afterwards* Earl of Falmouth, in England), to him and his heirs-male; whom failing, to his father and his heirs-male. Extinct in 1665.

1662. 182. Lord Richard Butler, (ſecond ſon to the Duke of Ormond), —Baron Butler of Cloughgrenan, in the Queen's county, Viſcount Tullogh, in the county of Carlow, and Earl of Arran, in the county of Galway, to him and his heirs-male; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his brother John, and his heirs-male. Extinct in 1685.

—— 183. Theobald Taaffe, Viſcount Taaffe,—Earl of Carlingford, in the county of Louth. The Earldom extinct in 1704.

—— 184. * Sir Daniel O'Brien,—Baron Moyſarto, and Viſcount Clare, in the county of Clare.

1662.

Year. N°

1662. 185. Sir William Ducie, Bart,—Viſcount Ducie of Downe. Extinct in 1697.

1663. 186. Oliver Fitzwilliam, Viſcount Fitzwilliam,—Earl of Tyrconnel, in the county of Donegal. The Earldom extinct in him in 1667.

1664. 187. * Juſtin Maccarthy, (youngeſt ſon to the Earl of Clancarty),—Baron of Caſtle Inchy, in the county of Corke, and Viſcount Mountcaſhell.

1665. 188. William Caulfield, Lord Caulfield,—Viſcount Charlemont, in the county of Armagh. See 1763.

— 189. Folliot Wingfield,—Viſcount Powerſcourt, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct in 1717.

1673. 190. Murrough Boyle, (eldeſt ſon to the Archbiſhop of Armagh),—Viſcount Bleſſington, in the county of Wicklow, to him and his heirs-male; and on default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs-male of his father. Extinct.

— 191. Richard Le Poer, Lord Poer,—Viſcount Decies, in the county of Waterford, and Earl of Tyrone. The two laſt titles extinct in 1704; but his only daughter carried the Barony of Le Poer of Curraghmore into the Bereſford family.

— 192. James Lane,—Viſcount Laneſborough, in the county of Longford. Extinct.

1675. 193. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart,—Baron Forbes of Clanehugh, and Viſcount Granard, in the county of Longford.

1676. 194. Lord John Butler, (third ſon to the Duke of Ormond), —Baron Butler of Aghrim, in the county of Galway, Viſcount Clonmore, and Earl of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. Extinct in 1677.

1677. 195. Richard Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh,—Earl of Ranelagh, in the county of Wicklow. The Earldom extinct in 1711.

— 196. Francis Aungier, Lord Aungier,—Earl of Longford. Extinct in 1704.

— 197. Charles Kirkhoven, (Lord Wotton, in England),—Earl of Bellomont. Extinct in 1682.

1680. 198. Honourable Altham Anneſley, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Angleſey in England, and Viſcount Valentia in Ireland), —Baron Altham of Altham, in the county of Corke. Merged in Valentia.

— 199. Sir John Dawney, Bart,—Viſcount Downe, of the county of Downe.

1681. 200 Sir Richard Parſons, Bart,—Baron of Oxmantown, in the county of Dublin, and Viſcount of Roſſe, in the county of Wexford See 1718.

1682. 201. Sir William Stewart, Bart,—Baron Stewart of Ramalton, in the county of Donegal, and Viſcount Montjoy, in the county of Tyrone See 1745

1684. 202. rthur Forbes, Viſcount Granard,—Earl of Granard, in the county of Longford.

1685. 203. Adam Loftus,—Baron of Rathfarnam, in the county of Dublin,

Year. N°

Dublin, and Viſcount Liſburne, in the county of Antrim. Extinct in 1691.

King JAMES II.

1685. 204. * William Dungan, Viſcount Claine,—Earl of Limerick.
1686. 205. * Richard Talbot,—Baron Talbot, and Earl of Tyrconnel. Extinct in 1691. After the abdication, this nobleman was created Duke of Tyrconnel.
—— 206. Sir John Bellew, Bart,—Lord Bellew of Duleek, in the county of Meath. Extinct.
1688. 207. Catharine Waller, (widow of Sir William Petty),—Baroneſs Shelburne, for life.
—— 208. Charles Petty, (eldeſt ſon to the above),—Lord Shelburne, Baron of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, and his heirs-male. Extinct in 1696.

King WILLIAM III.

1689. 209. Sir George Hewit, Bart,—Baron of Jameſtown, in the county of Longford, and Viſcount Hewit of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny Extinct.
—— 210. Henry de Maſſue, (Marquis de Rouvigny),—Viſcount Galway. See 1693.
—— 211. Richard Coote, Lord Coloony,—Earl of Bellamont, in the county of Sligo. Earldom extinct in 1766. See 1767.
1690. 212. Meinhardt Schomberg, (eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Schomberg),—Baron of Tarragh, in the county of Wicklow, and Earl of Bangor, in the county of Downe, and Duke of Leinſter. Extinct in 1719.
—— 213. Sir John Cutts,—Lord Cutts of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. Extinct in 1706.
1691. 214. Godert de Ginkell,—Baron of Aghrim, in the county of Galway, and Earl of Athlone, in the county of Roſcommon.
1693. 215. Charles Butler, (brother to the Duke of Ormond),—Baron of Butler of Cloughgrenan, in the King's county, Viſcount Tullogh, in the county of Carlow, and Earl of Arran, in the county of Galway. Extinct in 1758.
—— 216. Henry de Maſſue, Viſcount Galway,—Earl of Galway. Extinct in 1720.
—— 217. Thomas Coningſby,—Baron of Clanbraſſil, in the county of Armagh. Extinct in 1729.
1695. 218. John Vaughan,—Baron Vaughan of Feathard, in the county of Tipperary, and Viſcount Liſburne, in the county of Antrim. See 1776.
1699. 219. Henry Petty, (ſecond ſon to the Baroneſs of Shelburne),—Lord Shelburne, Baron of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford. See 1719.

1699.

Year. N°

1699. 220. Honourable Thomas Windsor Hickman, (second son to the Earl of Plymouth),—Viscount Windsor of Blankcastle. Extinct in 1758.

—— 221. Sir Seroop Howe,—Baron of Glenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and Viscount Howe.

—— 222. James Hamilton,—Baron of Montcastle, and Viscount of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, (Earl of Abercorn in Scotland). See 1736.

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Queen Anne.

1703. 223. Gervase Pierrepont,—Lord Pierrepont of Ardglass. Extinct in 1715.

—— 224. Sir John Verney, Bart,—Baron Verney of Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and Viscount of the county of Fermanagh. See 1742.

—— 225. Arthur St Leger,—Baron of Kilmayden, in the county of Waterford, and Viscount Doneraile, in the county of Corke. Extinct in 1758.

1705. 226. Paul Davis,—Viscount Mountcashel. Extinct 1736.

1706. 227. Francis Seymour Conway, (Lord Conway in England),—Baron Conway, and Killultagh, in the county of Antrim.

—— 228. Sir Charles O'Hara,—Baron of Tyrawley, in the county of Mayo. Extinct in 1773.

—— 229. Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart,—Baron of Wandesford, and Viscount Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1758.

1712. 230. Michael de Burgh, (eldest son to the Earl of Clanrickard),—Baron Dunkellyn, by summons.

King George I.

1715. 231. Thomas Wharton, (Marquis of Wharton in England),—Baron of Trim, in the county of Meath, Earl of Rathfarnam, in the county of Dublin, and Marquis of Catherlough, in the county of Catherlough. Forfeited in 1737. Extinct.

—— 232. Chaworth Brabazon, (eldest son to the Earl of Meath),—Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee, in the county of Louth, by summons.

—— 233. George Cholmondeley, (brother to the Earl of Cholmondeley in England, and Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells),—Lord Newborough, Baron Newborough, in the county of Wexford. Merged in Viscount Cholmondeley in 1724.

—— 234. Alan Broderick,—Baron Broderick of Midleton, in the county of Corke. See 1717.

* Major-General Count de Marton got a warrant to be Earl of Lifford, from King William, but the patent never passed the Seals, and was not allowed. He was styled Earl of Lifford during his life.

Year. N°

1715. 235. Sir George St George, Bart,—Baron St George, of Hattley St George, in the county of Roſcommon. Extinct in 1735.

—— 236. Sir Arthur Cole, Bart,—Baron of Ranelagh, in the county of Wexford. Extinct.

—— 237. Sir John Percival, Bart,—Baron Percival of Burton, in the county of Corke. See 1722.

—— 238. John Fitzpatrick,—Baron of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1751.

—— 239. George Evans,—Baron Carbery of Carbery, in the county of Corke, with limitation, on default of his iſſue-male, to the iſſue-male of his father, and their heirs-male reſpectively.

—— 240. Sir Henry Tichbourne, Bart,—Baron Ferrard of Ferrard, in the county of Louth. Extinct in 1731.

—— 241. Guſtavus Hamilton,—Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, in the county of Meath. See 1717.

—— 242. Theophilus Butler,—Baron of Newton Butler, in the county of Fermannagh. See 1728.

—— 243. John Moore,—Baron Moore of Tullamoor, in the King's county. See 1758.

1716. 244. Erneſt Auguſtus, (brother to the King), Biſhop of Oſnabrug,—Earl of Ulſter, (Duke of York, in England). Extinct in 1728.

—— 245. Erengard Meloſine de Schulenburg,—Baroneſs of Dundalk, in the county of Lowth, Counteſs and Marchioneſs of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and Ducheſs of Munſter. Extinct in 1743.

—— 246. Robert Molſeworth,—Baron of Philipſtoun, in the King's county, and Viſcount Moleſworth of Swords, in the county of Dublin.

—— 247. William Fitzwilliam, Lord Fitzwilliam of Lifford,—Viſcount Miltown, in the county of Weſtmeath, and Earl Fitzwilliam, in the county of Tyrone, (alſo Earl Fitzwilliam, in England).

1717. 248. Walter Chetwynd,—Baron of Rathdowne, in the county of Dublin, and Viſcount Chetwynd of Bearhaven, in the county of Corke, with a limitation of the honours to the heir-male of his father.

—— 249. Trevor Hill,—Baron Hill of Kilwarlin, and Viſcount Hillſborough, both in the county of Down, with limitation of the honours to the heirs-male of his father's body. See 1750.

—— 250. Alan Broderick, Lord Broderick,—Viſcount Midleton, in the county of Corke.

—— 251. Guſtavus Hamilton, Lord Hamilton of Stackallan,—Viſcount Boyne.

—— 252. John Allen,—Baron Allen of Stillorgan, in the county of Dublin, and Viſcount Allen, in the county of Kildare.

Year. N°

1717. 253. Sir Thomas Southwell, Bart,—Baron Southwell of Caſtle Matreſs, in the county of Limerick. See 1776.

1718. 254. Sir Richard Child, Bart,—Baron of Newtown, in the county of Donegal, and Viſcount Caſtlemaine, in the county of Kerry. See 1731.

—— 255. Charles Fane,—Baron of Loghgayre, in the county of Limerick, and Viſcount Fane. Extinct.

—— 256. Sir John Brownlow, Bart,—Baron of Charleville, in the county of Corke, and Viſcount Tyrconnel, in the county of Donegal. Extinct.

—— 257. Matthew Aylmer,—Baron Aylmer of Balrath, in the county of Meath.

—— 258. Richard Parſons, Viſcount Roſſe,—Earl of Roſſe, in the county of Wexford. Extinct in

1719. 259. Henry Petty, Lord Shelburne,—Viſcount Dunkerron, in the county of Waterford, and Earl of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford. Extinct in 1750.

—— 260. James Hamilton,—Baron of Claneboye, in the county of Downe, and Viſcount of the city of Limerick. See 1756.

—— 261. George Carpenter,—Baron Carpenter of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1761.

—— 262. Sir William Grimſton, Bart,—Baron of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, and Viſcount Grimſton.

—— 263. Thomas Pitt,—Baron of Londonderry, in the county Londonderry. See 1726.

1720. 264. John Shute Barrington,—Baron of Newcaſtle, in the county of Dublin, and Viſcount Barrington of Ardglaſs, in the county of Downe.

—— 265. Hon. William Vane, (ſecond ſon to the Lord Bernard in England),—Baron Vane of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and Viſcount Vane. Extinct 1782.

—— 266. Sir Thomas Gage,—Baron Gage of Caſtlebar, in the county of Mayo, and Viſcount Gage of Caſtle Iſland, in the county of Kerry.

—— 267. Charles Whitworth,—Baron Whitworth of Galway. Extinct.

—— 268. Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart,—Baron Beresford of Beresford, in the county of Cavan, and Viſcount of the county of Tyrone. See 1746.

—— 269. Sir Montagu Blundel, Bart,—Baron of Edenderry, in the King's county, and Viſcount Blundel. Extinct.

1721. 270. James O'Hara, (only ſon to the Lord Tyrawley),—Baron Kilmaine of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo. Extinct in 1773.

—— 271. John Villiers, Viſcount Grandiſon,—Earl Grandiſon of Limerick, in the county of Leitrim. Extinct in 1766. See 1746 and 1766.

—— 272. William Ponſonby,—Baron Beſborough of Beſborough, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1722.

Year. N°

1721. 273. Hon. John D'Arcy, (ſon to the Earl of Holderneſſe),—Baron D'Arcy of Navan, in the county of Meath. Extinct in 1733.

—— 274. John Bligh,—Baron Clifton of Rathmore, in the county of Meath. See 1722.

—— 275. Sophia Charlotte de Platen,—Counteſs of Leinſter. Extinct in 1743.

1722. 276. Thomas Fitzmaurice, Lord Kerry,—Viſcount Clanmaurice, and Earl of Kerry.

—— 277. John Percival, Lord Percival,—Viſcount Percival of Kanturk, in the county of Corke. See 1733.

—— 278. William Ponſonby, Lord Beſborough,—Viſcount Duncannon, of the Fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford. See 1739.

—— 279. John Bligh, Lord Clifton,—Viſcount Darnley of Athboy, in the county of Meath. See 1725.

—— 280. Henry Temple,—Baron Temple of Mount Temple, in the county of Sligo, and Viſcount Palmerſton of Palmerſton, in the county of Dublin, with limitation of the honours to his brother John.

1724. 281. Joſeph Micklethwaite,—Baron Micklethwaite of Port Arlington, in the Queen's county. See 1727.

1725. 282. John Bligh, Viſcount Darnley,—Earl Darnley of Athboy, in the county of Meath.

—— 283. William Bateman,—Baron of Culmore, in the county of Londonderry, and Viſcount Bateman.

1726. 284. Thomas Pitt, Lord Londonderry,—Viſcount of Galen Ridgeway, in the Queen's county, and Earl of Londonderry. Extinct in 1764.

King GEORGE II.

1727. 285. Joſeph Micklethwaite, Lord Micklethwaite,—Viſcount Micklethwaite of Longford, in the county of Longford. Extinct.

—— 286. John Monckton,—Baron of Killard, in the county of Clare, and Viſcount of the town of Galway.

1728. 287. Brinſley Butler, Lord Newtown Butler,—Viſcount Laneſborough, in the county of Longford. See 1756.

1731. 288. Richard, Viſcount Caſtlemaine,—Earl Tylney of Caſtlemaine. Extinct in 1783.

—— 289. Thomas Wyndham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—Baron Wyndham of Finglaſs. Extinct in 1745.

1733. 290. Hon. John Fane, (brother to the Earl of Weſtmoreland),—Baron Catherlough, in the county of Catherlough. Extinct in 1762.

—— 291. William Flower,—Baron of Caſtledurrow, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1751.

—— 292. John Percival, Viſcount Percival,—Earl of Egmont, in the county of Corke

Year. N°

1733. 293. John Cuffe,—Baron of Defart, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1776.

1735. 294. William Clayton,—Baron Sundon of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. Extinct.

—— 295. William Duffe,—Baron Braco of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan. See 1759.

1736. 296. James Hamilton, commonly called Lord Paifley, (eldeft fon to the Earl of Abercorn, and Vifcount Strabane), —Baron Mountcaftle, by fummons.

1737. 297. Robert Rochfort,—Baron of Bellfield, in the county of Weftmeath. See 1751.

1739. 298. Brabazon Ponfonby, Vifcount Duncannon,—Earl of Befborough, in the county of Kilkenny.

1742. 299. Ralph Verney, Vifcount Fermanagh,—Earl Verney, in the province of Leinfter.

1743. 300. Richard Wingfield,—Baron of Wingfield, in the county of Wexford, and Vifcount Powerfcourt, in the county of Wicklow.

—— 301. William Maule,—Baron and Vifcount Maule of Whitechurch, in the county of Waterford, and Earl Panmure of Forth, in the county of Wexford. Extinct in 1782.

—— 302. Robert Jocelyn, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,—Baron Newport of Newport, in the county of Tipperary. See 1755.

1745. 303. William Stewart, Vifcount Mountjoy,—Earl of Blefſington, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct.

1746. 304. Elifabeth Mafon, (only child of John, Earl Grandifon), —Vifcounteſs Grandifon of Dromana, in the county of Waterford. See 1766.

—— 305. Marcus Beresford, Vifcount Tyrone,—Earl of Tyrone.

—— 306. Richard Colley Wellefley,—Baron Mornington of Mornington, in the county of Meath. See 1760.

—— 307. Robert Knight,—Baron Luxborough, in the kingdom of Ireland. See 1763.

—— 308. Sir John Forteſcue Aland,—Baron Forteſcue of Credan, in the county of Waterford. Extinct in 1780.

1748. 309. Somerſet Hamilton Butler, Vifcount Ikerine,—Earl of Carrick, in the county of Tipperary.

—— 310. Sir Robert King, Bart,—Baron Kingſborough, in the kingdom of Ireland. Extinct in 1753.

1750. 311. Sir John Rawdon, Bart,—Baron Rawdon of Moira, in the county of Downe. See 1762.

—— 312. Sir John Denny Veſcy, Bart,—Baron Knapton, in the Queen's county. See 1776.

—— 313. Charles Watſon Wentworth, (Marquis of Rockingham in England),—Baron and Earl of Malton, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct in 1782.

1751. 314. Henry Flower, Lord Caſtledurrow,—Vifcount Aſhbrook.

1751.

Year. N°

1751. 315. Wills Hill, Viſcount Hillſborough,—Viſcount Kilwarlin, and Earl of Hillſborough, both in the county of Downe, with limitation, in default of the iſſue-male of his own body, to his uncle Arthur Hill Trevor, Eſq; and his heirs-male.

—— 316. John Fitzpatrick, Lord Gowran,—Earl of Upper Oſſory, in the Queen's county.

—— 317. Robert Rochfort, Lord Bellfield,—Viſcount Bellfield. See 1756.

—— 318. Nicholas Loftus,—Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford. See 1756. Extinct in 1784.

—— 319. Hon. John Fitzmaurice Petty, (ſecond ſon to the Earl of Kerry),—Baron Dunkerron, in the county of Waterford, and Viſcount Fitzmaurice. See 1753.

—— 320. John Proby,—Baron Carysfort of Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow.

1753. 321. John, Viſcount Fitzmaurice,—Earl of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford.

—— 322. Joſeph Damer,—Baron Milton of Shronehill, in the county of Tipperary.

—— 323. Henry Conyngham,—Baron Mount Charles, in the county of Donegal. See 1756.

—— 324. Sir John Saville, K. B.—Baron Pollington of Longford, in the county of Longford. See 1766.

1755. 325. Robert Jocelyn, Lord Newport, (Lord Chancellor),—Viſcount Jocelyn. See 1771.

—— 326. Peter Ludlow,—Baron Ludlow of Ardſallagh, in the county of Meath. See 1760.

1756. 327. Henry Boyle, (Speaker of the Houſe of Commons),—Baron of Caſtle Martyr, Viſcount Boyle of Bandon, both in the county of Corke, and Earl of Shannon.

—— 328. Thomas Pakenham,—Baron of Longford, in the county of Longford. See 1784.

—— 329. Harvey Morres,—Baron Mountmorres of Caſtlemorres, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1763.

—— 330. John Maxwell,—Baron Farnham, in the county of Cavan. See 1760.

—— 331. Joſeph Leeſon,—Baron Ruſsborough, in the county of Wicklow. See 1760.

—— 332. Clotworthy Skeffington, Viſcount Maſſareene,—Earl of Maſſareene.

—— 333. Humphry Butler, Viſcount Laneſborough, — Earl of Laneſborough.

—— 334. Nicholas Loftus, Lord Loftus,—Viſcount Loftus of Ely, in the county of Wicklow. See 1766.

—— 335. Henry Conyngham, Lord Mountcharles,—Viſcount Conyngham. See 1780.

—— 336. James Hamilton, Viſcount Limerick,—Earl of Clanbraſſil, in the county of Armagh.

1756.

Year. N°

1756. 337. Robert Rochfort, Viſcount Bellfield,—Earl of Belvedere, in the county of Weſtmeath.

—— 338. Percy Wyndham O'Brien, (brother to the Earl of Egremont in England),—Baron of Ibrickan and Earl Thomond, in the county of Clare. Extinct in 1774.

—— 339. Sir William Blakeney, K. B.—Baron Blakeney of Caſtle Blakeney, in the county of Galway. Extinct in 1761.

1757. 340. Sir John Ligonier, K. B.—Viſcount Ligonier of Enniſkillen, in the county of Fermanagh. Extinct in 1774. See 1762.

1758. 341. John Wandesford, Viſcount Caſtlecomer,—Earl Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny. Extinct in 1784.

—— 342. Charles Moore, Lord Moore of Tullamoor,—Earl of Charleville, in the King's county. Extinct in 1764.

—— 343. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart,—Baron Saunders of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and Viſcount Sudley of Caſtle Gore, in the county of Mayo. See 1762.

—— 344. John Bowes, (Lord High Chancellor of Ireland),—Baron Bowes of Clonlyon, in the county of Meath. Extinct in 1767.

—— 345. Alice Agar, Baroneſs Dowager Athunry,—Counteſs of Brandon, in the county of Kilkenny.

—— 346. Sir Maurice Croſbie,—Baron Branden, in the county of Kerry. See 1771.

—— 347. William Anneſley,—Baron Anneſley, of Caſtle Wellan, in the county of Downe. See 1766.

—— 348. James Stopford,—Baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford. See 1762.

—— 349. John Lyſaght,—Baron Liſle, of Mount North, in the county of Corke.

1759. 350. Thomas Bermingham, Lord Athunry,—Earl of Louth.

—— 351. William Duffe, Lord Braco,—Viſcount Macduffe, and Earl Fife.

1760. 352. His Royal Highneſs Edward-Auguſtus, (Duke of York and Albany), ſecond ſon to the late Prince of Wales,—Earl of Ulſter. Extinct in 1767.

—— 353. Richard Colley Wellefley, Lord Mornington,—Viſcount Wellefley of Dengan Caſtle, and Earl of Mornington, both in the county of Meath.

—— 354. Peter Ludlow, Lord Ludlow,—Viſcount Preſton of Ardſallagh, in the county of Meath, and Earl Ludlow.

—— 355. Joſeph Leeſon, Lord Ruſsborough,—Viſcount Ruſborough of Ruſſellſtown in the county of Wicklow. See 1763.

—— 356. Robert Maxwell, Lord Farnham,—Viſcount Farnham, in the county of Cavan. See 1763.

—— 357. Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart,—Baron Headfort, of Headfort, in the county of Meath. See 1762.

—— 358. Thomas Holmes,—Baron Holmes, of Killmallock, in the county of Limerick. Extinct.

1760.

Year. N°

1760. 359. John Cole,—Baron Mountflorence, of Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh. See 1776.

—— 360. John Brown,—Baron Mounteagle, in the county of Mayo. See 1768.

King GEORGE III.

1761. 361. James Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare,—Earl of Offaley and Marquis of Kildare. See 1766.

—— 362. George Carpenter, Lord Carpenter,—Viſcount Carlingford and Earl of Tyrconnel.

—— 363. Edward Turnour,—Baron Winterton of Gort, in the county of Galway. See 1764.

—— 364. Gabriel Hanger,—Baron Coleraine of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

—— 365. Robert Clive,—Baron Clive of Plaſſey, in the county of Clare.

1762. 366. Arthur Gore, Viſcount Sudley,—Earl of Arran, in the county of Galway.

—— 367. James Stopford, Lord Courtown,—Viſcount Stopford and Earl of Courtown, in the county of Wexford.

—— 368. Thomas Taylor, Lord Headfort,—Viſcount Headfort. See 1766.

—— 369. Francis Vernon,—Baron Orwell of Newry, in the county of Downe. See 1776.

—— 370. John Ligonier, Viſcount Ligonier of Enniſkillen,—Viſcount Ligonier of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary; and, in default of his iſſue-male, to his nephew Edward Ligonier. See 1776.

—— 371. John Olmius,—Baron Waltham of Philipſtown, in the King's county. Extinct in 1787.

1763. 372. John Stratford,—Baron Baltinglaſs of Talbotſtown, in the county of Wicklow. See 1776.

—— 373. Uſher St George,—Baron St George of Hatley St George, in the counties of Roſcommon and Leitrim. Extinct.

—— 374. Harvey Morres, Lord Mountmorres,—Viſcount Mountmorres of Caſtle Morres, in the county of Kilkenny.

—— 375. Joſeph Leeſon, Viſcount Ruſsborough,—Earl of Milltown, in the county of Dublin.

—— 376. Robert Maxwell, Viſcount Farnham,—Earl of Farnham, in the county of Dublin. The dignity of Viſcount and Earl extinct in 1776. See 1780.

—— 377. Robert Knight, Lord Luxborough,—Viſcount Barrells, and Earl of Catherlough, in the county of Catherlough, Extinct.

—— 378. James Caulfield, Viſc. Charlemont,—Earl of Charlemont.

1764. 379. Sir Edward King, Bart,—Baron Kingſton of Rockingham, in the county of Roſcommon. See 1766.

—— 380. Sir Ralph Gore, Bart,—Baron Gore of Manor Gore, in the county of Donegal. See 1768.

1764.

Year. N°

1764. 381. Stephen Moore,—Baron Kilworth of Moore Park, in the county of Corke. See 1765.

— 382 His Royal Highneſs Prince William, (Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh in Great Britain, ſecond brother to the King),—Earl of Connaught.

— 383. John Saville, Lord Pollington, K. B.—Viſcount Pollington of Ferns, and Earl Mexborough of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

— 384. Edward Turnour, Lord Winterton,—Viſcount Turnour of Gort, in the county of Galway, and Earl Winterton.

— 385. Stephen Moore, Lord Kilworth,—Viſcount Mountcaſhell of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary. See 1780.

— 386. Right Hon. Arthur Trevor,—Baron Hill of Olderfleet, in the county of Antrim, and Viſcount Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

1765. 387. Sir George Pigot, Bart,—Baron Pigot of Patſhall, in the county of Dublin. Extinct.

— 388. John Gore, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in Ireland,—Baron Annaly of Tenelick, in the county of Longford. Extinct in 1784.

— 389. Elizabeth Ormſby Rowley, wife of the Right Honourable Hercules Langford Rowley, Eſq;—Baroneſs Somerhill, in the county of Meath, and Viſcounteſs Langford of Langford Lodge, in the county of Antrim, and the dignity of Baron and Viſcount as aforeſaid, to her heirs-male by the ſaid Hercules Langford Rowley, Eſq;

1766. 390. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry-Frederick, (Duke of Cumberland and Strathern in Great Britain), third brother to the King,—Earl of Dublin.

— 391. Nicholas Loftus, Viſcount Loftus,—Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow. Earldom extinct in 1770. See 1771.

— 392. Thomas Taylor, Viſcount Headfort,—Earl Bective of Caſtle Bective, in the county of Meath.

— 393. William Anneſley, Lord Anneſley,—Viſcount Glerawley, in the county of Fermanagh.

— 394. Edward King, Lord Kingſton,—Viſcount Kingſton of Kingſborough, in the county of Sligo. See 1768.

— 395. Sir John Meade, Bart,—Baron Gillford, in the county of Downe, and Viſcount Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. See 1776.

— 396. Kenneth Mackenzie,—Baron of Ardelve, in the county of Wicklow, and Viſcount Fortroſe. See 1771.

— 397. James Fitzgerald, Marquis of Kildare,—Duke of Leinſter.

— 398. Right Honourable Robert Nugent,—Baron Nugent of Carlanſton, in the county of Weſtmeath, and Viſcount Clare. See 1776.

— 399. Elizabeth, Viſcounteſs Grandiſon,—Viſcounteſs Villiers, and Counteſs of Grandiſon, and the dignity of a Viſcount and Earl as aforeſaid, to her heirs-male.

Year. N°

1767. 400. Thomas St Lawrence, Lord Howth,—Viſcount St Lawrence, and Earl of Howth.

—— 401. Charles Coote, Lord Coloony,—Earl of Bellamont.

—— 402. Conſtantine Phipps,—Baron Mulgrave of New Roſs, in the county of Wexford.

—— 403. James Hewit, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,—Baron Lifford of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. See 1780.

1768. 404. Dudley Alexander Sydney Coſby,—Lord Sydney of Leix, Baron of Stradbally, in the Queen's county. Extinct.

—— 405. Abraham Creighton,—Baron Erne of Crum Caſtle, in the county of Fermanagh. See 1780.

—— 406. John Eyre,—Baron Eyre of Eyre Court, in the county of Galway. Extinct in 1781.

—— 407. Edward King, Viſcount Kingſton,—Earl of Kingſton, in the county of Roſcommon.

—— 408. John Browne, Lord Mounteagle,—Viſcount Weſtport, in the county of Mayo. See 1771.

—— 409. Ralph Gore, Lord Gore,—Viſcount Belleiſle of Belleiſle, in the county of Farmanagh. See 1771.

—— 410. Simon Luttrel,—Baron Irnham of Luttrelſtown, in the county of Dublin. See 1780.

1770. 411. Catharine, Counteſs of Egmont, (ſecond wife of John, Earl of Egmont),—Lady Arden, Baroneſs Arden of Lohort Caſtle in the county of Corke; the ſaid dignity to herſelf; and the dignity of Lord Arden, Baron Arden, as aforeſaid, to her heirs-male, by her huſband John, Earl of Egmont.

—— 412. William Henry Forteſcue,—Baron Clermont of Clermont, in the county of Louth. See 1776.

—— 413. Thomas Dawſon,—Baron Dartrey of Dawſon's Grove, in the county of Monaghan. See 1784.

—— 414. William Henry Dawſon,—Baron Dawſon of Dawſon Court, in the Queen's county. See 1776.

—— 415. Bernard Ward,—Baron Bangor of Caſtle Ward, in the county of Downe. See 1780.

—— 416. Sir Peniſton Lamb, Bart,—Lord Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan. See 1780.

1771. 417. Charles William Molyneux, Viſcount Molyneux,—Earl of Sefton.

—— 418. Robert Jocelyn, Viſcount Jocelyn,—Earl Roden of High Riding, in the county of Tippe ary

—— 419. Henry Loftus, Viſcount Loftus,—Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow. Extinct in 1781.

—— 420. Kenneth Mackenzie, Viſcount Fortroſe,—Earl of Seaforth. Extinct in 1781.

—— 421. John Brown, Viſcount Weſtport,—Earl of Altamont, in the county of Galway.

—— 422. William Croſbie, Lord Braiden,—Viſcount Croſbie of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry. See 1776.

1771.

Year. N°

1771. 423. Ralph Gore, Viſcount Belleiſle,—Earl of Roſs, in the county of Fermanagh.

1776. 424. July 2. Wilmot Vaughan, Viſcount Liſburne,—Earl of Liſburne.

—— 425. Edward Ligonier, Viſcount Ligonier of Clonmell,—Earl Ligonier. Extinct in 1782.

—— 426. John Meade, Viſcount Clanwilliam,—Earl of Clanwilliam.

—— 427. Robert Nugent, Viſcount Clare,—Earl Nugent, with remainder to his ſon-in-law, George Grenville, (*now* Marquis of Buckingham).

—— 428. William Croſbie, Viſcount Croſbie,—Earl of Glandore, in the county of Corke.

—— 429. Thomas George Southwell, Lord Southwell,—Viſcount Southwell of Caſtle Matreſs, in the county of Limerick.

—— 430. Thomas Veſcy, Lord Knapton,—Viſcount de Veſci of Abbeyliex, in the Queen's county.

—— 431. William Willoughby Cole, Lord Mountflorence,—Viſcount Enniſkillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

—— 432. Francis Vernon, Lord Orwell,—Viſcount Orwell. See 1777.

—— 433. John Stratford, Lord Baltinglaſs,—Viſcount Aldborough, in the palatinate of Upper Ormond. See 1777.

—— 434. William Henry Forteſcue, Lord Clermont,—Viſcount Clermont of Clermont, in the county of Louth, with remainder of Viſcount and Baron unto the Right Honourable James Forteſcue of Ravenſdale-park, in the county of Louth, Eſq; brother to the ſaid Lord Clermont. See 1777.

—— 435. William Henry Dawſon, Lord Dawſon,—Viſcount Carlow, in the county of Carlow. See 1784.

—— 436. Sir Thomas Maude, Bart,—Baron de Montalt of Hawarden, in the county of Tipperary. Extinct in 1778.

—— 437. Sir George Macartney, K. B.—Baron Macartney of Liſſanoure, in the county of Antrim.

—— 438. Sir Archibald Acheſon, Bart,—Baron Goſford of Markethill, in the county of Armagh. See 1784.

—— 439. Ralph Howard,—Baron Clonmore of Clonmore Caſtle, in the county of Carlow. See 1784.

—— 440. Sir Richard Philips, Bart,—Baron Milford.

—— 441. Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart,—Baron Newborough of Newborough.

—— 442. Sir Charles Bingham, Bart,—Baron Lucan of Caſtlebar, in the county of Mayo.

—— 443. Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart,—Lord Macdonald of Slate, in the county of Antrim.

—— 444. Sir William Mayne, Bart,—Baron Newhaven of Carrick Mayne, in the county of Dublin.

—— 445. James Agar,—Baron Clifden, in the county of Kilkenny. See 1780.

—— 446. William Edwardes,—Baron Kenſington.

1776.

Year. N°

1776. 447. William Henry Lyttleton,—Baron Weſtcote of Balamare, in the county of Longford.

—— 448. Robert Henry Ongley,—Baron Ongley of Old Warden.

—— 449. Molyneux Shuldham,—Baron Shuldham.

—— 450. John Bourke,—Baron Naas of Naas, in the county of Kildare. See 1780.

—— 451. Sentleger Sentleger,—Baron Doneraile of Doneraile, in the county of Corke. See 1784.

—— 452. Clotworthy Upton,—Baron Templetown, in the county of Antrim.

—— 453. Hugh Maſſey,—Baron Maſſey of Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick.

1777. 454. Francis Vernon, Viſcount Orwell,—Earl Shipbrooke of Newry, in the county of Downe. Extinct in 1783.

—— 455. John Stratford, Viſcount Aldborough,—Viſcount Amiens, and Earl of Aldborough, in the palatinate of Upper Ormond.

—— 456. William Henry Forteſcue, Viſcount Clermont,—Earl Clermont of Clermont, in the county of Louth.

—— 457. Richard Robinſon, D. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, and his iſſue-male,—Baron Rokeby of Armagh; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Matthew Robinſon of Weſt Layton, in the North Riding of the county of York, Eſq; and his heirs-male.

1780. 458. Henry Conyngham, Viſcount Conyngham,—Baron and Earl Conyngham of Mount Charles, in the county of Donegal, with the remainder of the Barony to his nephew, Francis Pierpoint Burton, Eſq; and his heirs-male. The Earldom and Viſcount Conyngham extinct in 1781.

—— 459. Stephen Moore, Viſcount Mountcaſhell,—Earl Mountcaſhell of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary.

—— 460. James Hewitt, Lord Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—Viſcount Lifford of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

—— 461. Otway Cuffe, Lord Deſart,—Viſcount Deſart of Deſart, in the county of Kilkenny.

—— 462. John Creighton, Lord Erne,—Viſcount Erne of Crum Caſtle, in the county of Fermanagh.

—— 463. Barry Barry Maxwell, Lord Farnham,—Viſcount Farnham of Farnham, in the county of Cavan. See 1784.

—— 464. Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham,—Viſcount Carhampton of Caſtlehaven, in the county of Corke. See 1784.

—— 465. Bernard Ward, Lord Bangor,—Viſcount Bangor of Caſtleward, in the county of Downe.

—— 466. Penyſton Lamb, Lord Melbourne,—Viſcount Melbourne of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.

—— 467. James Agar, Lord Clifden,—Viſcount Clifden of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

Year. N°

1780. 468. John Bourke, Lord Naas,—Viſcount Mayo, of Moncruer. See 1784.

—— 469. James Dennis, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,—Baron Tracton of Tracton Abbey, in the county of Corke. Extinct in 1782.

—— 470. Sir Robert Tilſon Deane, Bart,—Baron Muſkerry, in the county of Corke.

—— 471. Armar Lowry Corry,—Baron Belmore of Caſtlecoole, in the county of Fermanagh.

—— 472. Thomas Knox,—Baron Welles of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

—— 473. John Baker Holroyd,—Baron Sheffield of Dunamore, in the county of Meath. See 1783.

1782. 474. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart,—Baron Hood of Catherington.

1783. 475. Sept. 20. John, Lord Sheffield,—Baron Sheffield of Roſcommon, in the county of Roſcommon, and his heirs-male; and in default of ſuch iſſue, with remainders, ſeverally, to his daughters Maria and Louiſa, and their heirs-male reſpectively.

—— 476. Arthur Pomeroy of Newberry, in the county of Kildare, Eſq;—Baron Harberton of Carbery, in ſaid county.

—— 477. Robert Clements, Eſq;—Baron Leitrim of Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

—— 478. Francis Mathew, Eſq;—Baron Landaff of Thomaſtown, in the county of Tipperary.

—— 479. William Tonſon, Eſq;—Baron Riverſdale of Rathcormuck, in the county of Corke.

—— 480. Mrs Chriſtian Hely Hutchinſon, wife of the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon,—Baroneſs Donoghmore of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, and the dignity of Baron to her heirs-male by the ſaid John Hely Hutchinſon.

—— 481. Sir John Huſſey Delaval, Bart,—Baron Delaval of Redford, in the county of Wicklow.

—— 482. John Pennington, Eſq;—Baron Muncaſter; and on default of his iſſue-male, to his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther Pennington, and his heirs-male.

—— 483. Richard Pennant, Eſq;—Baron Penryhn, in the county of Lowth.

1784. 484. May 11. John Scott, Eſq; Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas,—Baron Earlsfort, of Liſſon Earl, in the county of Tipperary.

—— 485. Nov. His Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, ſecond ſon to his Majeſty, (Duke of York and Albany in Great Britain),—Earl of the Province of Ulſter in Ireland.

1785. 486. Randal Plunket, reſtored as Lord Dunſany, and ſummons granted.

—— 487. July 5. Randal William, Earl of Antrim, and the heirs-male of his body,—Viſcount Dunluce in the county of Antrim, and Earl of Antrim in the ſaid county;

and

Year. N°

and on default of such issue, with remainder to the first and every other daughter of the body of the said Earl, and the heirs-male of their respective bodies, lawfully begotten.

1785. 488. Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness Longford,—Countess of Longford, of the county of Longford, and the dignity of Earl of Longford, of the county of Longford, to her heirs-male.

—— 489. John, Lord Viscount Carlow,—Earl of Portarlington, in the Queen's county.

—— 490. Barry, Lord Viscount Farnham,—Earl Farnham of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.

—— 491. Simon, Lord Viscount Carhampton,—Earl Carhampton.

—— 492. John, Lord Viscount Mayo,—Earl, of the county of Mayo.

—— 493. Thomas, Baron Dartrey,—Viscount Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

—— 494. Archibald, Baron Gosford,—Viscount Gosford of Markethill, in the county of Armagh.

—— 495. Ralph, Baron Clonmore,—Viscount Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow.

—— 496. St Leger, Baron Doneraile,—Viscount Doneraile, in the county of Corke.

—— 497. Cornelius O'Callaghan of Shanbally in the county of Tipperary, Esq;—Baron Lismore of Shanbally, in the county aforesaid.

—— 498. Charles Tottenham Loftus of Loftus-Hall, in the county of Wexford, Esq;—Baron Loftus of Loftus-Hall, in the county aforesaid.

—— 499. Sir Cornwallis Maud of Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary, Bart, Baron de Montalt of Hawarden, in the county aforesaid.

—— 500. Richard Malone of Baronston in the county of Westmeath, Esq;—Baron Sunderlin of Lake Sunderlin, in the county aforesaid.

—— 501. Dec. 30. Right Honourable Edmund Sexten Pery, late Speaker of the House of Commons,—Viscount Pery of Newton Pery, near the city of Limerick.

PEERS omitted in their proper places,

To have been mentioned after N° 130.

1628. Sir Roger Jones, Knt,—Baron Jones of Navan, in the county of Meath, Aug. 5th; and on the 12th of the same month, Viscount Ranelagh, in the county of Wicklow. See 1677. N° 195.

To have been mentioned after N° 365.

1761. John, Baron Rawdon,—Earl of Moira, in the county of Downe.

A List of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

The See of Armagh *.

THE See of Armagh is valued in the King's books, by an extent taken *anno* 30th Henry VIII. at L. 183 : 17 : 5½ Irish money *per annum*, which amounts to L. 137 : 18 : 0¾, (the difference between Irish and Sterling money being at that time one fourth). But by an extent returned *anno* 15th James I. it is valued at L. 400 Sterling *per annum*, and pays so much first fruits to this day. It is reputed to be worth annually L. 8000.

The chapter of Armagh is composed of five Dignitaries, and four Prebendaries, who have voices in every capitular act. The Dignitaries are thus ranked, viz. a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Archdeacon. There are also eight Vicars choral, and an Organist, attendant on the service of the Cathedral. The Vicars choral were anciently fewer; and of the number only one Priest. Primate Marsh added another Priest, but without increasing the number of Vicars. In the year 1720, Primate Lindsay obtained a new charter for enlarging the number of the said Vicars to eight, and laid out upwards of L. 4000 on a purchase, in augmentation of the estate of the Choir.

St Patrick, the Apostle of the *Irish*, built a Church, and fixed a Bishop's See here, in 444 or 445. One *Daire*, a man of great affluence and reputation among his own people, granted the seat whereon this Church was built, near the river *Calin*.

The present Dean is Hugh Hamilton, D. D.; and the Deanery is reputed to be worth annually L. 150.

Bishops of Armagh.

1. St Patrick founded this See in - 444
2. St Binen, resigned 455
3. St Jarlath, the son of Trien, - 465
4. Cormac, - 482
5. Dubtach 1st, - 497
6. Ailild 1st, - 513
7. Ailild 2d, - 526
8. Dubtach 2d, 536
9. David (MacGuaire Hua Farannan), - 548
10. Fiedlimid, - 551
11. Cairlan, - 578
12. Eschaid (MacDermod), 588
13. Senach, - 598
14. MacLairsir, (supposed to be St Terenan), 610
15. Thomian (MacRonan), 623
16. Segene, - 661
17. Flan Febla, - 688
18. Suibhney, - 715
19. Conguса, - 730
20. Cele Peter, - 750
21. Fredachry, - 758
22. Foendelach, resigned 768
23. Dubdalethy, - 778
24. Affiat, - 793
25. Cudinisсus, - 794
26. Conmach, - 798
27. Torbach (MacGorman), 807
28. Nuad (Macegine), 808

* Armagh took its name from its situation, viz. a number of fallows near the river-side. Its first name was *Druim-Sailec or Salleog*; but from its situation on a rising ground, was afterwards called *Ard-macha* or *Ardmach*; that is, *editus campus*, a *high field*.

29. MacLoingle (Flanguſs), - - - 812
30. Artrigius, - - - - 822
31. Eugine (Monaſter), - - - 833
32. Faranan, - - - reſigned 834
33. St Dermod, (O'Tigernach), - - 848
34. Factna, - - - - 852
35. Aimire, - - - - 874
36. Cataſach, (MacRabarlach), - - 875
37. Mœlcob (MacCrumvail), - - 883
38. Mœl-Brigid (MacDornan), - - 885
39. Joſeph, - - - - 927
40. Mœl-Patrick (MacMaoltule), - - 936
41. Cataſach 2d, (MacDulgen), - - 937
42. Muredach (MacFergus), - - 957
43. Dubdalethy 2d (MacKellach), - - 936
44. Murechan, - - reſigned, 998
45. Mælmury, or Marian, - - 1001
46. Amalgaid, - - - 1021
47. Dubdalethy 3d, - - - 1050
48. Cumaſach (O'Herudan), - - 1065
49. Mœliſa, (MacAmalgaid), - - 1065
50. Donald (MacAmalgaid), - - 1092
51. Celſus (MacAid MacMæliſa), - - 1106
52. Maurice (MacDonald), - - 1129
53. St Malacky O'Morgair, - - reſigned, 1134
54. Gelaſius (MacRoderick), - - 1137
55. Cornelius, (MacConcalede), Abbot of St Peter and St Paul, Armagh, - - - 1174
56. Gilbert (O'Caran), tranſlated from Raphor, - 1175
57. Mæliſa O'Carrol, tranſlated from Clogher, - 1184
58. Amalve (O'Murid), - - - 1184
59. Thomas O'Connor, - - - 1185
60. Eugene (MacGillivider), - - 1206
61. Luke Nettervill, Archbiſhop of Armagh, - 1220
62. Donat O'Fidabra, tranſlated from Clogher, - 1227
The See vacant three years.
63. Albert of Cologn, - - reſigned, 1240
64. Reiner, Dominican friar, - - 1247
65. Abraham O'Conellan, - - 1257
66. Patrick O'Scanlain, Dom. friar. Tranſlated from Raphoe, 1261
67. Nicholas MacMoliſſa, - - 1272
68. John Taaf, Franſiſcan friar, - - 1305
69. Walter de Jorſe, Dominican friar, reſigned, 1306
70. Roland Jorſe, Dominican friar, reſigned, 1311
71. Stephen Segrave, Rector of Stepney, London, 1333
72. David O'Hiraghty, - - 1334
73. Richard FitzRalph, - - 1347
74. Milo Sweetman, friar of Kilkenny, - 1361
75. John Colton, reſigned. Dean of St Patrick, 1382
76. Nicholas Fleming, a ſecular prieſt, - 1404
77. John Swayn, Rector of Gall-Irim, Meath, reſigned, 1417

78. John Prene, Archbiſhop, - 1439
79. John Mey, - 1444
80. John Bole, Abbot of St Mary, Navan, - 1457
The See vacant almoſt five years.
81. John Foxalls, Franciſcan friar, - - 1475
82. Edmund Conneſburgh, - reſigned, 1477
83 Octavian de Palatio, a Florentine, - 1480
84. John Kite, - - reſigned, 1513
85. George Cromer, - - 1523
86. George Dowdall *, - - 1543
87. Hugh Goodacre, - - 1552
The See was vacant for ſome years, except the time that Archbiſhop Dowdall filled it during the reign of Queen Mary.
88. Adam Loftus, - reſigned, 1562
89. Thomas Lancaſter, friar of Saliſbury, - 1568
90. John Long, - - - 1584
91. John Garvey, tranſlated from Kilmore, - 1589
92. Henry Uſher, Archdeacon of Dublin, - 1595
93. Chriſtopher Hampton, elect Biſhop of Derry, 1613
94. James Uſher, tranſlated from Meath. (Died 1655.) 1624
95. John Bramhall, tranſlated from Derry, - 1660
96. James Margetſon, tranſlated from Dublin, - 1663
97. Michael Boyle, tranſlated from Dublin, - 1678
98. Narciſſus Marſh, tranſlated from Dublin, - 1702
99. Thomas Lindſay, tranſlated from Raphoe, - 1713
100. Hugh Boulter, tranſlated from Briſtol, - 1724
101. John Hoadley, tranſlated from Dublin, - 1742
102. George Stone, tranſlated from Derry, - 1747
103. Richard Robinſon, tranſlated from Kildare, (created Lord Rokeby of Armagh 1777). - - 1765

Meath and Clonmacnois.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 373 : 7 : 0½ Sterling, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth; but, by a former extent, taken *anno* 30th Henry VIII. the valuation amounts to L. 373, 12 s. which being the largeſt and moſt profitable for the King, is the meaſure of the firſt-fruits at this day. This See is reputed to be worth annually L. 3400.

There were formerly many Epiſcopal Sees in Meath, as Clonard, Duleek, Kells, Trim, Ardbraccan, Donſhaghlin, Slane, and Foure, beſides others of leſs note; all which, except Dulick and Kells, were conſolidated, and their common See was fixed at Clonard, before the year 1152; at which time the diviſions of the Biſhopricks in Ireland was made by John Paparo, Cardinal-Prieſt, entitled, Cardinal of St Lawrence in Damaſo, then Legate from Pope Eugene III. to the Iriſh.

* This Prelate was appointed by the King; but the Pope would never confirm him in the See, and appointed Robert Wauchope, a Scotſman, who was never allowed poſſeſſion.

And this diviſion was made in a Synod held on the 6th of March in the Abbey of Mellifont, or, as ſome ſay, at Kells. The two Sees alſo of Dulick and Kells afterwards ſubmitted to the ſame fate.

The conſtitution of this dioceſe is ſingular, having no Dean nor Chapter, Cathedral or œconomy. Under the Biſhop the Archdeacon is the head officer, to whom, and to the clergy in general, the *congé d' elire* iſſued while Biſhops were elective. The affairs of the dioceſe are tranſacted by a ſynod, in the nature of a chapter, who have a common ſeal, which is annually lodged in the hands of one of the body, by the appointment and vote of the majority. The dioceſe is divided into twelve rural Deaneries. The Biſhop, while in the country, reſides at Ardbraccan.

The preſent Dean of Clonmacnois is Arthur Champagné, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 50 a-year.

Biſhops of Clonard,

1. St Finian, 520
2. Senach, 563
3. Fiachre.
4. Colman.
5. Oſſenius, 652
6. Ultan O'Cunga.
7. Becan, 665
8. Colman O'Heir, 687
9. Dubdan O'Foelan, 700
10. Ailchu, 716
11. Fienmale MacGirthid, called a choſen ſoldier of Chriſt, 726
12. Tola MacDunchad, and Kildare, 731
13. Beglatneu, 733
14. Fulertach, 755
15. Aſgnied, 774
16. Cormac MacSuibay, 778
17. Cormac, 828
18. Rumold MacCathſach, called the rich repoſitory of excellent wiſdom, 882
19. Colman MacAilild, 919
20. Ferdomnach MacFlannagan, 924
21. Moctian, called the fountain of religion and wiſdom among the Iriſh, 930
22. Malfechin, 940
23. Becan MacLactnan, 942
24. Faithman, 971
25. Tuethal O'Dunluing, 1010
26. Cellach O'Clerchen, 1028
27. Tuathal O'Follanmuin, 1043
28. Tigernac Boiruch, 1055
29. Murchertach MacLongſee, 1061
30. Idunan, and of Meath, 1092
31. Concovar.
32. Fiachry, 1117
33. Chriſtian O'Hagan, 1135
34. Eochaid O'Kelly, 1136
35. O'Follomar, 1140
36. Eleutherius (O'Miadachin), 1150
37. Eugene, who, a little before his death, called the See Meath, 1174
38. Simon Rochfort, 1194
39. Deodat, 1224

40. Ralph le Petit, Archdeacon of Meath, - 1227
41. Richard de la Corner, Canon of St Patrick's, Dublin, 1230
42. Hugh de Tachmon, - - - 1250
43. Thomas St Leger, - - 1287
44. John O'Carrol, tranſlated to Corke, - 1321
45. William de Paul, a Carmelite friar, - - 1327
46. William St Leger, Archdeacon of Meath, - 1350
47. Nicholas Allen, Abbot of St Thomas, near Dublin, 1353
48. Stephen de Valle, Dean of Limerick, - - 1369
49. William Andrew, tranſlated from Achonry, - 1380
50. Alexander de Balſcot, tranſlated from Oſſory, - 1386
51. Robert Montmain, - - - 1402
52. Edward Dantſey, Archdeacon of Cornwall, - 1413
53. William Hudſor, - - - 1430
54. William Silk, - - - 1434
55. Edmund Ouldhal, Caſ. of Norwich, - 1450
56. William Shirwood, - - - 1460
57. John Pain, a Dominican friar, - - 1483
58. William Rokeby, tranſlated to Dublin, - 1507
59. Hugh Inge, tranſlated to Dublin, - 1512
60. Richard Wilſon, - - - 1523
61. Edward Staples, - - deprived, 1530
62. William Walſh, - - deprived, 1554
63. Hugh Brady, - - - 1563
64. Thomas Jonis, tranſlated to Dublin, - 1584
65. Roger Dod, Dean of Salop, - - 1605
66. George Mountgomery, Dean of Norwich, - 1610
67. James Uſher, tranſlated to Armagh, - 1621
68. Anthony Martin, Dean of Waterford, - 1625
69. Henry Leſley, tranſlated from Down and Connor, 1660
70. Henry Jones, tranſlated from Clogher, - 1661

MEATH, &c.

71. Anthony Dopping, tranſlated from Kildare, - 1681
72. Richard Tenniſon, tranſlated from Clogher, - 1697
73. William Moreton, tranſlated from Kildare, - 1705
74. John Evans, tranſlated from Bangor, - - 1715
75. Henry Downs, tranſlated from Elphin, tranſlated to Derry, 1724
76. Ralph Lambert, tranſlated from Dromore, - 1726
77. Welbore Ellis, tranſlated from Kildare, - - 1731
78. Arthur Price, tranſ. from Leighlin, &c. tranſ. to Caſhell, 1733
79. Henry Maule, tranſlated from Dromore, - - 1744
80. Hon. W. Carmichael, tranſ. from Ferns, &c. tranſ. to Dublin, 1758
81. Richard Pocock, tranſlated from Oſſory, - 1765
82. Ar. Smythe, tranſ. from Down, &c. tranſ. to Dublin, 1765
83. Hon. Henry Maxwell, tranſlated from Dromore, - 1766

CLONMACNOIS, now annexed to MEATH.

There is no valuation of this See in the King's books. But I ſuppoſe it is included in the extent of the See of Meath, taken *anno* 30th Henry VIII.

The

The Chapter of this See conſiſted anciently of Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and twelve Prebendaries; but moſt of the poſſeſſions of them have fallen into lay-hands. At preſent the Deanery is the only part of the Chapter which ſubſiſts, to which the Prebend of Cloghran is annexed; and he hath a ſeal of office, which appears to me to have been the ancient Epiſcopal ſeal of this See.

This See was founded by St Kiaran, or Ciaran, the younger, in 548 or 549; and Dermod, the ſon of Ceronill, King of Ireland, granted the ſite on which the church was built.

BISHOPS of CLONMACNOIS.

1. St Kiaran, the founder, - - died, 549
2. St Tigernach, - - - died, 549
3. Baitan (O'Cormac), - - died, 663
4. Joſeph of Roſmor, - - died, 839
5. Maldarius, - - - died, 886
6. Cropery Crom, - - - died, 899
7. Colman, called the wiſeſt Doctor in all Ireland, died, 924
8. Cormac O'Killeen, - - died, 964
9. Tuathal, - - - died, 969
10. Durichad O'Bravin, (reſigned), ſucceeded, 969
11. Ectigern O'Ergain, - - died, 1052
12. Colocair, - - - died, 1067
13. Ailild O'Harretaigh, - - died, 1070
14. Chriſtian O'Hectigern, - - died, 1103
15. Domnald O'Dubhai, - - died, 1136
16. Moriertach O'Melider, - - ſeated here, 1152
17. Tigernach O'Mœl-coin, - - died, 1172
18. Mureach O'Murrechan, - - died, 1213
19. Edan O'Maily, - - died, 1220
20. Mælrony O'Modein, - - ſucceeded, 1220
21. Hugh O'Malone, - - 1230
22. Elias, - - - - 1236
23. Thomas, - - - - 1236
24. Thomas O'Quin, - - - 1252

The See vacant near two years.

25. Gilbert, - - - reſigned, 1281

The See vacant two years.

26. William O'Duffy, Franciſcan friar, - 1290
27. William O'Findan, Abbot of Kilbegan, - 1298

The See vacant ſome years.

28. Donald O'Bruin, Franciſcan friar, - 1303
29. Lewis O'Daly, - - died, 1337
30. Henry, Dominican friar, - - died, 1367
31. Richard.
32. Philip, - - - died, 1388
33. Milo Cory, Franciſcan friar, - ſucceeded in 1390
34. O'Galchor, - - died, 1397
35. Peter, (Abbot of Granard), - ſucceeded in 1398
36. Philip O'Mail, - - 1411
37. David Brendog, Ciſ. monk, - - 1423

The

The See vacant ſome years.

38. Cormac Maccoughlan, - ſucceeded, 1427
Killed in a ſkirmiſh.
39. John Oldais, Franciſcan friar, ſucceeded, 1444
40. John, - - - died, 1486
41. Walter Blake, Canon of Enaghdune, ſucceeded, 1487
42. Thomas, - - - 1508
43. Quintin, Franciſcan friar - - 1516
44. Richard Hogan, Franciſcan friar, - 1538
45. Florence Gerawan, Franciſcan friar, - 1539
46. Peter Wall, (a Dominican friar) - 1556

This Prelate died in the year 1568, when this See was, by Parliamentary authority, united to the See of Meath.

Of the Sees long ſince united to Meath,

Clonard was founded by St Finian about the year 520. He was a great ſcholar, had many ſtudents here, who afterwards became famous in the Iriſh church. About the year 1206, Simon Rochfort, Biſhop of Meath, forſook Clonard, and fixed the ſeat of his See at Newton, near Trim, and made the Abbey church of St Peter and St Paul (which he had juſt founded for Auguſtine canons) the Cathedral. On the Reformation, King Henry VIII. converted the church of St Mary's Abbey at Ballymore, near Loch Seudy, in Weſt Meath, into a Cathedral for this See. How long it continued ſo is uncertain.

Duleek, formerly Damleagh, was founded by St Xenan, who was himſelf Biſhop of it in the early infancy of the Iriſh church.

Kells, Kenlis, or more properly Cenanus. Anciently, it was reckoned among the cities of the firſt rank in Ireland, and is now a very inconſiderable village. St Columba, called alſo Columb Cille, founded a famous monaſtery at this place, about the year 550, upon a ſite granted by Dermod, the ſon of Cervaill, King of Ireland. An Epiſcopal See was erected afterwards here; but the exact time of its erection is very uncertain. The See here was united to Meath in the 13th century.

Foure The Abbey of Foure (founded by St Fechin) was alſo an Epiſcopal See, as well as an Abbey, of which St Suarlech was the firſt Biſhop. Few or none of his ſucceſſors are mentioned in hiſtory, which favours a conjecture that it reverted to an Abbey again.

Trim, Donſhaghlin, Slane, Arbraccan, } Founded by { * St Secundin or Sechnall, * St Luman, } Nephews of St Patrick. * St Ere. He died in 513. * St Ultan. He died in 657.

* As they were the founders, ſo they were the firſt Biſhops of thoſe Sees.

CLOGHER.

Clogher *.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 350 *per annum*, by extent returned *anno* 15th Jac. I. The See is reputed to be worth L. 4000 annually.

It appears by the regiſter of Clogher, that the ancient Chapter of Clogher conſiſted of twelve Canons, whereof the Dean and Archdeacon were always two; but Biſhop Montgomery, without warrant, altered the Corporation, and to the Dean and Archdeacon added a Chanter and Chancellor; yet I am uncertain whether the Chapter hath not been ſince brought back to its former conſtitution.

This See was founded by St Macartin, who was one of the earlieſt diſciples of St Patrick, an indefatigable aſſiſtant to him in preaching the word of God, ſo he was called the ſtaff and ſupport of his old age. He fixed the See at Clogher, where he alſo built a monaſtery at the command of St Patrick, in the ſtreet before the royal ſeat of the kings of Ergal. In 1041 this cathedral was rebuilt, and dedicated to its founder.

Bishops of Clogher.

1. St Macartin, died, 506
2. St Tigernach, 550
3. St Sinell, to whom this cathedral is dedicated.
4. Deogeagha, MacCairvill.
5. Feidlimid.
6. St Ultan.
7. Sethne.
8. Earch.
9. Eirglean.
10. Cedach.
11. Crimer Rodan.
12. St Laſerain, died, 571
13. Tigerna.
14. Altingena.
15. St Enna.
16. St Ronan.
17. St Aidan, made Biſhop of Landisfern. died, 651
18. Mœlcob, made Archbiſhop of Armagh.
19. St Adamnanus.
20. St Dianach.
21. Altigern.
22. St Kiaran.
23. Conal.
24. Airmeadach, who is ſaid to have written the life of St Patrick.
25. Fœldobar, died, 731
26. Cunnacht.
27. Mœlmoahair.
28. Synach.
29. Artgail MacDairin.
30. Cairbre 1ſt.
31. Mœlduin.
32. Dermot.
33. Conaid 1ſt.
34. Moraind.
35. Dubroith.
36. Ailil, died in 898
37. Cairbre 2d.
38. Ængus.
39. St Cendfœlad, or Cenfail, died in 929
40. Conaid 2d.
41. Tomultach.
42. Cellach.
43. Murigach.
44. Odo O'Buigil.
45. Mac-Mal-Joſa O'Cullean.

* According to Sir James Ware, Clogher, ſituated on the river Launy, takes its name from a golden ſtone, from which, in times of Paganiſm, the devil uſed to pronounce juggling anſwers, like the oracles of Apollo Pythius, as is ſaid in the regiſter of Clogher.

The preſent Dean of Clogher is Cadogan Keating, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 800 a-year.

46. Chriſtian O'Morgair, - - - ſucceeded, 1126
47. Edan O'Kelly, - - - 1139
48. Mœliſa O'Carol, tranſlated to Armagh, - 1182
49. Chriſtian O'Macturan, Abbot of Cluanmacnois, - 1184
50. Mœliſa, (Mac-Mail-Ciaran), Abbot of Millefont *, - 1191
51. Tigernach MacGilla Ronan, an Auguſtine Canon, - 1195
52. Donat O'Fidatra, tranſlated to Armagh, - 1218
53. Nehemiah O'Brogan, - - - 1227
54. David O'Brogan, - - - - 1240
55. Michael (MacAnſair), Archdeacon, - - 1268
56. Matthew MacCataſaid 1ſt, Chancellor of Armagh, - 1287
57. Gelaſius O'Banan, - - - 1316
58. Nicholas MacCataſaid, Archdeacon, - - 1320
59. Bernard MacCamœil, Archdeacon, - - 1356
60. Matthew MacCataſaid 2d, Archdeacon, - - 1361
61. Odo O'Neal, Chancellor of Armagh, - died 1370
62. O'Corcroin, a Ciſtercian Monk, - - 1370
63. Arthur MacCamœil, Archdeacon, - - 1389
64. Peter Macguire, Archdeacon, - reſigned, 1432
65. Roger Macguire, - - - - 1449
66. Edmund Courcy, tranſlated to Roſs, Franciſcan friar, 1485
The See vacant eight years.
67. Nehemiah Clonin, Benedictine friar, - reſigned, 1502
68. Patrick O'Conally, Abbot of St Peter and St Paul, Cluanois, 1504
69. Eugene MacCamœil, Dean, - - - 1505
The See vacant four years.
70. Patrick Culin, Auguſtine hermit, - - 1519
The See vacant eight years.
71. Hugh O'Cervallan, - - - - 1542
The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop was
72. Miler Maegrah, tranſlated from Downe, (tranſlated to Caſhell, 1571), - - - - 1570
The See remained vacant many years, till
73. George Mountgomery, Dean of Norwich in England, was promoted to it in - - - - 1605
He held the Sees of Derry and Raphoe with this. Reſigning theſe, he got Meath, which he held with this till his death.
74. James Spottiſwood, - - - - 1621
75. Henry Jones, Dean of Ardagh, tranſlated to Meath, 1645
76. John Leſley, tranſlated from Raphoe, - - 1661
77. Robert Leſley, tranſlated from Raphoe, - - 1671
78. Roger Boyle, tranſlated from Downe and Connor, - 1672
79. Richard Tenniſon, tranſlated from Killalla and Achonry, (tranſlated to Meath), - - - 1690
80. St George Aſh, tranſlated from Cloyne, (tranſlated to Derry), 1697
81. John Sterne, tranſlated from Dromore, - - 1717

* The family-name of this Biſhop is loſt; for theſe that he is here called by are aſſumed names, according to a cuſtom often practiſed among eccleſiaſtics, to expreſs their devotion to Chriſt, or ſome Saint. For Mœliſa means the ſervant of Chriſt; and the other name, the ſon of the ſervant of St Kiaran.

82. Robert Clayton, translated from Corke and Rofs, - 1745
83. John Garnet, translated from Ferns and Leighlin, - 1758
84. John Hotham, translated from Offory, - - 1782

The See of Downe * and Connor, united since 1442.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 25 *per annum*, by an extent returned *anno* 15th Jac. I. The See is reputed to be worth L. 2300 annually.

The Chapter of the dioceſe of Downe conſiſts of ſix members, viz. Dean, Archdeacon, Chanter, Chancellor, and two Prebendaries. The Biſhops hold their viſitations, both for this and for that of Connor united to it, in the pariſh-church of Liſburne, being neareſt to the centre of both.

The church of Downe was repaired by St Malachy Morgair, who was at firſt Biſhop of Connor, afterwards Archbiſhop of Armagh, and laſt having reſigned the Archiepiſcopal See, became Biſhop of Downe, *A. D.* 1137. About forty years after, Malachy, the third Biſhop of Downe of that name, by the aſſiſtance of John Courcey, who was called the Conqueror of Ulſter, enlarged and beautified it. This conqueror alſo, in the year 1183, removed the ſecular canons out of this church, and in their room ſubſtituted Benedictine monks, out of the Abbey of St Werburgh, in Cheſter; and about the ſame time, at the inſtance of Courcey, that cathedral, although it was before conſecrated to the bleſſed Trinity, was dedicated to the honour of St Patrick. Chriſtopher Pembridge alledgeth in his annals, that a great many were of opinion that Courcey, by this action, drew on himſelf that vaſt train of misfortunes which afterwards befel him. Be that as it will, it is certain, that the ſepulchre of St Patrick anciently brought this place into great reputation; to which alſo the bodies of St Columb and St Briged were afterwards tranſlated. The laſt Biſhop of this See, before the real union (as it is called) of the churches of Downe and Connor, was John Cely, a Benedictine monk; but he being deprived in 1441, John, Biſhop of Connor, obtained an union of both Sees from Pope Eugene IV. and from that time the Sees have been united and governed by one Biſhop.

Bishops of Downe †.

1. St Cailan, - - ſeated here in 499
2. St Fergus, - - - died, 583

No mention is made for ſome centuries of any Biſhop of this See with any certainty; Fingen, Flaghertack, and Samuel are named, but without good authority.

3.

* The preſent Dean of Downe is the Hon. William Anneſley, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 1700 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Connor is Richard Dobbs, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 400 a-year.

† *Dunum* (Downe) was anciently called *Aras Celtair*, as alſo *Rath Keltair*, in much the ſame ſenſe; the one ſignifying the houſe, and the other the caſtle or fortification, of Celtair, the ſon of Duach; from whence, Flaherty, out of a quotation from the Will

3. Malachy O'Morgair, - succeeded, died, 1137
4. Malachy (MacInclericuir), - - - 1148
5. Gelasius (MacCormac), - - 1175
6. Malachy 3d, - - - 1176
7. Ralph, (Abbot of Melrose), - - 1202
8. Thomas, - - - 1213
9. Ranulph, - - - 1237
10. Reginald, translated to Cloyne, - - 1258
11. Thomas Lidell, - - - 1266
12. Nicholas, - - - 1276
13. Thomas Kittel, - - 1305
14. Thomas Bright, Prior of Downe, - - 1314
The See two years vacant.
15. Thomas Kilmessan, - - 1329
16. Richard Calf 1st. Prior of Downe, - 1353
17. William, Augustine hermit, - - 1365
18. John Logan, Archdeacon, - - 1368
19. Richard Calf 2d. Prior, - - 1369
20. John Ross. Prior, - - 1387
21. John Dongan, Benedictine monk, and Bishop of Derry, 1395
22. John Cely, Benedictine monk, - deprived, 1413

The See of Connor.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 25 *per annum*, by an extent, *anno* 15. Jac. I. The Chapter of Connor consists of nine members, viz. Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and four Prebendaries.

Bishops of Connor.

1. St Ængus Macnisius, - - died, 507
Lugade, Dima, Duchonna, Ægedearus, and Malbrigid, are mentioned by some as Bishops of this See, but without certainty.
2. Malachy O'Morgair, translated to Armagh, succeeded, 1124
3. Patrick O'Bainan, - - resigned, 1152
4. Nehemiah, - - - 1172
5. Reginald, - - - 1183
6. Christian O'Kerney, Abbot of St Columb, Derry, died, 1209
No account of his successor.
7. Eustachius, Archdeacon, - succeeded, 1225
8. Adam, Abbot of Warden, Bedfordshire, - 1242
9. Isaac of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, - - 1245
10. William of Port Royal, - - 1257
11. William de Hay, - - - 1261
12. Robert of Flanders, - - 1264

Will of St Patrick, calls it Rath Keltair Macduach, or the castle of Keltair, the son of Duach. It took the name of Downe from its situation on a hill. For *Dunum*, among the ancient Gauls, Britons, and Saxons, denoted a hill or rising situation; nor hath *Dunum* any other signification among the Irish.

13. Peter of Dunath, 1274
14. John, 1293
15. Richard, seated here before the 1320
16. James Coupith, succeeded in 1321
17. John of Egleſcliff, Dominican friar, tranſlated to Landaff, 1322
18. James O'Kerney, 1324
19. William Mercier, Archdeacon of Kildare, 1353
20. Paul, 1376
21. John, seated here in 1411
22. Eugene, seated here in 1427
23. Cornelius.
24. John, seated here before 1440

Bishops of Downe and Connor.

23. John, 1442
24. Robert Rochfort, Dominican friar, 1451
25. Thomas, 1456
26. Thady, 1469
27. Richard Wolſey, 1502
28. Tiberius, 1526
29. Robert Blyth, Benedictine monk, (Abbot of Thorney, Cambridgeſhire), reſigned.
30. Eugene Magenis, ſucceeded, 1541
31. John Merriman, 1568
32. Hugh Allen, tranſlated to the See of Ferns, 1573
33. Edward Edgeworth, 1593
34. John Charden, 1596
35. Robert Humſton, 1602
36. John Tod, (Dean of Caſhell). He held the See of Dromore in commendam with this. He was deprived for adultery and ſubornation of witneſſes, 1606
37. James Dundas, (Chanter of Moray in Scotland), 1612
38. Robert Echlin, a Scotſman, 1613
39. Henry Leſlie, (Dean of Downe), tranſlated to Meath, 1635
40. Jeremy Taylor, tranſlated to Dromore, 1660
41. Roger Boyle, tranſlated to Clogher, 1667
42. Thomas Hacket, deprived for ſimony and other offences, 1672
43. Samuel Foley, 1694
44. Edward Walkington, Archdeacon of Offory, and Chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, 1695
45. Francis Hutchinſon, 1720
46. Carew Reynel, tranſlated to Derry, 1739
47. John Ryder, tranſlated from Killaloe; tranſlated to Tuam, 1743
48. John Whitcombe, tranſlated from Clonfert; tranſl. to Caſhell, 1752
49. Robert Downes, tranſlated from Ferns and Leighlin; tranſlated to Raphoe, 1752
50. Arthur Smyth, tranſlated from Clonfert; tranſl. to Meath, 1753
51. James Trail, 1765
52. William Dickſon, 1783

The

The See of Kilmore *.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned of record *anno* 30th of Elizabeth, at L. 26 : 13 : 4 Irish money, amounting to L. 20 Sterling; but by an extent returned *anno* 15th Jac. I. it was valued, together with Ardagh, at L. 100 Sterling. What sum is paid by the See of Kilmore for first fruits since the See of Ardagh has been disjoined from it, and held in commendam with the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam, I have not been able to learn. This See is reputed to be worth L. 2600 annually. Kilmore (signifying a great church), hath no remains of a Chapter, but a Dean and Archdeacon. The Bishops of this See borrowed their style or title from a territory called *Brefiny* or *Brefne*: From thence they were sometimes named Brefinienses, sometimes Triburnenses, Bishops of Triburna; because they are said to have had their residence near a little village of that name; but, in the year 1454, Andrew MacBrady, Bishop of Triburna, by the assent of Pope Nicholas V. erected the parish church of *St Fedlemid* of *Felimy*, (and which he found to be a more commodious situation), into a Cathedral, and placed in it thirteen Canons. Pope Calistus III. confirmed this erection the year following; (and, if I am not mistaken,) the Deanery of Kilmore was constituted about the same time. Yet there are now neither Cathedral, Chapter, Canons or Prebendaries belonging to this See. A small church at Kilmore, contiguous to the Episcopal house, is a parish church, but serves for a Cathedral. The Archdeaconry of Kilmore is ambulatory, and hath no corps; but the Bishop annexeth that dignity to any parish at his discretion. The only remains of the Chapter here, is the Dean and Archdeacon.

Bishops of Brefiny, *alias* Kilmore.

1. Florence O'Conacty,	died,	1231
2. Congolach MacEncol,	succeeded,	1231
3. Simon O'Ruirk,		1251
4. Maurice, Abbot of the Convent B. V. at Kells,		1286
5. Matthew MacDuigne,	succeeded,	1307
6. Patrick,		1314
7. Cornelius MacConoma,	died,	1355
8. Richard O'Reley,	died,	1370
9. Thomas of Rushop, Dominican friar,		1389
10. John O'Reley,	died,	1393
The See vacant three years.		
11. Roderick Brady,	succeeded,	1396
12. Nicholas Brady,	died,	1421
13. Donat,	succeeded,	1456
14. Andrew MacBrady, Archdeacon,	died,	1421
15. Thady,	succeeded,	1456
16. Fursey MacDuibne,	died,	1464
17. John,	succeeded,	1464
18. Thomas Brady,	before	1489

* The present Dean is Thomas Webb, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth annually L. 600.

19. Dermod, - - - - - 1511
20. Edmund Nugent, - - - 1541
21. John (rather Richard) Brady. He was put in this See by the Pope's authority; a lewd diſorderly fellow, a diſgrace to his order, and a moſt ſeditious ſubject. He was deprived by Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy, by whoſe recommendation
22. John Garvey was appointed: Dean of Ch. Church, Dublin, tranſlated to the See of Armagh, - 1585
The See vacant till the appointment of
23. Robert Draper, - - - in 1603
24. Thomas Moygne, Dean of St Patrick, Dublin, - 1612
25. William Bedell, - - 1629
26. Robert Maxwell, Dean of Armagh, (the See of Ardagh added 1660), - - - 1643
27. Francis Marſh, tranſlated from Limerick; tranſ. to Dublin, 1672
28. William Sheridan, (Dean of Downe), deprived for not taking the oaths, (in 1691), - - 1691
29. William Smith, tranſlated from Raphoe, - 1693
30. Edward Wetenhall, tranſlated from Corke and Roſs, 1699
31. Timothy Godwin, Archdeacon of Oxford, tranſl. to Caſhell, 1713
32. Joſiah Hort, tranſl. from Leighlin and Ferns; tranſl. to Tuam, 1727
33. Joſeph Story, tranſlated from Killaloe, &c. - 1742
34. John Craddock, tranſlated to Dublin, - 1757
35. Dennis Cumberland, tranſlated from Clonfert, - 1772
36. George Lewis Jones, - - 1774

The See of Ardagh *.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 11 Sterling; but is, I think, included in the valuation of Kilmore, and both are taxed at L. 100 Sterling, by an extent *anno* 15th Jac. I. Since this See has been disjoined from Kilmore, and held in commendam with the Archiepiſcopal See of Tuam, I have not been able to learn the ſum it is now rated in the King's books. All that remains of the Chapter of this dioceſe, is the Dean and Archdeacon. All that remains of the Cathedral, is a part of a wall built with large ſtones, which appears to have been a very ſmall building when entire. This is amongſt the moſt ancient Sees in the kingdom, being founded by St Patrick, who made his nephew the firſt Biſhop.

The preſent Dean of Ardagh is W. French, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 200 a-year.

The Biſhops of Ardagh.

1. St Mell, before 454, - - died, 488
2. St Melchuo, - - - ſucceeded, 488
3. St Erard, - - - 754
4. Ceili, - - - died, 1048
5. Macrait O'Moran, - - died, 1168

* Ardagh takes its name from its ſituation, being on a riſing ground.

6.

6. Chriſtian O'Heotai, - - died, 1179
7. O'Tirlenan, - - died, 1187
8. O'Hiſlenan, - - died, 1189
9. Adam O'Murredai, - - died, 1213
10. Robert, Ciſt. M. Abbot St Mary's, Dublin, ſucceeded, 1217
11. Simon MacGraith, - - 1224
12. Joſeph Magadaig, Archdeacon, - 1230
13. Jocelin O'Tormaig, - - - 1233
14. Brendan Magodaic, - - 1238
15. Milo of Dunſtable, - - 1256
16. Matthew O'Heothy, - - 1290
17. John Mageoi, - - 1331
After whoſe death the See vacant three years.
18. Owen O'Ferral, Archdeacon, - - 1347
19. William MacCaſac, ſecular prieſt, - 1367
20. Charles O'Ferral, - - 1373
21. John O'Fraic, - - - 1378
22. Gilbert MacBrady, - - 1396
23. Adam Lyns, Dominican friar, - died, 1416
24. Cornelius O'Ferral, - ſucceeded, 1418
25. Richard O'Ferral, - - - 1425
26. Magſamhradhan, - - 1445
27. Cormac, - - - 1460
28. William O'Ferral. Uncertain.
29. Thomas O'Congalan, - - died, 1508
30. Owen, Dominican friar, - ſucceeded, 1508
31. Richard Ferral, Abbot of Granard, - 1541
32. Patrick MacMahon, - - - 1553
Vacant from 1577, to the appointment of
33. Liſach Ferral, - - - 1583
34. 35. 36. Robert Draper, Thomas Moygne, and Will. Bedell.
See theſe Prelates under Kilmore.
37. John Richardſon, Archdeacon of Derry, - 1663
38. 39. 40. R. Maxwell, Francis Marſh, and William Sheridan.
See theſe Prelates under Kilmore.
41. Ulyſſes Burgh, - - - 1692

Upon the deprivation of Biſhop Sheridan, the See of Ardagh, which had gone with Kilmore ever ſince the reſtoration of King Charles II. was now ſeparated from it, and Ulyſſes Burgh, Dean of Emely, promoted to it by King William and Queen Mary in 1692. He died the ſame year, and from whence the union of the two Sees was reſtored under Biſhop Smith, on whom they were both conferred; but in 1742, the See of Ardagh was once more disjoined from Kilmore, and is now held in commendam with that of Tuam.

The See of Dromore *.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 50 Sterling, by an extent returned *anno* 15th Jac. I. This See is reputed to be worth L. 2000 annually. The ancient foundation of the Chapter of Dromore conſiſted

* Dromore ſignifies the great back of a hill, or a great declivity.

of

of a Dean, Archdeacon, and Prebendaries; but this foundation was altered in the time of Bishop Tod, and a new one erected by letters-patent of King James I. dated the 21st of February, in the eighth year of his reign; since which time, it hath consisted of a Dean, Archdeacon, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and one Prebendary. The Cathedral is dedicated to Christ the Redeemer.

This See was founded by St Colman, who was descended from a sept of the Arads.

The present Dean is Raphael Walsh, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 400 a-year.

The Bishops of Dromore.

1. St Colman, Florentine, - - about 556
   There are no certain accounts of the successors of St Colman, till after the arrival of the English in Ireland. It is probable that this See was united to Armagh, as its revenues were then very inconsiderable.
2. Gerard, a Cist. M. Abbot of Mellifort, succeeded, 1227
3. Andrew, Archdeacon, - - - 1245
4. Tigernach 1st, - - - rated before 1287
5. Gervase, - - - - about 1290
6. Tigernach 2d, - - - died, 1309
7. Florence MacDonegan, Canon, - succeeded, 1309
8. Christopher, - - - 1369
9. Cornelius, - - - - 1381
10. John O'Lannub, Franciscan friar, - - 1382
11. John Volcan, translated to Ossory in - - 1404
    The See vacant four years.
12. Richard Messing, Car. friar, - succeeded, 1408
13. John, - - - resigned, 1410
14. Nicholas Wartre, Franciscan friar, - - 1419
15. David of Chirbury, Car. friar, - - - 1427
16. Thomas Scrope, Car. friar, *alias* Bradley, resigned, 1424
17. Thomas Radcliffe, - - - 1440
18. George Brann, (a Grecian), translated to Elphin, - 1489
19. William, - - - - 1500
20. Galeatius, - - - died, 1504
21. John Baptist, - - succeeded, 1504
22. Thady, Franciscan friar, - - - 1511
23. Quintin Cogley, Dominican friar, - - 1536
24. Arthur Magenis, - - - - 1550
25. John Tod, Bishop of Downe and Connor, deprived, 1611
    John Tanner was, in the year 1611, appointed by King James I. to succeed Bishop Tod; but the Bishoprick of Derry just then falling void by the death of Bishop Babington, he waved his promotion, and was advanced to Derry.
    The See vacant near two years.
26. Theophilus Buckworth, friar of Armagh, succeeded in 1613
    Bishop Buckworth dying in 1652, the See was vacant eight years.

27.

27. Robert Leſley, (tranſlated to Raphoe), - - 1660
28. Jeremy Taylor, Biſhop of Downe and Connor, - 1661
29. George Ruſt, - - - - 1667
30. Eſſex Digby, Dean of Caſhell, - - 1670
31. Capell Wiſeman, Dean of Raphoe, - - 1683
32. Tobias Pullen, tranſlated from Cloyne, - - 1695
33. John Sterne, Dean of St Patrick's, (tranſlated to Clogher), 1713
34. Ralph Lambert, Dean of Downe, (tranſlated to Meath), 1717
35. Charles Cobb, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, (tranſlated to Kildare), - - - - 1726
36. Henry Maule, tranſlated from Cloyne, (tranſlated to Meath), 1731
37. Thomas Fletcher, Dean of Downe, (tranſlated to Kildare), 1744
38. Jemmet Brown, tranſlated from Killaloe, (tranſlated to Corke and Roſs), - - - 1745
39. George Marlay, - - - - 1745
40. John Oſwald, tranſlated from Clonfert, (tranſl. to Raphoe), 1763
41. Edward Young, (tranſlated to Terns and Leighan), - 1763
42. Honourable Henry Maxwell, (tranſlated to Meath), - 1765
43. William Newcome, (tranſlated to Oſſory), - - 1766
44. James Hawkins, (tranſlated to Raphoe), - - 1777
45. Honourable William Beresford, (tranſlated to Oſſory), 1780
46. Thomas Percy, Dean of Carliſle, - - 1782

The See of Raphoe *.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 200 *per annum*, by an extent returned of record, *anno* 5th Jac. I. This is reputed worth L. 2600 a-year. The Chapter of this dioceſe is conſtituted of a Dean, Archdeacon, and four Prebendaries, who have ſtalls in the Choir, and voices in the Chapter. The dioceſe is not divided into rural Deaneries, nor are there any Vicars choral, or choir performance in the ſervice of the church.

It is no eaſy taſk to aſcertain the exact time when this See was founded. St Columb-Cille, a man of great virtue and learning, and born of royal blood, founded a monaſtery in this place. This houſe was afterwards enlarged and repaired by other holy men; but it is the received opinion, that it was St Eunan who erected this church into a Cathedral, and who was the firſt Biſhop of this See. Hiſtory is extremely defective in the account of his ſucceſſors, until the arrival of the Engliſh. In this church was a croſs of more than ordinary reputation; but John Prene, Archbiſhop of Armagh, removed it from this to Armagh, about the year 1441. The church is dedicated to St Eunan.

The preſent Dean is James King, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 1600 annually.

The Biſhops of Raphoe.

St Eunan, founder (and firſt Biſhop) of Raphoe.
Melbrigid or Brigidian MacDornan, tranſlated to Armagh.

* The place takes its name from the Iriſh word *rath*, which ſignifies a military incloſure.

Malduin

Malduin MacKinfalalaid, died about the year 930
Ængus or Æneas O'Lapain, died in 957
Muredach O'Dubthaigh.

2. Gilbert O'Caran, (translated to Armagh), succeeded, 1160
His immediate successors uncertain.
3. Mœlisa O'Dorigh, - - - 1203
4. Patrick O'Scanlain, translated to Armagh in - 1261
5. John de Alneto, resigned on account of bad health, - 1261
6. Carbrae O'Scoba, - - succeeded, 1266
7. Florence O'Ferral, - - - - - 1275
8. Thomas O'Nathain, Archdeacon, - - - 1299
9. Henry Mac-an-Crossain, - - - 1306
10. Thomas MacCormac O'Donnel, Abbot of Ashroe, - 1319
11. Patrick Magonail, seated here in - - - 1360
A great benefactor to this church.
12. Richard MacCrossain, - - succeeded, 1366
13. John, a Cistercian monk, - - - 1397
14. Cornelius MacCarmic, - - - 1398
15. Anthony, - - - - 1399
16. Robert Mubire, a Franciscan friar, - - 1414
17. John MacCarmic, - - - - 1415
18. Laurence O'Galchor, Dean, - - - 1419
The See vacant four years.
19. John MacGilbride, - - - 1442
20. Laurence O'Galchor 2d, - - seated in 1469
21. Menelaus MacCarmacan, - - succeeded, 1484
22. Cornelius O'Cahan, - - seated here in 1550
23. Donat Magonail, - - - seated here in 1563
He assisted at the Council of Trent, and died in 1589.
The See remained vacant until
24. George Mountgomery, (he held this See in conjunction with Clogher and Derry, translated to Meath), succeeded, 1605
25. Andrew Knox, translated from Orkney in Scotland, 1611
26. John Lesley, translated from Orkney in Scotland; translated to Clogher, - - - - 1633
27. Robert Lesley, translated from Dromore; transl. to Clogher, 1661
28. Ezekiel Hopkins, Dean, translated to Derry, - 1671
29. William Smith, translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Kilmore, - - - 1681
30. Alexander Cairncross, formerly Archbishop of Glasgow, in Scotland, - - - - 1693
31. Robert Huntington, - - - 1701
32. John Pooley, translated from Cloyne, - - - 1702
33. Thomas Lindsay, translated from Killaloe; translated to Armagh, - - - - - 1713
34. Edward Singe, translated to Tuam, - - 1714
35. Nicholas Forster, translated from Killaloe, - - 1716
36. William Barnard, Dean of Rochester, translated to Derry, 1744
37. Philip Twisden, - - - - 1747
38. Robert Downes, translated from Downe and Connor, 1753
39. John Oswald, translated from Dromore, - - 1763
40. James Hawkins, translated from Dromore, - 1780

The

The See of Derry, or Londonderry *.

This See is valued in the King's books at L. 250 Sterling, by an extent returned *anno* 15th Jac. I. The See is reputed to be worth L. 7000 a-year. The Chapter of this diocese is composed of a Dean, Archdeacon, and three Prebendaries. There is but one parish in the diocese that wants a glebe; nor is there one sinecure in it, every Rectory being entire, with the cure annexed. This proceeded from the care and piety of the Bishops succeeding the Reformation, who were extraordinary men. Before the Reformation, the Bishop had one third of the tithes; a lay person, who was the Bishop's farmer, called a *lirenach*, had another, and the other third was allowed for the cure. But Bishop Montgomery, who was the first Bishop after the Reformation, abolished all these, and gave the whole tithes to the cure, King James I. supporting and forwarding him in it. The Bishop hath land in every parish in the diocese, except one.

This See, when first founded, was placed at Ardfrath, from whence it was translated to Maghere, which was dedicated to St Lüroch, whose festival is celebrated the 17th of February. But in 1158, by a decree of the Synod of Brigththaigh, at which assisted Christian, Bishop of Lismore, the Pope's Legate, and 25 Bishops, the See was translated to Derry, and Flathbert O'Brolcan, Abbot of Derry, a learned and charitable man, was made Bishop of it; and he, with royal assistance, built the cathedral here, which is dedicated to St , in 1164. There is no catalogue of the Bishops of Ardfrath or Maghere extant. The Cathedral of Derry becoming ruinous, it was rebuilt by the colony of Londoners who settled here in the reign of King James I.

The present Dean is John Hume, A. M. and the Deanry is reputed to be worth L. 1600 a-year.

Bishops of Derry.

1. Flathbert O'Brolcan, - - - 1158
2. Maurice O'Coffy, or O'Dubthaie, died, 1173
3. Amlave O'Coffy, - - succeeded, 1173
4. Florence O'Cherballen 1st, - - 1185
5. German, or Gervase O'Cherballen, - - 1230
6. Florence O'Cherballen 2d, - - 1279
7. Henry of Ardagh, - - - - 1295
8. Jeffry Maglathin, - - - - 1297
9. Odo O'Neal, - - - - 1316
10. Michael MacLaghlin, - - - 1319
11. Simon, - - - seated here in 1367
12. John Dongan, a Benedictine friar, translated to Downe in 1395

The See continued six years vacant.

13. John, Abbot of Moycoscain, - - succeeded, 1401
14. William Quaplod, an English Carmelite friar.
15. Donald, resigned, - - - seated here in 1423

* Derry was wrote by the ancient writers *Doire Chalgaich*, *i. e.* the Grove of Calgaich, or Calgaich's Oak Grove. It is also called *Doire Choluim-cille*, or *Columbkill*'s Oak Grove, from the monastery of that saint here planted.

16. John, - - - - ſucceeded, 1429
17. Bartholomew O'Flanagan, Ciſt. monk, - - 1458
The See vacant three years.
18. Nicholas Weſton, Canon of Armagh, - - 1466
19. Donald O'Fallon, an Obſer. friar, - - 1485
The See vacant ſeven years.
20. Thomas MacMaſſon, Prior of Knock, - - 1507
21. Roderick O'Donnell, Dean of Raphoe, - - 1529
22. Eugene Magenis, - - ſucceeded after 1551
One Dennis Campbell, a native of Scotland, and Dean of Limerick, was nominated to the Sees of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, but died in London, July 1603, before conſecration.
23. George Mountgomery, Dean of Norwich, (together with the Sees of Raphoe and Clogher), tranſlated to Meath, 1605
24. Brutus Babington, - - - - 1610
The See vacant near two years.
25. John Tanner, tranſlated to Dromore, - - 1613
26. George Downham, - - - 1616
27. John Bramhall, Archdeacon of Meath, tranſlated to Armagh, 1634
28. George Wild, - - - - 1660
29. Robert Moſſom, Dean of Chriſt Church, Dublin, - 1666
30. Michael Ward, tranſlated from Oſſory, - - 1679
31. Ezekiel Hopkins, - - - - 1681
32. William King, tranſlated to Dublin, - - 1690
33. Charles Hickman, - - - - 1702
34. John Hartſtonge, tranſlated from Oſſory, - 1713
35. St George Aſh, tranſlated from Clogher, - - 1716
36. William Nicholſon, tranſlated from Carliſle; tranſlated to Caſhell, - - - - 1718
37. Henry Downs, tranſlated from Meath, - - 1736
38. Thomas Rundle, Prebendary of Durham, - - 1734
39. Carew Reynell, tranſlated from Downe and Connor, 1743
40. George Stone, tranſlated from Kildare; tranſlated to Armagh, 1745
41. William Barnard, tranſlated from Raphoe, - 1747
42. Hon. Frederick Hervey, (now Earl of Briſtol), tranſlated from Cloyne, - - - 1768

The See of Dublin.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent taken *anno* 30th Henry VIII. at L. 534 : 15 : 2½ Iriſh money, which amounts to L. 401 : 1 : 4¼ Sterling. This See is reputed worth L. 5000 a-year.

The See of Dublin was united to that of Glendalagh, *A. D.* 1214, which union ſtill ſubſiſts. They were anciently divided into ten Deaneries, but now they conſiſt of twelve. This See hath two Cathedrals, and both ſituated in the city of Dublin; a moſt rare thing. The firſt is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, commonly called Chriſt Church; the other to St Patrick. The Chapter of the former conſiſts of a Dean, (who is likewiſe Biſhop of Kildare), Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, and three Prebendaries, beſides ſix Vicars choral, and four Choriſters.

The

The Archdeacon of Dublin has likewiſe a ſtall in the Choir, and a voice in the Chapter, in all capitular acts relating to ſaid church. The Chapter of the latter conſiſts of the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon of Dublin, Archdeacon of Glendalagh, and ſixteen Prebendaries, of which the Prebend of Cullen is united to the Archbiſhoprick.

The See is ſuppoſed to be founded by St Patrick, about the year 448.

The preſent Dean of St Patrick is William Craddock, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 800 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Chriſt Church is Dr Charles Jackſon, Lord Biſhop of Kildare, and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 1600 a-year.

Bishops of Dublin.

1. Livinius *, died, 633
2. St Wiro, died, 650
3. Diſibod, reſigned, 675
4. Gualafer.
5. St Rumold †, died, 775
6. St Sedulius, died, 785
7. Cormac.
8. Donat, died, 1074
9. Patrick, ſucceeded in 1074
10. Donat O'Haingly, 1084
11. Samuel O'Haingly, 1095
12. Gregory, the firſt Archbiſhop of this See, ſuc. 1121
13. St Laurence O'Toole, 1162
14. John Comyn, 1181
15. Henry de Loundres, 1213
16. Luke, Dean of St Martin's, London, 1228
17. Fulk de Saunford, Friar of St Patrick's, London, 1256
18. John de Derlington, Dominican friar, 1279
19. John de Saunford, Franſ. friar, and Dean of P. Dublin, ſuc. 1284

Thomas de Chadſworth, Dean of St Patrick's, was elected Archbiſhop in the year 1294; but the King would not confirm him.

20. William de Hotham, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, ſucceeded, 1297

He died the ſame year, and Adam de Balſham, Prior of Chriſt Church, was elected by that Convent; but the Dean and Chapter of St Patrick's made choice of their Dean, the before-mentioned Thomas de Chadſworth. This occaſioned much trouble; for the Pope claiming a right to name to the See, it not being filled within three months after the death of the laſt Biſhop, named

21. Richard de Ferings, Archdeacon of Canterbury, in 1299

Who got poſſeſſion after ſome difficulty.

22. John Leck, Elect of Dunkeld, 1310

The ſame ſcene enſued on Biſhop Ferings's death, in 1306, as had done on Biſhop Hotham's, and ended in both elections being void. He died in 1313.

23. Alexander de Bicknor, ſucceeded, 1317

On Biſhop Leck's death, the conteſt of election was renewed, one party made choice of Walter Thornbury, the other, of Bicknor, but the former was wrecked going to France, ſo the latter eaſily obtained poſſeſſion.

24. John de St Paul, Canon of Dublin, ſucceeded, 1349

* Suffered martyrdom in the Low Countries. † Murdered near Mechlin.

25. Thomas Minot, - - - 1363
26. Robert de Wikeford, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, - 1373
27. Robert Walby, Biſhop of Aire in Gaſcony, - 1391
28. Richard Northalis, tranſlated from Oſſory, - 1396
29. Thomas Cranley, - - - 1397
30. Richard Talbot, - - - 1417
31. Michael Tregury, - - - 1449
32. John Walton, Abbot of Oſney, near Oxford, reſigned, 1472
33. Walter Fitzſimons, Chanter of St Patrick's, Dublin, 1484
34. William Rokeby, tranſlated from Meath, - 1511
35. Hugh Inge, tranſlated from Meath, - - 1521
36. John Allen, friar of St Patrick's, London, - 1528
Murdered by the Fitzgeralds.
37. George Brown, an Auguſtine friar of London, the firſt Proteſtant Archbiſhop of this See. Deprived by Queen Mary in 1554, - - ſucceeded, 1535
38. Hugh Curwin, tranſlated to Oxford, - 1555
39. Adam Loftus, tranſlated from Armagh, - 1567
40. Thomas Jones, tranſlated from Meath, - 1605
41. Lancelot Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin, - 1619
42. Ja. Margetſon, Treaſ. of St Patrick's, tranſl. to Armagh, 1660
43. Michael Boyle, tranſl. from Corke, *&c.*; tranſl. to Armagh, 1663
44. John Parker, tranſlated from Tuam, - 1678
45. Francis Marſh, tranſlated from Kilmore, *&c.* - 1681
46. Narciſſus Marſh, tranſl. from Caſhell; tranſl. to Armagh, 1694
47. William King, tranſlated from Derry, - 1702
48. John Hoadly, tranſlated from Leighlin and Ferns; tranſlated to Armagh, - - - 1729
49. Charles Cobb, tranſlated from Kildare, - 1742
50. Hon. William Carmichael, tranſlated from Meath, - 1765
51. Arthur Smythe, tranſlated from Meath, - 1766
52. John Craddock, tranſlated from Kilmore, - 1772
53. Robert Fowler, tranſlated from Killaloe and Kilfenora, 1778

The See of Glendaloch or Glendalagh *.

This See has been united to that of Dublin ever ſince the year 1214. The catalogue of its Biſhops is extremely incorrect: it has been ſo long united to the Archiepiſcopal See of Dublin, that the names of its Biſhops are ſeldom to be met with in hiſtory. St Keiven ſeems to be the founder of this See. Here was both a Cathedral and Abbey; the firſt was dedicated to the Apoſtles St Peter and St Paul, and both ſituated in a ſmall valley ſurrounded by lofty mountains. The place is now commonly known by the name of the Seven Churches, from the remains of ſo many buildings that are contiguous to the Cathedral. Here is likewiſe a round tower, ſimilar to that at Kildare.

* The name of this place was originally *Gleande*, *i. e.* the town of the Glin or Valley, but it is now generally called after the name of the valley, *Glean-da-loch*, *i. e.* the Glin or Valley of the two lochs.

Bishops of Glendalagh.

1. St Coemgene, or Keivin,	reſigned about	612
2. Molibba, or Libba,	ſucceeded,	612
3. Aidan.		
4. Ampadan.		
5. Dungall MacBaithen,	died,	899
6. Cormac MacFitzbran,		925
7. Gilda *na* Naomh 1ſt,		1085
8. Cormac O'Mail,		1101
9. Gilda *na* Naomh 2d,		1152
10. Kinad O'Ronan,	ſeated here about	1166
11. Malchus *alias* Macrobius,		1179
12. William Piro,	ſeated here in	1192

The See of Kildare.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 30th Henry VIII. at L. 69: 11: 4 Iriſh money, amounting to L. 52, 3s. 6d. Sterling.

The See is reputed worth L. 2600 a-year, including the Deanery of Ch. Church.

The Cathedral Church of Kildare is, for the moſt part, in ruins; yet the walls are ſtill ſtanding, together with the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple, and the walls of the nave, which is adorned to the ſouth with ſix Gothic arches, and as many buttreſſes. The north ſide of the ſteeple is level with the ground, and is ſaid to have been beaten down by a battery of cannon planted againſt it during the rebellion in 1641. The choir has been repaired, and here divine ſervice is performed. At 30 yards diſtance from the weſt end of the church, is a round tower about 150 feet high: theſe are peculiar to Ireland, and are thought to have been penitentiary towers. Not far from this round tower, is to be ſeen an old ſmall building, now in ruins, called the Fire-houſe; and here it is ſuppoſed that the nuns of St Brigid kept the inextinguiſhable fire.

The Biſhop of Kildare takes place immediately after the Biſhop of Meath, and before all the other Biſhops of Ireland, although of *ſenior* conſecration. The Cathedral is dedicated to St Brigid. The Chapter of this See is of a ſingular conſtitution, and conſiſts of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, and Treaſurer, and four Canons. The four Canons have no titles from any place, but are named 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Canon. There are alſo in this dioceſe, an Archdeacon, and eight Prebendaries, who are called Prebendaries *ad extra*. The Archdeacon is no member of the Chapter, but hath a ſtall in the choir, and a voice in the election of a Dean only; and ſo have the eight Prebendaries *ad extra*. Each of the Dignitaries or Canons are capable of holding any of the Prebends *ad extra*, but as ſuch have only one voice in the election of the Dean.

The preſent Dean is Robert King, LL. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 120 a-year.

Bishops

Bishops of Kildare.

[Those marked with an *A* after their names, it is probable were only Abbots of Kildare.]

1. St Conlæth, died, 519
2. St Aid, - 638
3. Lochin, - 694
4. St Foranan, *A* 697
5. Mældoborean, - 708
6. Tola, - 732
7. Diman, - 743
8. Cathald O'Forannan, *A* 747
9. Lomtuil, - 782
10. Snedbran, - 785
11. Muredach O'Cathald, *A* 785
12. Eudocius O'Diocholla, *A* 793
13. Foelan O'Kellach, *A* 799
14. Loetan O'Mactigern, 813
15. Murtogh O'Kellach, *A* 820
16. Siedhul, or Sedulius, *A* 828
17. Tuadcar, - 833
18. Orthanach, - 840
19. Ædgene, - 862
20. St Cobthack O'Muredach, *A* - 868
21. Moengal, - 870
22. Robertae MacNaserda, - - 874
23. Lanfran Macmogtigern, - - 874
24. Suibney O'Fianacta, - - 880
25. Scandalus, or Scannail, - - 884
26. Largisius, killed in a battle near Dublin by the Danes, 885
27. Flanagan O'Riagan, *A* - - 920
28. Cranmoel, - - - 929
29. Mælfinan, - - - 949
30. Culian MacKellach, killed by the Danes, *A* - 953
31. Mured MacFoelan, killed by the Danes, *A* - 965
32. Amucaid, - - - 981
33. Murechad MacFlan, - - - 985
34. Moel Martin, - - - 1028
35. Moel Brigid, or Brigidian, - - 1042
36. Fin MacGussan (Macgorman), - died, 1085
37. Moel Brigid (or Brigidian O'Brolcan), - 1097
38. Aid O'Heremon, - - 1100
39. Ferdomnae, - - - 1102
40. MacDongail, - - 1108
41. Cormac O'Cathsuigh, - - 1144
42. O'Dublin, - - - 1148
43. Finan (MacTiarcain) O'Gorman, - 1160
44. Malachy O'Birn, - - 1176
45. Nehemiah, - - succeeded in 1177
46. Cornelius MacGelany, Archbishop, - 1206
47. Ralph of Bristol, Friar of St Patrick's, Dublin, - 1223
48. John of Taunton, Canon of St Patrick's, Dublin, 1253
49. Simon of Kilkenny, - - 1258
50. Nicholas Cusac, Franciscan friar, - - 1279
51. Walter de Vule, Chanter of Kildare, - 1299
52. Richard Hulot, Archdeacon, - - 1334
53. Thomas Gifford, Chanter of Kildare, - 1353
54. Robert of Aketon, an Augustine hermit, - 1366
55. George, - - - - 1368

56.

56. Henry of Wessenberch, Franciscan friar, - 1401
57. Thomas, - - died, 1405
58. John Madock, Archdeacon, - died, 1431
59. William, Archdeacon, - succeeded, 1432
The See vacant near three years.
60. Geffry Hereford, Dominican friar, - 1449
61. Richard Lang, who was elected to the See of Armagh, but was disappointed of it, - - 1464
62. David, - - - 1474
63. James Wale, Franciscan friar, - resigned, 1475
64. William Barret, - resigned,
65. Edmund Lane. This Prelate was drawn in by the Earl of Kildare, to assist at the mock coronation of Lambert Limnel, but afterwards pardoned, - 1482
66. Thomas Dillon, - - 1523
67. Walter Wellesley, Prior of Conal, - 1531
68. William Miagh, - - 1540
On the death of Bishop Wellesley, the Pope named Donald O'Beachan to be Bishop; he died a few days after, and he then named Thady Reynolds, but the King set him aside.
69. Thomas Lancaster, the first Protestant Bishop, dep. 1554, suc. 1550
70. Thomas Liverous, Dean of St Patrick's, deprived for refusing the oath of supremacy, - - 1554
71. Alexander Craik, Dean of St Patrick's. He greatly impoverished this See, - - - 1560
72. Robert Daly. This Prelate suffered much from the rebels, 1564
73. Daniel Neylan, - - - 1583
74. William Pilsworth. Impoverished this See, - 1604
75. Robert Usher, Archdeacon of Meath, - 1635
76. William Golbourn, Archdeacon, died 1650, - 1644
The See vacant ten years.
77. Thomas Price, Dean of Kilmore, translated to Cashell, 1660
78. Ambrose Jones, Archdeacon of Meath, - 1667
79. Anthony Dopping, translated to Meath, - 1678
80. William Moreton, Dean of Christ Church, which has ever since gone with this See, translated to Meath, - 1681
81. Welbore Ellis, translated to Meath, - - 1705
82. Charles Cobb, translated from Killala and Achonry; translated to Dublin, - - - 1731
83. George Stone, transl. from Ferns and Leighlin; transl. to Derry, 1743
84. Thomas Fletcher, translated from Dromore, - 1745
85. Richard Robinson, translated from Ferns and Leighlin; translated to Armagh, - - 1761
86. Charles Jackson, translated from Ferns and Leighlin, 1765

The See of Ossory.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 29th Henry VIII. at 100 merks, *i. e.* L. 66 : 13 : 4 Sterling. This See is reputed worth L. 2000 a year.

The

The Chapter of the Cathedral church of St Canic's in Kilkenny consists of twelve members, viz. Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer and Archdeacon, and seven Prebendaries. The diocese of Ossory containeth the whole county, and county of the city of Kilkenny (five parishes excepted). It also containeth one parish in the King's county, (viz. Sier Keran), and the entire barony of Upper Ossory, which is a full third part of the Queen's county.

The Episcopal See of Ossory was first planted at Saiger, (now called Seir Keran), in the territory of Ely O'Carol, about the year 402, (thirty years before the arrival of St Patrick), from whence the Bishops of it were called *Episcopi Saigerenses*, Bishops of Saiger. From Saiger it was translated to Aghavoe in Upper Ossory, but at what time is uncertain, but concluded to be in the year 1052; for in the MS. annals of Leinster, under that year, we meet with this passage: "A church "was built at Achadboe, and the shrine of Canic placed in it." This St Canic, the Son of Laidee, an eminent poet, was a learned and an industrious man, and the first Abbot of the Monastery of Aghavoe, which he founded himself, and in which he died on the 11th of October 599 or 600, in the 72d year of his age. Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, translated this See from Aghavoe to Kilkenny, about the end of the reign of King Henry II. Many of the Bishops of Ossory were at great expence in building and beautifying their Cathedral Church, which was universally allowed to be the finest in Ireland. The east window was ornamented with stained glass, of exquisite workmanship. It is said, That the Pope's nuncio to the rebels in 1645, offered L. 700 for it, in order to carry it to Rome. This window was afterwards totally destroyed in the course of that rebellion.

The present Dean is Thomas Pack, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 600 a-year.

BISHOPS of OSSORY.

1. St Kiaran, - - - died, 549
2. St Carthagh, the elder.
3. St Ledna, - - flourished in 570
4. St Killine Maclubney, Archdeacon, - 695
5. Laigdene Macdonennach, Abbot, - died, 739
6. Tuntgall, Abbot, - - 771
7. Mocoach, Abbot, - - 783
8. Cucathach, Abbot, - - - 788
9. Cobthach, Abbot, - - - 801
10. Feredach, Abbot, - - 809
11. Conchovar, Abbot, - - - 810
12. Conmach, Abbot, - - - 826
13. Irgalach, Abbot, - - - 832
14. Anluain, Abbot, - - - 846
15. Cormac Maceladach, - - 867
16. Geran, Abbot, - - - 868
17. Slogad O'Raithnin, Abbot, - - 885
18. Cormac, - - - 907
19. Fergall Macmoelmorra, Abbot, - 919
20. Fogartach, Abbot, - - 941

21.

21. Kenfoelad Macſwiny, Abbot, died on a pilgrimage at Glendalagh,
22. Flathlem, - - - - - 984
23. Fogartach, Abbot, and of Glendalagh, - 1004
24. Dunchad O'Kellechuir, - - - 1048
25. Kellac Ramhar, - - - - 1079

In the ancient writings, the name *Abbot* is frequently uſed inſtead of Biſhop; ſo that the Abbots of Saiger may have been Biſhops likewiſe, is more than probable.

Here is a blank of ſeventy-three years.

26. Donald O'Fogarty, - - ſeated here in 1152
27. St Felix O'Dullany, - - ſucceeded in 1178
28. Hugh Rufus, an Engliſh Auguſtine Canon, - 1202
29. Peter Manneſin, Canon of Oſſory, - - 1218
30. William of Kilkenny, Chancellor of Oſſory, (reſigned), 1229
31. Walter Brackell, - - - - 1232
32. Geffry of Turvill, Archdeacon of Dublin, - 1244
33. Hugh de Malpilton, Archdeacon of Dublin, - 1251
34. Hugh 3d, Dominican friar, - - - 1257
35. Jeffrey St Leger, friar of Oſſory, - - 1260
36. Roger of Wexford, Dean of Kilkenny, - 1287
37. Michael of Exeter, Canon of Kilkenny, - 1289
38. William Fitzjohn, (tranſlated to Caſhell), - 1302
39. Richard Ledred, Franciſcan friar of London, - 1318
40. John of Tatenale, Dominican friar, - - 1360
41. Alexander Balfeot, Canon, (tranſlated to Meath), - 1371
42. Richard Northalis, Carmelite friar of London, (tranſlated to Dublin), - - - - 1386
43. Thomas Peverel, Carmelite friar, (tranſlated to Landaff), 1397
44. John Griffin, tranſlated from Leighlin, - 1399
45. John Waltam, Auguſtine hermit, - 1399
46. Roger of Appleby, Prior of Newton, Dean of Litchfield, 1400
47. John Volcan, tranſlated from Dromore, - 1404
48. Thomas Snell, tranſlated from Liſmore, &c. - 1405
49. Patrick Ragged, tranſlated from Corke, - 1417
50. Dennis O'Dea, - - - 1421
51. Thomas Barry, - - - 1428
52. David Hacket, - - - 1460
53. John O'Hedian, Archdeacon of Caſhell, - 1479
54. Oliver Cantwell, Dominican friar, - - 1488
55. Milo Baron, Auguſtine Canon, - - 1527

He was likewiſe Prior of Iniſtioch, which he held by diſpenſation.

He died, it is reported, of grief, in extreme old age, in 1550.

The See vacant near two years.

56. John Bale, the firſt Proteſtant Biſhop, deprived, 1552
57. John Thonory, a Papiſt, (died in 1565), - 1553

The See vacant two years.

58. Chriſtopher Gafney, Prebend of St Patrick's, Dublin, 1567
59. Nicholas Walſh, Chancellor of St Patrick's, Dublin, 1577
60. John Horsfall, - - - 1584
61. Richard Dean, Dean of Oſſory, - - 1609

62. Jonas Wheeler, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, - 1613
63. Griffith Williams, - - - - 1641
64. John Parry, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, - 1672
65. Benjamin Parry, brother to the above, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, - - - 1677
66. Michael Ward, Dean of Lismore, (translated to Derry), 1678
67. Thomas Otway, translated from Killala and Achonry, 1679
68. John Hartstong, Archdeacon of Limerick, (transl. to Derry), 1693
69. Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart, translated from Killaloe, - 1714
70. Edward Tennison, Archdeacon of Caermarthen, - 1731
71. Charles Este, Archdeacon of Armagh, (transl. to Waterford), 1735
72. Anthony Dopping, Dean of Clonmacnois, - 1740
73. Michael Cox, (translated to Cashell), - - 1743
74. Edward Maurice, - - - - 1754
75. Richard Pocock, (translated to Meath), - 1756
76. Charles Dodgson, (translated to Elphin), - 1765
77. William Newcome, translated from Dromore; translated to Waterford, - - - 1775
78. John Hotham, Archdeacon of Middlesex; translated to Clogher, - - - 1779
79. Hon. William Beresford, translated from Dromore, 1782

The See of Ferns.

The See of Ferns is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned 29th Henry VIII. at L. 108 : 13 : 4 Irish money, amounting to L. 81, 10s. Sterling.

The Chapter of Ferns is composed of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, and ten Prebendaries.

Ferns took its name from the hero Ferna, son of Caril, King of the Decies, who was slain in battle here by Gallus, the son of Morna. This See was anciently Archiepiscopal for a time; for it must be observed, that, in the early ages of Christianity, the title of Archbishop in Ireland, except that of Armagh, was not fixed to any particular See, but sometimes belonged to one, and sometimes to another city, according to the sanctity and merits of the presiding Bishop; and he was not denominated from his See, but from the province in which his Bishopric was situated.

The united See of Leighlin and Ferns is reputed to be worth L. 2200 a-year.

The present Dean of Leighlin is Stewart Blacker, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 80 a-year.

The present Dean of Ferns is Richard Marlay, A. M. and the Deanry is reputed worth L. 300 a-year.

Bishops of Ferns.

1. St Edan, seated here in 598, - - died, 632
2. St Moling, - - - succeeded, 632
3. Dachuan, or Mochuan Luacra, Abbot, - died, 652
4. Tuenoch Macfintan, Abbot, - - - 662

5.

5. Coman, - - - - died, 675
6. Mœdogair, - - - - - 676
7. Diratus, - - - - - 692
8. Cillenius, - - - - - 714
9. Arectacius Maccuanach, Abbot, - - - 737
10. Maccolgan, Abbot, - - - - 744
11. Reodaigh, Abbot, - - - 758
12. Dubenracht Macfergus, Abbot, - - - 776
13. Finnachta, - - - died, 794
14. Killene, - - - - 814

There is a chaſm of 100 years, in which no mention is to be found either of Biſhop or Abbot of Ferns. This is probably owing to the ravages of the Danes, who ſpread deſtruction on every ſide; for in 834 Ferns was burnt by them.

15. Laidgnene, - - - died in 937
16. Flathguſs, Abbot, - - - 944
17. Finnacht Maclactan, - - - 956
18. Carbre Maclaigdnen, Abbot, - - - 965
19. Conan Maccathan, Abbot, - - - 975
20. Conſtans O'Laigdnen, Abbot, - - - 996
21. Cornilius O'Laigdnen, - - - 1043
22. Dermod O'Rudican, - - - - 1048
23. Marchad O'Laigdnen, - - - 1062
24. Flan O'Corboy.
25. Fogdath O'Haurecan.
26. Nelan Macdonegan.
27. Ugair O'Laigdnen, - - - died in 1085
28. Carbrick O'Kerny, - - - 1095
29. Gelaſy, or Kellach O'Colman, - - - 1117
30. Carthag O'Malgebry.
31. Meliſa O'Cathlen.
32. Roderick, or Rory O'Traſſy.
33. Brigdin O'Cathlan.
34. Joſeph O'Hethe, - - ſucceeded, 1155
35. Albin O'Mulloy, Abbot of Baltinglaſs, - 1186
36. John St John, friar of Limerick, - 1223
37. Jeffrey St John, friar of Limerick, - 1243
38. Hugh Lamport, friar of Ferns, - 1258
39. Richard de Northampton, Canon of Killaloe, - 1282
40. Simon de Eveſham, - - 1304
41. Robert Walrand, - - 1305
42. Adam de Northampton, - - 1312
43. Hugh de Saltu, (deprived by the Pope), - 1347
44. Geffry Groſſeld, Auguſtine hermit, - 1347
45. John Eſmond, (deprived by the Pope), - 1349
46. William Charnels, a monk, - - 1350
47. Thomas Den, Archdeacon of Ferns, - 1363
48. Patrick Barret, Auguſtine Canon, - 1400
49. Robert Whithy, Chanter of Ferns, - 1416
50. John Purcell 1ſt, - - 1459

51. Laurence Nevill, Canon, - - - 1480
The See vacant near two years.
52. Edmund Comerford, Dean of Kilkenny, - 1505
53. Nicholas Comyn, (tranſlated to Waterford, &c.), 1509
54. John Purcell, - - - 1519
55. Alexander Devereux, - - 1539
He was the laſt Abbot of Dunbrothy. He continued undiſturbed in his Biſhoprick during the ſeveral changes made in religion. He greatly hurt the revenues of this See, by alienating much of its land, and granting long leaſes.
56. John Devereux, Dean of Ferns, - - 1566
57. Hugh Allen, Prebend of Sarum, - - 1582
The firſt Proteſtant Biſhop.
58. Robert Grave. He was advanced to the united Sees of Ferns and Leighlin, - - 1600
59. Nicholas Stafford, Chancellor of Ferns, - 1600
60. Thomas Ram, Dean of Ferns, - 1605
61. George Andrew, Dean of Limerick, (died in 1648), 1635
The See vacant twelve years.
62. Robert Price, Dean of Connor, - 1660
63. Richard Boyle, Dean of Limerick, - - 1666
64. Narciſſus Marſh, Provoſt of Dublin College, (tranſlated to Caſhell), - - - 1682
65. Bartholomew Vigors, Dean of Armagh, - 1690
66. Joſiah Hort, Dean of Ardagh, (tranſlated to Kilmore and Ardagh), - - - 1721
67. John Hoadly, Archdeacon of Saliſbury, (tranſl. to Dublin), 1727
68. Arthur Price, tranſl. from Clonfert; tranſl. to Meath, 1729
69. Edward Synge, tranſl. from Cloyne; (tranſl. to Elphin), 1733
70. George Stone, Dean of Derry, (tranſlated to Kildare), ſucc. 1740
71. William Cotterell, Dean of Raphoe, - 1743
72. Robert Downes, Dean of Derry, (tranſlated to Downe and Connor), - - - 1744
73. John Garnet, (tranſlated to Clogher), - 1752
74. Honourable William Carmichael, tranſlated from Clonfert; (tranſlated to Meath), - - 1758
75. Thomas Salmon, - - - 1758
76. Richard Robinſon, (tranſlated to Kildare), - 1759
77. Charles Jackſon, (tranſlated to ditto), - 1761
78. Edward Young, tranſlated from Dromore, - 1765
79. Honourable Joſeph Deane Bourke, Dean of Dromore, (tranſlated to Tuam), - - - 1772
80. Walter Cope, tranſlated from Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, 1782
Vacant.

The See of Leighlin, united to Ferns ever ſince the year 1600

The See of Leighlin is valued in the King's books, by a very ancient taxation, at L. 50 Iriſh money, amounting to L. 37, 10 s. Sterling.

The

The Chapter of Leighlin is compoſed of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and four Prebendaries. The Dioceſe is divided into five rural Deaneries.

Leighlin, commonly called Old Leighlin, is ſituated about a mile and a half to the weſtward of the river Barrow. Here St Laſerian conſtituted an Epiſcopal See, about the year 628. Burchard the Norwegian, the ſon Garmond, is enumerated among the principal benefactors to this church. It was he who either founded or endowed the priory of St Stephen of Leighlin; the lands of which were afterwards annexed to the Deanery. Burchard was buried in this cathedral. Some of its Biſhops have been conſiderable benefactors to this church.

BISHOPS of LEIGHLIN.

1. St Laſerian, - - died 628
2. Mauchin, - - 865
3. Condla MacDunecan, - - 943
4. Daniel, - - - 969
5. Cleirec O'Muinic, - - 1048
6. Condla O'Flain, - - - 1113
7. Sluagad O'Catan, - - - 1144
8. Dungall O'Cellaic, - - 1152
9. Donat, - - ſucceeded, 1158
   He died in 1185.
   The See vacant ſome years.
10. John, Ciſtercian monk, Ab. de Roſea Valle, ſucceeded, 1199
11. Harlewin, Ciſtercian monk, - - 1201
12. Richard Fleming, - - 1217
13. William, Archdeacon of Leighlin, - 1227
14. Thomas, - - - 1252
15. Nicholas Chevers, Franciſcan friar, Archdeacon, 1277
16. Maurice of Blanchvill, Canon, - - 1309
17. Miler le Poer, Canon, - - 1320
18. William St Leger, - - 1341
19. Thomas of Brakenberg, Franciſcan friar ſucceeded, 1349
20. John Young, Treaſurer of Leighlin, - 1363
21. John Griffin, Chancellor of Limerick, tranſlated to Oſſory, 1385
22. Richard Rocomb, Dominican friar, - 1399
    The See vacant two years.
23. John Mulgan, Rector of Lin in Meath, - 1422
24. Thomas Fleming, Franciſcan friar, Canon of Kilkenny, 1432
25. Milo Roch, - - - 1458
26. Nicholas Magwire, - - 1490
27. Thomas Halſay, the Pope's Prothonotary for Ireland, aſſiſted at the Lateran Council in 1515 and 1516. He never ſaw his Biſhoprick, - - 1513
    The See vacant four years.
28. Maurice Doran, a Franciſcan or a Dominican friar. When adviſed to aſſeſs his clergy double, he replied, *He would ſhear his flock, not flea them.* This worthy Prelate was murdered by his Archdeacon Maurice Cavenagh, who was hanged

hanged for the crime on the ſpot where he had committed the murder, - - 1523
29. Matthew Sanders, - - - 1527
30. Robert Travers, deprived in 1555, - - 1550
31. Thomas Field, Franciſcan friar, - - 1555
32. Daniel Cavenagh. He greatly impoveriſhed the See, 1567
The See vacant two years.
33. Richard Meredyth, - - 1589
The See vacant three years, when it was united to Ferns in 1600, and
34. Robert Grave, Dean of Corke, advanced to it in 1600

CASHEL, to which EMLY is united ever ſince the year 1568.

The See of Caſhell is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 29th Henry VIII. at L. 66 : 13 : 4 Iriſh money, amounting to L. 50 Sterling.

This See is reputed worth L. 4000 a-year.

The Chapter of Caſhell is conſtituted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries; one of which latter is united to the Archbiſhoprick. The dioceſe is divided into twelve rural Deaneries. The Cathedral church of Caſhell is dedicated to St Patrick.

Cormac, King and Biſhop of Caſhell, is commonly reputed to be either the founder, or at leaſt the reſtorer of the Cathedral of Caſhell; and it is paſt a doubt, that we have very few traces left of the Biſhops of Caſhell before his time. About the time of the arrival of the Engliſh in this iſland, Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, built a new church here from the foundation, which he endowed with lands, and converted Cormac's old church into a Chapel or Chapter-houſe, on the ſouth-ſide of the choir. The church is built on the ſummit of a large ſteep rock, without the city of Caſhell, by which it is much expoſed to ſtorms. In the aſcent to this church is a large ſtone, on which (as the inhabitants report from tradition) every new King of Munſter was anciently, according to cuſtom, ſolemnly proclaimed.

The preſent Dean of Caſhell is Joſeph Palmer, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 200 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Emly is Richard Moore, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 100 a-year.

ARCHBISHOPS of CASHELL.

1. Cormac MacCulinan, promoted 901, - died, 908
Killed in a battle at Bean Ree.
2. Donald O'Hene, - - died, 1098
3. Miler or Melmurray O'Dunan, - 1118
4. Mœliſa O'Foglada, - - 1131
5. Donat O'Conaing, - - 1137
6. Donat O'Lonargan, - ſeated here before the 1152
As in that year he was inveſted with the pall by Cardinal Paparo, the Pope's Legate.
7. Donald O'Hullucan, - ſucceeded, 1158

8.

8. Maurice, - - 1182
9. Matthew O'Heney, Ciſtercian monk, - 1192
10. Dennis O'Lonargan, Ciſtercian monk, - 1206
11. Donat O'Lonargan, - - reſigned, 1216
12. Marian O'Brien, tranſlated from Corke, - 1224
13. David MacKelly, tranſlated from Cloyne, - 1238
14. David MacCarwill, Dean of Caſhell, - 1253
This Prelate founded the chantry of St Nicholas at Caſhell, alſo a Ciſtercian Abbey, called the Hore Abbey, and the Abbey of St Mary, on the rock of Caſhell, and erected Caſhell into a borough.
15. Stephen O'Brogan, Archdeacon of Glendalloch, 1291
16. Maurice MacCarwill, Archdeacon, - 1303
17. William FitzJohn, tranſlated from Oſſory. The Pope, at the King's requeſt, nulled two elections made by two parties, and choſe this Prelate, - - - 1317
18. John O'Carrol, Dean of Corke, - - 1327
19. Walter le Rede, tranſlated from Corke, - 1330
20. John O'Grada, friar of Caſhell, - 1332
21. Ralph Kelly, Carmelite friar, - - 1345
22. George Roch, - drowned in the year 1362
The See vacant ſome years.
23. Thomas O'Carrol, tranſlated from Tuam, ſucceeded, 1365
24. Philip de Torrington, Franciſcan friar, - 1374
The See vacant four years.
25. Peter Hacket, Archdeacon, - - 1384
26. Richard O'Hedian, Archdeacon. In his time the Cathedral church becoming ruinous through age, he had it completely repaired, - - - 1406
He was impeached of many crimes by John Geſe, Biſhop of Liſmore and Waterford.
The See vacant ten years.
27. John Cantwell, - - ſucceeded, 1450
28. David Creagh, - - 1483
29. Maurice Fitzgerald, - - 1504
30. Edmund Butler, Prior of Athaſſel, - 1527
This Prelate died in 1550.
31. Roland Baron, - - ſucceeded, 1553
The See vacant ſix years.
32. James MacCaghwell, the firſt Proteſtant Archbiſhop, ſucc. in 1567
33. Miler Magragh, a Franciſcan friar; but, turning Proteſtant, was, by Queen Elizabeth, promoted to this See in 1570
He made great waſte of the revenues of this See. He died in 1622, aged 100 years.
34. Malcolm Hamilton, Chancellor of Downe, - 1623
35. Archibald Hamilton, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, 1630
He died at Stockholm in 1659, aged 80 years.
36. Thomas Fulwar, tranſlated from Ardfert, - 1660
37. Thomas Price, tranſlated from Kildare, - - 1667
This Prelate died in 1684, and the See continued vacant until the 1690.

38.

38. Narciſſus Marſh, tranſlated from Ferns and Leighlin; tranſlated to Dublin, - - - 1690
39. William Palliſer, tranſlated from Cloyne, - 1694
40. William Nicholſon, tranſlated from Derry, - 1726
41. Timothy Godwin, tranſlated from Kilmore and Ardagh, 1727
42. Theophilus Bolton, tranſlated from Elphin, - 1729
43. Arthur Price, tranſlated from Meath, - - 1744
44. John Whitcombe, tranſlated from Downe and Connor, 1752
45. Michael Cox, tranſlated from Oſſory, - 1754
46. Charles Agar, tranſlated from Cloyne, - 1779

The See of Emly.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 26th Elizabeth, at L. 26 : 13 : 4 Sterling.

The Chapter of Emly conſiſts of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries, one of which laſt is annexed to the Biſhoprick, and another of them to the Archdeaconry. There is no Treaſurer to this Chapter, nor has there been ſuch, time out of mind. This dioceſe is divided into four rural Deaneries.

The See of Emly, otherwiſe called Imelaca-Ibair, is very ancient, and ſuppoſed to be founded by St Patrick, and was formerly endowed with large poſſeſſions. Emly is mentioned by ſome of the ancient hiſtorians as a large flouriſhing city, but it is now an inconſiderable village. The Cathedral here is dedicated to St Ailbe, who was the firſt Biſhop of this See. In the church-yard here is erected a large croſs of rough unhewn ſtone, about eight feet high from the ground; and near to it is a well, called St Ailbe's well, both of which are held in great veneration by the ſuperſtitious Iriſh, who flock hither in great multitudes, to celebrate the feſtival of the Patron, on the 12th of September yearly. In the time of Archbiſhop Palliſer, two neighbouring magiſtrates obtained a licence from him to demoliſh the croſs, and fill up the well, as being encouragements to idolatry, and the cauſes of ſome diſorders in the country; yet they never put their deſign into execution, and the croſs and well continue there to this day.

Biſhops of Emly.

1. St Ailbe, pro. *circ.* 448, - - died, 527
2. Conaing O'Daithil, - - 660
3. Conamail MacCartiaig, - - 707
4. Cellach, - - - 718
5. Senchai, - - - 778
6. Cuan, - - - 784
7. Sectabrat, - - - 819
8. Flan MacFlamchillaic, - - 825
9. Olchobar MacKinede, King of Caſhell, - 850
10. Mancus HacHuarguſa, - - 857
11. Cænfelad, King of Caſhell, - - 872
12. Rudgall MacFingail, - - 882
13. Concenmathair, - - 887

14.

14. Owen MacCenfeſlad, ſlain, 889
15. Mœlbrigid, 895
16. Miſcelus, 898
17. Flan MacConail, 903
18. Tibraid MacMælfin, 912
19. Edchada MacScanlain, 941
20. Huarach, 953
21. Mel Killach, 957
22. Feolan MacCellaid, 981
23. Cenfada, 990
24. Columb MacLagenan, 1003
25. Cormac O'Fin, 1020
26. Serbrethae, 1027
27. Mælfinan, 1040
28. O'Flanchua, 1047
29. Clothna Muimnech, 1049
30. Mœlmorda, 1075
31. Mœliſa O'Harachtain, 1093
32. O'Ligbai, 1122
33. Mœlmorda MacInclodnai.
34. Deicola.
35. Mœliſa O'Lagenan, 1163
36. O'Meiciti, 1172
37. Charles O'Buacalla, Abbot of Mellifont, 1177
38. Reginald O'Flanua, 1197
No certainty of his ſucceſſor.
39. Henry, Ciſtercian monk, ſucceeded in 1212
40. John Collingham, 1228
41. Chriſtian, 1236
42. Gilbert O'Doverty, Dean, 1251
43. Florence of Emly, Canon, 1266
44. Matthew MacGorman, Archdeacon, 1272
45. David O'Caſſy, Ciſt. monk, Abbot of Holy Croſs, Tipperary, 1275
46. William de Clifford, Eſcheator of England, 1282
47. Thomas Cantock, Canon, 1306
48. William Roghened, Dean, ſucceeded, 1309
49. Richard de Walleys, 1335
50. John Eſmond, Archdeacon of Ferns, 1356
51. William, Archdeacon, 1363
52. Nicholas, died, 1422

John Riſhberry, Auguſtine hermit, delayed to expedite his letters of proviſion, appointed by the Pope.

Robert Windell, Franciſcan friar, appointed by the Pope, never conſecrated.

Thomas Burgh, Auguſtine Canon, delayed to expedite his letters of proviſion.

Robert Portland, Franciſcan friar, never conſecrated

N. B. The above four were named by the Pope.

Theſe claſhing proviſions were the cauſe that the Epiſcopal revenues were for a long time returned into the King's Exchequer.

53. Thomas, - - - - ſucceeded in 1481
54. Robert of England, appointed by the Pope on Thomas's death; but he was either rejected, or appointed Biſhop of Tiberias, in Galilee.
55. Cornelius O'Cunlis, Franciſcan friar, tranſlated to Clonfert, 1444
56. Cornelius O'Mulledy, Franciſcan friar, tranſlated to Clonfert, 1448
The See vacant ten years.
57. William O'Hedian, - - - - 1459
58. Philip, - - - - - died, 1494
59. Charles MacBrien, Canon, - ſucceeded, 1498
60. Thomas Hurley, - - died, 1542
61. Oeneas O'Hiffernan, an hoſpitaller, - ſucceeded, 1543
62. Reymund de Burgh, Ob. Franciſcan friar, - 1554
He died in 1562.
In the year 1568, the See of Emly was united to the Archiepiſcopal See of Caſhell, by act of parliament.

The See of Limerick.

The See of Limerick is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned 5th Car. I. at L. 40 Sterling; and Ardfert, a See united to it, is valued by an extent, taken *anno* 26th Elizabeth, at L. 12 : 13 : 4 Sterling. The See is reputed to be worth L. 3500 a-year.

The Chapter of Limerick is conſtituted of the following members, viz. Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and eleven Prebendaries, one of which latter, viz. Athnet, is the Menſal of the Biſhop. The Cathedral is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The dioceſe is divided into five rural Deaneries.

Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded and endowed the Cathedral of Limerick, about the time of the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland. Several of the Biſhops and the citizens of Ireland have been great benefactors to this church. The Biſhoprick of Inis Cathay, or Inis Scattery *, was united to the See of Limerick about the end of the 12th, or beginning of the 13th century; but, according to Uſher, the poſſeſſions of it are divided amongſt the Sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert.

The preſent Dean of Limerick is the Honourable Maurice Croſbie, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 600 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Ardfert is Thomas Graves, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 60 a-year.

Biſhops of Limerick.

1. St Munchin.
2. Gille, or Gillebert, - - died about 1140
3. Patrick, - - - ſucceeded, 1140
4. Harold, an Oſtman, - - died, 1151
5. Torgeſius, ditto, - ſeated here about 1152
6. Brictius, ditto, - ſeated here about 1179
7. Donat O'Brien, - - died, 1207
8. Geffry, - - ſeated here in 1217

* See the end of the catalogue of the Biſhops of Limerick.

9. Edmund, - - - - died, 1222
10. Herbert de Burgh, Pr. of Athaſſel, - ſucceeded, 1222
11. Robert of Emly, - - - 1251
12. Gerald le Mareſcall, Archdeacon, - - 1272
13. Robert of Dondovenald, Canon, - - 1302
14. Euſtace del Ewe, or Waters, Dean, - 1311
15. Maurice Rochfort, - - - 1337
16. Stephen Lawles, Chancellor of Limerick, - 1354
17. Stephen de Valle, Dean, tranſlated to Meath, - 1360
18. Peter Curragh, - - reſigned, 1369
19. Cornelius O'Dea, Archdeacon of Killaloe, reſigned, 1400
20. John Mothel, Auguſtine Canon of Kells, Abbot of Kilkenny, reſigned, - - ſucceeded in 1426
21. William Creagh, - - - 1459
22. Thomas Arthur, - - - 1472
23. Richard, - - - - 1486
24. John unow, Canon of Exeter, - - 1486
25. John Folan, Canon of Ferns, - - 1489
26. John Coyn, or Quin, a Dominican friar, (reſigned in 1551, being blind and diſabled by infirmities), - 1522
27. William Caſey, (deprived in 1556,—reſtored again 1571), 1551
28. Hugh Lacy, Canon, (appointed by Pope Paul IV. at Queen Mary's inſtance, reſigned in 1571, and Biſhop Caſey was reſtored to his See), - - 1557
29. John Thornburgh, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, tranſlated to Briſtol, - - - 1593
30. Bernard Adams, (with this See he held alſo Kilfenora), which was united to Limerick *pro ea vice*, by diſpenſation, from the year 1606 to 1617, when he reſigned it, - 1604
31. Francis Gough, Chancellor of Limerick, - 1626
32. George Webb, Chaplain to King Charles I. - 1634
33. Robert Stibthrop, tranſlated from Kilfenora, (died in 1649), 1642
The See was vacant until the Reſtoration.
34. Edward Singe, Dean of Elphin, tranſlated to Corke, &c. 1660
The united Sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe, together with the entire Rectory of Tradery, were united to the See of Limerick, and have continued ſo ever ſince.
35. William Fuller, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, tranſlated to Lincoln, - - - - 1667
36. John Veſey, Dean of Corke, tranſlated to Tuam, 1672
37. Simon Digby, Dean of Kildare, tranſlated to Elphin, 1678
38. Nathaniel Wilſon, Dean of Raphoe, - 1691
39. Thomas Smyth, Chanter of Clogher, - 1695
40. William Burſcough, - - 1725
41. James Leſlie, - - - 1755
42. John Averell, Dean of Emly, - - 1770
43. William Gore, tranſlated from Elphin, - 1772
44. William Cecil Perry, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, 1784

The

The See of InisCathay or InisScattery.

The See of InisCathay or InisScattery, is ſaid to be founded by St Patrick about the middle of the fifth century, and to be governed by him for ſome time. This church was ſituated in the iſland of Scattery, which lies in the mouth of the river Shannon, between the counties of Clare and Kerry, but is a part of the former. Here are many ruins of the church and monaſtery, and a round tower, ſuch as at Kildare. The Prelates of InisCathay are ſometimes called Biſhops, and ſometimes Abbots. The following is a catalogue of all them which occur in hiſtory.

Bishops of InisCathay or InisScattery.

St Patrick.
St Senan, - - - died, 544
Odran, - - flouriſhed about 580
Aidan 1ſt.
Aidan 2d, - - - died, 861
Flathbert, Abbot and King of Munſter. He was the great promoter of the war in which Cormac, Archbiſhop and King of Caſhel loſt his life, - died, 940
Colla, - - - died, 994
O'Burgus, - - - - 1081
Aid O'Beachain, - - - 1188
And ſoon after his death the See was united to Limerick.

The See of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

Theſe two Sees have long been united. The former was called the Biſhoprick of Kerry; and, as mentioned when treating of the See of Limerick, is valued in the King's books at L. 12 : 13 : 4 Sterling.

The Chapter of the dioceſe of Ardfert is compoſed of a Dean, Archdeacon, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Archdeacon of Aghadoe.

The Cathedral of Ardfert is dedicated to St Brandan, but was entirely deſtroyed, except the walls, in the rebellion 1641: Since that time, a ſmall part of it is fitted up for divine ſervice for the pariſhioners, and is kept in decent repair. The Cathedral of Aghadoe is ſituated within two miles of the town of Killarney, and has been in ruins beyond the memory of man. It was dedicated to St Finian. Nothing now remains of it but a few of the walls, the ſtump of one of the round towers, and the remains of a ſmall old caſtle. All that remains of its Chapter, is the Archdeaconry, which is annexed to the Chapter of Ardfert.

Bishops of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

1. Ert.
2. Cerpain, - - died, 500
A blank here, which is impoſſible to be filled up.
3. Dermod Mac-Mel-Brenan, - - died, 1075
4. Magrath O'Erodain, or O'Ronan, - 1099
5. MacRonan, - was ſeated here before 1152

6.

6. MelBrandan O'Ronan, - - died, 1161
7. Gilla MacAiblen O'Hanmada, - 1166
8. Donald O'Conarchy, - - 1193
9. David O'Duibditrib, - - 1207
10. John, Engliſh Ben. M. (deprived 1221), ſucceeded, 1215
11. Gilbert, Dean, reſigned, - ſucceeded, 1225
12. Brendan, Provoſt of Ardfert, (reſigned 1242), 1237
His ſucceſſor uncertain.
13. Chriſtian, Dominican friar, - ſucceeded, 1252
14. Philip, - - - 1257
15. John, Archdeacon of Ardfert, - 1264
16. Nicholas 1ſt, - - ſucceeded, 1285
17. Nicholas 2d, Ciſt. M. Abbot of Odorney, - 1288
18. Alan O'Hathern, - - 1336
19. John de Valle, - - 1348
20. Cornelius O'Tigernach, Franciſcan friar, - 1372
21. William Bull, Dean of Corke, - - 1379
22. Nicholas 3d, - - ſeated here in 1420
23. Maurice, - - died, 1462
24. John Stack, after much oppoſition was ſettled here in 1480
25. Philip, a ſecular prieſt, - ſucceeded, 1488
26. John FitzGerald, Canon, - 1495
27. James FitzMaurice, - ſeated here about 1551
28. Thomas Kenan, - - ſucceeded, 1588
29. John Croſby, Prebendary of Diſert, - 1600
30. John Steere, friar of A. and Archdeacon of Emly, 1622
31. William Steere, Dean, - - 1628
32. Thomas Fulwar, (tranſlated to Caſhell), - 1641
33. Edward Singe, Dean of Elphin, (tranſlated to Corke), 1660
34. William Fuller, - - 1663
United under Biſhop Fuller.

The See of Corke.

There is no valuation returned of this See in the King's books. But in a manuſcript in Marſh's library, I find a taxation thereof mentioned to be made *anno* 31ſt Eliz. at L. 40 Sterling; and in another manuſcript in College library, at L. 25 Sterling. The See is reputed worth L. 2700 a-year. The chapter of Corke conſiſts of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and twelve Prebendaries. The church is dedicated to St Barr or Finbarr. The dioceſe is divided into five Deaneries.

There is very little to be found in ancient writers concerning the foundation of the Cathedral of Corke; yet it is generally aſcribed to St Barr in the ſeventh century. Many of its Biſhops have been great benefactors to it. Through length of time, the church became quite ruinous; but it hath lately been completely rebuilt, and is now an elegant modern ſtructure. To defray the expence, the Parliament laid a tax on all coals conſumed in the city of Corke.

The preſent Dean of Corke is John Erſkine A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 400 a-year.

The

The preſent Dean of Roſs is Winſley Bond, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 20 a-year.

BISHOPS of CORKE.

1. St Barr or Finbarr, - - - flouriſhed in 630
   But of his immediate ſucceſſors there are very imperfect accounts until the arrival of the Engliſh.
2. St Neſſan.
3. Ruſſin, - - - died, 685
4. Selbac, - - - 773
5. Cathmogan, - - - 961
6. Colum Mac Tiarucain, - - - 990
7. ellach O' Selbac, died in pilgrimage, - 1026
8. Neil O'Mailduib, - - died, 1027
9. Airtri - airt, - - - 1028
10. athal, - - - died, 1034
11. Mugron O'Mutan, - - 1057
12. lerech O' elbaic, - - 1086
13. Maclothod O'Hailgenen, - - 1107
14. Patrick O'Selbac, - - 1111
    The See of Corke was vacant about the 1140, and then "a certain poor man, who was a foreigner, as ſays "St Bernard), but a man of ſanctity and learning, "was, by Malachy, Archbiſhop of Armagh, nomina- "ted Biſhop, and ſent to that See with the approba- "tion and applauſe of the clergy and people." Yet the name of this Biſhop is not there mentioned.
15. Gilla Oeda O'Mugin, - died, 1172
    He was a great benefactor to this church, as were his two immediate ſucceſſors. He founded an Abbey in the city of Corke, which took its name from him, *Gilla Abbey.*
16. Gregory, - - died, 1186
17. Reginald.
18. O'Selbaic, - - died, 1205
19. Geffry White.
20. Marian O'Brien, tranſlated to Caſhell in - 1224
21. Gilbert, Archdeacon of Corke, - ſucceeded, 1225
22. Laurence, - - died, 1264
23. William of Jerepont, Ciſtercian monk, ſucceeded, 1266
24. Reginald, Treaſurer of Caſhell, - 1267
25. Robert Macdonogh, Ciſtercian monk, - 1277
26. John MacCarvill, or O'Carrol, Dean, (tranſl. to Meath), 1302
27. Philip Slare, Dominican friar, - 1321
    John le Blonde, Dean of Cloyne, (never conſecrated), 1326
28. Walter le Rede, Canon, (tranſlated to Caſhell), ſucceeded, 1327
29. John de Baliconingham. (He was made Biſhop of Downe by the King, but his election lay nulled by the Pope), 1339
30. John Roch, Canon, - - 1347
31. Gerald de Barry, Dean, - - 1359
32. Roger Elleſmere, - - 1396

33. Gerald, - - - 1400
34. Patrick Raggad, tranſlated to Oſſory in the year 1417
35. Milo FitzJohn, - ſucceeded, 1413

The See of Corke and Cloyne.

Upon the death of Milo FitzJohn in 1430, the cuſtody of the See of Corke was for a time committed to Nicholas, Biſhop of Ardfert, and Richard Scurlag, Archdeacon of Corke; but before the cloſe of the 1340, Jordan, Chancellor of Limerick, was, by the proviſion of Pope Martin V. advanced to the Biſhopricks of Corke and Cloyne, both vacant at one time, and then canonically united.

Biſhops of Corke and Cloyne.

36. Jordan, Chancellor of Limerick, - ſucceeded, 1431
37. Gerald FitzRichard, - - died, 1479
38. William Roch, reſigned, - ſucceeded, 1479
39. Thady MacCarthy, - - 1490
40. Gerald, - reſigned in the year 1499
41. John FitzEdmund, - ſucceeded, 1499
42. John Bennet, - - died, 1536
43. Dominick Tirrey, - ſucceeded, 1536
44. Roger Skiddy, (Dean of Limerick, reſigned), ſucceeded, 1557
The See vacant near four years.
45. Richard Dixon, (deprived), - ſucceeded, 1570
46. Matthew Sheyn. - - 1572

Biſhops of Corke, Cloyne, and Roſs.

47. William Lyon, - - ſucceeded, 1583
48. John Boyle, - - - 1618
49. Richard Boyle, Dean of Waterford, tranſlated to Tuam, 1620
50. William Chappel, Provoſt of Dublin College, - 1638
He died in 1649, and the See remained vacant till
51. Michael Boyle, Dean of Cloyne, (tranſlated to Dublin), 1660
52. Edward Synge, tranſlated from Limerick, - 1663

Biſhops of Corke and Roſs.

53. Edward Wetenhall, Chanter of Chriſt Church, (tranſlated to Kilmore and Ardagh), - ſucceeded, 1678
54. Dive Downs, Archdeacon of Dublin, ſucceeded, 1699
55. Peter Brown, provoſt of Dublin College, - 1709
56. Robert Clayton, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, (tranſlated to Clogher), - - 1733
57. Jemmet Brown, tranſl. from Killala; (tranſl. to Elphin), 1745
58. Iſaac Man, - - - 1772

The

The See of Ross *.

This See is not valued in the King's books; but, in a manuſcript in the College library, I find a taxation thereof mentioned to be made *anno* 31ſt Elizabeth, at L. 19 Sterling; and, in another manuſcript in Marſh's library, *anno* 33d Elizabeth, at L. 10 Sterling.

The Chapter of Roſs conſiſts of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries. The dioceſe is divided in three rural Deaneries.

The Cathedral, it is moſt likely, was founded by St Fachnan. St Fachnan, a man of wiſdom and probity, (as the writer of the life of St Macoemog calls him), flouriſhed in the beginning of the 6th century. He was called Fachnan Mongach, or the Hairy, becauſe he was born with hair, and was Abbot of a monaſtery in the Iſland of *St Molanfid*, near Youghall, formerly called *Dar-Inis*. The ſame author ſays: "St Fachnan lived in a monaſtery of his own foundation: There a city grew up, in which there always continued a large ſeminary for ſcholars, which is called Roſs-Ailithrie." It is next to an impoſſibility to aſcertain the time when the Cathedral here was founded, or who was the firſt Biſhop of it. It ſeems probable that St Fachnan was the firſt Biſhop of it; but there is no certainty of this See till after the arrival of the Engliſh.

Bishops of Ross.

1.	St Fachnan.		
2.	St Finchad.		
3.	Benedict,	ſeated here in	1172
4.	Maurice,	died,	1196
5.	Daniel, a ſecular Prieſt,	ſucceeded,	1197
6.	Florence,	died,	1222
7.	Robert,	ſeated here in	1225
8.	Florence, or Finin O'Cloghena,	reſigned,	1252
9.	Maurice, Chanter of Cloyne,	ſucceeded,	1253
10.	Walter O'Micthian, Franciſcan friar,		1269
11.	Peter O'Hullican, Ciſt. Monk,		1275
12.	Laurence, Canon,		1290
13.	Matthew O'Fin,		1310
14.	Laurence O'Holdecan,		1331
15.	Dennis,	ſucceeded,	1336
16.	Bernard O'Connor, Franc. friar,		1378
17.	Stephen Brown, Car. friar,		1402
18.	Matthew,	died,	1418
19.	Walter Formay, Franc. friar,	ſucceeded,	1418
20.	Cornelius MacElchade, Franc. friar,		1426
21.	Thady,	ſeated here in	1488
22.	Odo,	ſucceeded,	1489

* Roſs ſignifieth a verdant plain, or, as ſome ſay, a place where heath and broom grow, and Ailithri, a pilgrimage, the place having been anciently much reſorted to in pilgrimage. It is now called *Roſcarbre*, from the barony, or tract of country wherein it is ſituated.

23. Edmund Courcey, Franc. friar, 1494
24. John Imurily, Ciſt. monk, Abbot of Maur, 1519
25. Bonaventure, a Spaniard, was alive in the 1523
26. Dermod MacDomnuil, ſucceeded, 1544
27. Thomas O'Herliky, (reſigned in 1570,) 1563
28. William Lyon, (in 1583 he obtained Corke and Cloyne), 1582

The See of Roſs has continued ever ſince united to the See of Corke,

The See of WATERFORD.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 29th of Henry VIII. at L. 72 : 8 : 1 Iriſh, amounting to L. 54 : 6 : 0½ Sterling.

The Chapter of Waterford is compoſed of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and ſix Prebendaries.

The Cathedral of Waterford is dedicated to the bleſſed Trinity, and was firſt built by the Oſtmen, and by Malchus, the firſt Biſhop of Waterford, after his return from England from his conſecration.

This See is reputed worth L. 2500 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Waterford is Chriſtopher Button, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 400 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Liſmore is John Ryder, LL. D. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 306.

BISHOPS of WATERFORD.

1. Malchus, placed here in 1096
2. Meliſa O'Hamire, died, 1136
3. Tuiſtius, or Toſtius, ſeated here in 1152
4. Auguſtine, ſucceeded, 1175
5. Robert 1ſt, ſeated here in 1200
6. David, ſucceeded, 1204
7. Robert 2d, 1210
8. William Wace, Dean, 1223
9. Walter 1ſt, Benedictine monk, 1227
10. Stephen 1ſt, ſeated here in 1238
11. Henry, Archdeacon, ſucceeded, 1249
12. Philip, Dean, 1252
13. Walter 2d, 1255
14. Stephen of Fulburn 2d, 1273
15. Walter of Fulburn 3d, 1286
16. Matthew, 1307
17. Nicholas Welifed, 1323
18. Richard Francis, 1338
19. Robert Elyot, (deprived 1350), 1349
20. Roger Cradock, tranſlated to Landaff, 1350

BISHOPS of WATERFORD and LISMORE.

21. Thomas le Reve, Canon of Liſmore, ſucceeded, 1363
22. Robert Bead, Dominican friar, tranſlated to Chicester, 1394

23. Thomas Sparkford, ... ſucceeded, 1396
24. John Deping, Dominican friar, . . . 1397
25. Thomas Snell, Archdeacon of Glendalagh, tranſ. to Oſſory, 1399
26. Roger, ... 1405
27. John Geeſe, Carmelite friar, . . . 1409
28. Richard, Archdeacon of Liſmore, . . 1426
29. Robert Poer, Dean of Limerick, . . . 1446
30. Richard Martin, Franciſcan friar, . . 1472
31. John Bolcomp, ... 1475
32. Nicholas O'Heniſa, Ciſtercian monk, ſucceeded, 1480
33. John, ... 1482
34. Thomas Purſell, . . . 1486
35. Nicholas Comin, tranſlated from Ferns, reſigned, 1519
36. Patrick Walſh, Dean of Waterford, . 1551
37. Marmaduke Middleton, tranſlated to St David's, 1579
38. Miler Magraſh, reſigned 1589, ſuc. in 1592, reſigned 1607, 1582
39. Thomas Witherhead, . . ſucceeded, 1589
40. John Lancaſter, . . . 1607
41. Michael Boyle, Dean of Liſmore, . . 1619
42. John Atherton, Chancel. of Chriſt Ch. hanged for beſtiality, 1636
43. Arch. Adair, tranſl. from Killaloe and Achonry, 1641
He died in 1647, and the See remained vacant till the Reſtoration.
44. George Baker, . . . 1660
45. Hugh Gore, Dean of Liſmore, . . 1666
46. Nathaniel Foy, Miniſter of St Bridgid's, Dublin, 1691
47. Thomas Mills, . . . 1707
48. Charles Eſte, tranſlated from Oſſory, . 1740
49. Richard Chenevix, tranſlated from Killaloe, . 1745
50. William Newcomb, tranſlated from Oſſory, . 1779

The See of Lismore.

There is no valuation of this See in the King's books; for being united to Waterford, before the extent taken *anno* 29th Henry VIII. it was, I ſuppoſe, included therein.

The Chapter of Liſmore conſiſted anciently of the following perſons, viz. a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and eleven Prebendaries; but there are now only nine Prebendaries in it. The Cathedral is dedicated to St Carthagh.

This church was founded by St Carthagh about the year 636; and Cormac, the ſon of Muretus, King of Munſter, repaired it about the year 1130. Of the ancient fame of the city of Liſmore, take what an ancient writer of the life of St Carthagh ſays. "Liſmore is a famous "and holy city, half of which is an aſylum, into which no woman "dare enter; but it is full of cells, and holy monaſteries, and reli- "gious men in great numbers abide there; and thither holy men flock "together from all parts of Ireland; and not only from Ireland, but "alſo from England and Britain, being deſirous to remove from "thence to Chriſt; and the city is built upon the banks of a river, "formerly

" formerly called Nem, but now Alban-mor, that is, the Great Ri-" ver, in the territory of Nandesi, or Desies."

There was the See of a Bishop at Ardmore, (so called from its situation on an eminence at the mouth of the river Black-water), founded by St Declan, in the infancy of the Irish church, but was united to Lismore soon after the arrival of the English in Ireland.

Bishops of Lismore.

1. St Carthagh, promoted *circ.* 631, or 636, - died, 637
2. Nierologus, - - - 698
3. Colman, or Mocholmoc, the son of Fiabar, in his time the school here was famous, - - died, 702
4. St Cronan, - - - - died, 717
5. Colman O'Liathan, - - died, 725
6. Macoge, - - - - 746
7. Ronan, - - - 763
8. Cormac MacCulenan, Bishop of Lismore, and Prince of Decies, in Munster, - - - 903
9. O'Mail Sluaig, - - - 1025
10. Moriertach O'Selbac, - - - 1034
11. MacAirthir, - - - 1064
12. Mal-Duin O'Rebacain, - - 1091
13. Mac-Mic-Oeducan, - - 1113
14. Gilla-Mocuda O'Rebacain, - - 1129
15. Malchus, flourished in the year - - 1134
16. Christian O'Conarchy, (succeeded about 1150), resigned in the year - - - 1175
17. Felix, - - - died before 1206
18. O'Heda, - - - died, 1206

An uncertain blank here, impossible to fill up.

19. Robert of Bedford, - succeeded, 1218
20. Griffin Christopher, Chancellor of Lismore, succeeded, 1223
21. Alan O'Sullivan, Dominican friar, translated from Cloyne, 1248
22. Thomas ———, Treasurer of Lismore, - 1253
23. John Roch, Chanter of Lismore, - 1270
24. Richard Cor, Chancellor of Lismore, - 1279
25. William le Fleming, Archdeacon of Lismore, - 1309
26. John Leynagh, secular priest, - 1324
27. Thomas le Rive, (during his government this See was united to that of Waterford, in 1363, and has continued to be so ever since), - succeeded, 1358

The See of Cloyne *.

This See is not taxed in the King's books; but in a manuscript in Marsh's library, it is mentioned to be valued, *anno* 33d Elizabeth, at L. 10, 10 s. Sterling; and in another manuscript in the College library, at L. 16 Sterling. This See is reputed to be worth L. 2500 a-year.

The Chapter of Cloyne is composed of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer and Archdeacon, and fourteen Prebendaries. The Cathe-

* Cloyne signifies a den, or hiding place.

dral

dral church is dedicated to St Coleman. The dioceſe is divided in four rural Deaneries. The collegiate church of St Mary of Youghal is united to the biſhoprick.

This See was founded in the ſixth century, by St Coleman, the ſon of Linin, a man of learning and piety, and a diſciple of St Finbarr, Biſhop of Corke, and who was himſelf the firſt Biſhop of it. Who his immediate ſucceſſors in the See were, is difficult, if not impoſſible, to find out; nor can any thing be ſaid, with certainty, of the Biſhops of this See, until after the arrival of the Engliſh.

The preſent Dean of Cloyne is the Honourable John Hewitt, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 220 a-year.

Biſhops of Cloyne.

1.	St Coleman,	died,	604
2.	O'Malvain,		1094
3.	Nehemiah Moriertarch,		1149
4.	Matthew,		1192
5.	Laurence O'Sullivan,		1202
6.	Daniel,		1222
7.	Florence,	ſucceeded,	1224
8.	Patrick, a Ciſtercian monk,		1226
9.	David MacKelley, tranſlated to Caſhell in		1238
10.	Alan O'Sullivan, (tranſlated to Liſmore),	ſucceeded,	1240
11.	Daniel, Franciſcan friar,		1249
12.	Reginald, tranſlated from Downe,		1265
13.	Alan O'Lonergan,	ſucceeded,	1274
14.	Nicholas de Effingham,		1284
15.	Maurice O'Golehan, Archdeacon,		1320
16.	John de Cumba, Ciſtercian monk,		1335
17.	John Bird, Abbot of Louth Park, Lincolniſhire.		
18	John Whittock, Dean,		1351
19.	John de Swafham, Carmelite friar,		1365
20.	Richard Wye, Carm. friar, deprived for miſdemeanours,		1376
21.	Gerald Canton, Auguſtine hermit,		1394
22.	Adam Pay or Pye,	ſat in	1421
23.	Jordan,	ſucceeded,	1431
	The See of Cloyne was now united to that of Corke, and continued ſo for near 200 years, until the appointment of		
	George Synge, died 1653,	ſucceeded in	1638
	From the death of Biſhop Synge, the See of Cloyne continued vacant until the reſtoration of King Charles II. when Dr Michael Boyle was advanced to it, and held it, together with Corke and Roſs, as did alſo Edward Synge, from whoſe death, in 1678, the Sees have been ſeparated,		1660
41.	Patrick Sheridan, Dean of Connor,	ſucceeded,	1679
42.	Edward Jones, Dean of Liſmore, tranſlated to St Aſaph,		1682
43.	William Palliſer, tranſlated to Caſhell,		1692
44.	Tobias Pullen, Dean of Ferns, tranſlated to Dromore,		1694
45.	St George Aſh, tranſlated to Clogher,		1695
46	John Pooley, Dean of Oſſory, tranſlated to Raphoe,		1697

47.

47. Charles Crow, Provoſt of Tuam, - - 1702
48. Henry Maule, Dean of Cloyne, tranſlated to Dromore, 1720
49. Edward Synge, tranſl. from Clonfert, to Ferns and Leighlin, 1731
50. George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, - - 1733
51. James Stopford, - - 1753
52. Robert Johnſon, - - 1759
53. Honourable Frederick Hervey, tranſlated to Derry, 1767
54. Charles Agar, Dean of Kilmore, tranſlated to Caſhell, 1768
55. George Chinnery, tranſlated from Killaloe, - 1780
56. Richard Woodward, Dean of Clogher, - 1781

The See of Killaloe *.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 20 Sterling. This See is reputed worth L. 2300 annually.

The Chapter of Killaloe is at preſent conſtituted of a Dean, Chanter, Chancellor, Treaſurer, Archdeacon, and ſeven Prebendaries. The Cathedral Church is dedicated to St Flannan. This See is ſuppoſed to be founded by St Molua, who was Abbot here; and it is from him the place has its preſent name. St Flannan, the diſciple of St Molua, and ſon to King Theodorick, was conſecrated at Rome by Pope John IV. about the 639, and was the firſt Biſhop of this See. While he ſat here, his father Theodorick endowed the church of Killaloe with many eſtates, and dying full of years, was magnificently interred in this church by his ſon Flannan. The church of Killaloe was eſteemed of great ſanctity, and was anciently much reſorted to in pilgrimage, of which there are many inſtances; among others, Conor MacDermod O'Brien, King of Thomand and Deſmond, died at Killaloe in pilgrimage, in the year 1142. This church has had ſeveral royal benefactors, beſides King Theodorick, *viz.* Moriertach O'Brien, King of Ireland, and who was buried here; Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, *&c.* About the end of the twelfth century, the ancient See of Roſcrea was united and annexed to this church; by which union the dioceſe of Killaloe became very large, ſo that it contained about 116 pariſh-churches, beſides chapels. As to the original of the church of Roſcrea, it is moſt certain, that St Cronan, who was Biſhop, or as ſome ſay, Abbot, was the firſt founder of it, and flouriſhed about the year 620. The See of Kilfenora, *alias* Tenabore, has been held in commendam with this See ever ſince the year ——.

It is to be lamented, that the catalogue of Biſhops of this See, who were the immediate ſucceſſors of St Flannan, is ſo very defective, no certainty being to be had of them until the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland.

* Laonia, commonly called Killaloe, is ſeated on the weſter banks of the river Shannon, near the noted cataract which ſtops the navigation of that river. It takes its name from the Abbot St Molua, who lived there about the beginning of the ſixth century. This place, in the annals of Inisfall, and by almoſt all the Iriſh writers, is called Kill-da-lua, *i. e.* the church or cell of Lua, that being the name of this Abbot; to which name, *Mo* is added, by way of endearment only; ſo that Kill-da-lua is the church dedicated to Lua, or Mo-lua.

The

The present Dean of Killaloe is the Honourable Thomas Stopford, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth annually L. 140.

The present Dean of Kilfenora is Charles Coote, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 210.

BISHOPS of KILLALOE.

1. St Flannan, promoted, 639
2. Carmacan O'Muileafhel, died, 1019
3. O'Gernidider, 1055
4. Teig O'Teig, 1088
5. Donat O'Brien, 1165
6. Conftantine O'Brien, fat in 1179
7. Dermod O'Coning, deprived by the Archbifhop of Cafhell, the cauſe unknown. He died of grief, deprived in 1195
8. Charles O'Heney, ſucceeded, 1195
9. Cornelius O'Heney, fat in 1215
10. Robert Travers, depoſed by the Pope's Legate, ſucceeded, 1216
The See vacant near ten years.
11. Donald O'Kennedy, Archdeacon, 1231
12. Iſaac O'Cormacain, Dean, reſigned, 1253
13. Matthew O'Hogain, Dean, 1267
14. Maurice O'Hogain, Chanter, 1281
15. David MacMahoun, Dean, 1299
16. Thomas O'Cormacain, Archdeacon, 1316
17. Benedict O'Cefery, Dean, ſucceeded, 1322
18. David of Emly, 1326
19. Thomas O'Hogain, Canon, 1343
20. Thomas O'Cormacain, Archdeacon, 1355
21. Matthew MacCragh, Dean, 1391
22. Robert Mulfield, Ciſtercian monk, 1409
23. Donat MacCragh, fat in 1428
24. Eugene O'Felan, ſucceeded, 1429
25. Thady MacCragh, 1439
26. Ired Lonergan.
27. James O'Ghonelan, fat in 1441
28. Terence O'Brien 1ſt, barbarouſly murdered by Brien O'Brien at InisClonruada, in the year 1460
29. Thady, ſucceeded in 1460
30. Matthew, or Mahoun O'Griffa, died, 1482
31. Terence O'Brien 2d, ſucceeded, 1482
32. Richard Hogan, tranſlated to Cluanmacnois, ditto, 1525
33. James O'Corrin, reſigned, ditto, 1539
34. Cornelius O'Dea, ditto, 1546
35. Terence O'Brien 3d, put in by Queen Mary, 1555
He governed this See till 1566.
36. Maurice O'Brien, he received the profits of this See ſix years before he was conſecrated, which was in the year 1570
He voluntarily reſigned in 1612.
37. John Rider, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, ſucceeded, 1612
38. Lewis Jones, Dean of Cafhell, 1633

39. Edward Parry, Dean of Lismore, and friar of Christ Church, Dublin, - - - 1647
The See vacant until the Restoration.
40. Edward Worth, Dean of Corke, - - 1660
41. Daniel Witter, Dean of Downe, - - 1660
42. John Roan, Dean of Clogher, - - 1675
43. Henry Rider, Archdeacon of Ossory, - - 1693
44. Thomas Lindsay, (translated to Raphoe in 1713), 1695
45. Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart, (translated to Ossory in 1714), 1713
46. Nicholas Forster, *senior* Fellow of the College of Dublin, (translated to Raphoe), - - 1714
47. Charles Carr, Chapl. to the H. of Commons in Ireland, succ. 1716
48. Joseph Story, translated to 1740
49. John Ryder, translated to Downe and Connor, 1742
50. Jemmat Brown, Dean of Ross, translated to Corke and Ross, 1745
51. Richard Chenevix, translated to Waterford, &c. - 1745
52. Nicholas Synge, - - - 1746
53. Robert Fowler, Canon of Windsor, translated to Dublin, 1771
54. George Chinnery, Dean of Corke, translated to Cloyne, 1778
55. Thomas Bernard, Dean of Derry, - 1780

Kilfenora, *alias* Tenabore.

There is no valuation of this See in the King's books, nor is it so much as mentioned in them.

There are no accounts, that I know of, to be depended upon, says the translator of Sir James Ware, concerning the time of the foundation of the Episcopal See of Tenabore, or (as it is commonly called) Kilfenoragh, or who was the first Bishop of it: Yet some may possibly think, that St Fachnan, to whose memory the Cathedral is dedicated, was the first founder of this Bishoprick. But I must leave the inquiry of this to others. As this See is the least in all Ireland, so it was always reckoned among the poorest, having only thirteen parishes subject to it. I have found so few memoirs of the Bishops of it, that I am under the necessity of owning, that the following catalogue of them is very lame and imperfect. This See, in the book of valuations of the Apostolic Chamber, published by Gentius Camerarius, (who was afterwards Pope Honorius III.) is called *Cellumabrach*. In the ancient distribution of the Bishopricks of Ireland, made by Cardinal Papero in 1152, it was made a suffragan See to the Archbishoprick of Cashell; but ever since the Restoration of King Charles II. it hath been annexed to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, until the year when it was united to Killaloe, to be held *in commendam* of that See.

Kilfenora is situated in the county of Clare, anciently called Tuomond, or Thomond, in the barony of Corcumroe, which is washed by the western ocean. John Clynn, in his division of the Episcopal Sees, at the end of his annals, says, that the Bishops of this See was also called *Episcopus Corcumrothensis*, Bishops of Corcumroe; and so it is in the annals of Inisfall.

BISHOPS of KILFENORA.

1. Chriſtian, died, 1254
2. Henry, or Maurice, ſucceeded, 1265
3. Florence O'Tigernach, 1273
4. Charles, Dean of Kilfenora, - 1281
5. Conal O'Loghlan, died, 1300
6. Simon O'Currin, died, 1303
7. Maurice O'Brien, Dean, ſucceeded, 1303
8. Richard O'Loghland, ſucceeded, 1325
9. Patrick, - ſat in 1394
10. Dennis O'Cane, or O'Cahan, reſigned in 1491
11. Maurice O'Brien, Canon, ſucceeded, 1491
12. John O'Hinalan, ſat in 1552
13. Daniel, ditto in 1585

The See vacant in 1602.

14. Bernard Adams, Biſhop of Limerick, held this See by diſpenſation, from 1606 to 1617, when he reſigned it.
15. John Steere, tranſlated to Ardfert, - 1617
16. William Murray, tranſlated to Landaff, - 1622
17. Richard Betts, who, underſtanding the poverty of the See, would not accept of it, - - 1628
18. James Higate, Archdeacon of Clogher, ſucceeded, 1630
19. Robert Sibthorp, friar of K——, (tranſlated to Limerick in 1642), - - - - 1638

See the Biſhops of Limerick.

20. Samuel Pullen, Archbiſhop of Tuam, - 1660

So its Biſhops are to be ſeen amongſt the Archbiſhops of Tuam, from the Reſtoration in 1660, to the year ——, when it was joined to the Biſhoprick of Killaloe.

The SEE of TUAM, to which the See of Enachdoen is united, ſince the year ——, and the See of Ardagh, (formerly held in commendam with Kilmore), held in commendam with it ſince the year 1742, at which time the See of Kilfenora, which was held in commendam with Tuam, was joined to Killaloe, to be held in commendam with that See.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 50 Sterling. This See is reputed to be worth L. 4000 annually.

The Chapter of Tuam conſiſts of Dean, Archdeacon, Provoſt, and eight Prebendaries. There are five Stipendiaries for the Choir. The church is dedicated to St Jarlath.

St Jarlath, the ſon of Loga, is looked upon as the firſt founder of the Cathedral of Tuam, anciently called *Tuaim-da-Gualand*; which church was afterwards dedicated to his memory, and called *Tempull Jarleith*, or Jarlaith's Church; and the time of its foundation is placed about the beginning of the ſixth century. In the year 1152, this Cathedral was, by the aid and aſſiſtance of Tirdelvae O'Connor, King of Ireland, rebuilt by Edan O'Hoiſin, firſt Archbiſhop of Tuam, at leaſt the firſt who had the uſe of the pall? for ſome of his predeceſſors are ſometimes called Biſhops of Connaught, and ſometimes Archbiſhops, by the Iriſh hiſtorians, although they were not inveſted with the pall. Some of the ſucceeding

ceeding Bishops built a new choir, and afterwards converted this church into the nave or body of the church. The Bishoprick of Mayo was united and annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that of Enaghdoen in the year ——.

The present Dean of Tuam is Joshua Berkely, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 300 a-year.

BISHOPS of TUAM.

1. St Jarlath, sat in 501, died, 540
2. Ferdomnach, died, 781
3. Eugene Macclerig, died, 969
4. Murchad O'Nioc, died, 1033
5. Aid O'Hoisin, died, 1085
6. Ercad O'Mœlomair, died, 1086
7. Cormac O'Cairil, 1092
8. Catasach O'Cnail, or O'Conuil, died, 1118
9. Murgesius O'Nioc, died, 1128
10. Donald O'Dubhai, died, 1136
11. Maurice or Muredach O'Dubhai, - died, 1150
12. Edan O'Hoisin, - - succeeded, 1150

He died in 1161, and the same year Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, built a castle of stone at Tuam, which was a thing so new and uncommon, among the Irish at that time, that it was called the Wonderful Castle.

13. Catholicus O'Dubhai, - succeeded, 1161
14. Felix O'Ruadan, Cistercian monk, - resigned, 1201
15. Marian O'Laghnan, Dean, - - 1235
16. Florence Macflin, Chancellor, - 1250
17. Walter de Salern, Dean of St Paul's, London, - 1257
18. Thomas O'Connor, translated from Elphin, - 1259
19. Steph. of Fulburn, translated from Waterford, - 1286
20. William de Birmingham, - - - 1289
21. Malachy Macœda, - - - 1313
22. Thomas O'Carrol, Archdeacon of Cashell, transl. to Cashell, 1349
23. John O'Grady, Archdeacon of Cashell, - 1365
24. Gregory, translated from Elphin, - 1372

He was fined L. 100 for not appearing, upon summons, at a parliament held at Castle Dermot in 1377.

25. Gregory, deprived in 1386, - succeeded, 1385
26. William O'Cormacain, translated against his will to Clonfert, 1386
27. Maurice O'Kelly, translated from Clonfert, - 1394

The See vacant from 1407 to 1410.

28. John Babynghe, Dominican friar, - - 1410
29. Cornelius, Franciscan friar, - - 1411
30. John Baterley, Dominican friar, - - 1427
31. Thomas O'Kelly, translated from Clonfert, - 1438
32. John de Bargo, - - - 1441
33. Donat O'Murry, Augustine Canon, - 1458
34. William Shioy, or Joy, - - 1485
35. Philip Pinston, Franciscan friar, - - 1503
36. Maurice de Portu, *alias* O'Fehely, Franciscan friar, 1506
37. Thomas O'Mullaly, or Laly, - - 1531
38. Christopher Bodekin, translated from Kilmacduagh, 1536

39. William Laly, Dean of Tuam, at the ſame time he held the See of Enaghdune, - 1575
40. Nehemiah Donellan, reſigned 1609, - 1595
41. William Daniel, - - 1609
42. Randolph Barlow, Dean of Chriſt Church, - 1629
43. Richard Boyle, tranſlated from Corke, &c. - 1638
44. John Maxwell, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, 1645
He died in 1646. He was moſt barbarouſly treated by the rebels, both at Killala and Tuam.
The See remained vacant until the Reſtoration of King Charles II.
45. Samuel Pullen, Dean of Clonfert, - 1660
He alſo held the Biſhoprick of Kilfenora in commendam, which has always gone with theſe Sees, until the year ——.
46. John Parker, tranſlated from Elphin; tranſlated to Dublin, ſucceeded, 1667
47. John Veſey, tranſlated from Limerick, - 1678
48. Edward Singe, tranſlated from Raphoe, - 1716
49. Joſiah Hort, tranſlated from Kilmore and Ardagh. He held the See of Ardagh in commendam with this See, and it has gone along with it in like manner ever ſince, ſucceeded, 1742
50. John Ryder, tranſlated from Downe and Connor, - 1752
51. Jemmat Brown, tranſlated from Elphin, - 1775
52. Honourable Joſeph Deane Bourk, tranſlated from Leighlin and Ferns, - - 1782

See of Mayo, united to Tuam in 1559.

St Gerald, a native of England, and diſciple of St Colman, Biſhop of Landisfern, followed that ſaint upon his expulſion out of England, in company with many of ſaid nation. St Colman founded a monaſtery about the year 665 or 670, at Mayo, and placed in it the Engliſhmen who followed him; from whence it took the name of Mayo-na-Saſſon, or Mayo of the Saxons; by which name the Iriſh called the natives of England. St Gerald enlarged this monaſtery, and erected it into an Epiſcopal See, of which he was the firſt Biſhop. He died on the 13th of March, about the 697.

Biſhops of Mayo.

1. St Gerald.
2. Muredach, the ſon of Indrect, died, 726
3. Aidan, - - - died, 768
4. Cele O'Dubhai, - - died, 1209
5. Stephen O'Braoin, - - died, 1231
6. William Pendergaſt, Franciſcan friar, ſucceeded 1428, deprived for not expeding his letters of proviſion by Pope Martin V. - - - 1430
7. Nicholas Wagomai, Franciſcan friar, - ſucceeded, 1430
8. O'Higin, died, 1478

9.

9. Odo, - - - - died, 1493
10. John Bell, Franciſcan friar, - ſucceeded, 1493
11. Eugene MacBreohan, or Brethemain, was the laſt Biſhop of Mayo in 1559, and in his time the See was annexed to Tuam.

The See of Elphin *.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 103, 18 s. Sterling. This See is reputed to be worth L. 3700 a-year.

The Chapter of Elphin, according to ſome ancient books of viſitations, conſiſts of a Dean, Archdeacon, Provoſt, and twelve Prebendaries. The Dioceſe is divided into four rural Deaneries.

St Patrick founded a Cathedral in this place, near a little river iſſuing from two fountains, about the middle of the fifth century, and placed over it St Aſicus, a monk, and a great lover of penance and auſterity, whom he conſecrated Biſhop, and who ſoon after filled it with monks. After many centuries, and a little before the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland, this See of Elphin was enriched with many large eſtates, upon the tranſlation of the See of Roſcommon to it. I confeſs I am at a loſs to diſcover at what time the Sees of Ardcarn, Drumclive, and ſome others of leſs note, were united and annexed to this; but it is very probable, that they joined either to the See of Elphin, or to that of Roſcommon, before the arrival of the Engliſh. By theſe unions, the See of Elphin came at laſt to be looked upon as one of the richeſt of all Ireland, and had ſubject to it about ſeventy-nine pariſh-churches.

Only the names of two of the ſucceſſors of St Aſicus are to be found in hiſtory, until the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland.

The preſent Dean is John Barry, D. D. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 250 a-year.

Biſhops of Elphin.

1. St Aſicus, ſeated here in the fifth century.
2. Domnald O'Dubhai, Biſhop of Clonmacnois, died in 1136
3. Flanachan O'Dubhai, - - 1168
4. Meliſa O'Conactain, - - 1174
5. Florence MacRiagan O'Mulrony, Ciſtercian monk, died, 1195
6. Ardgall O'Connor, - - 1215
7. Dennis O'Mulkyran, Biſhop of Ardcarn, - 1224
8. Dennis O'Morda, reſigned in 1229, - died, 1231
9. Donat O'Connor, - - 1244
10. John, Archdeacon, - - ſucceeded, 1245
11. Cornelius Rufus, - - 1246
12. Thomas, or Tumultach O'Connor, Dean of Achonry, tranſlated to Tuam, - - ſucceeded, 1246
13. Milo O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnois, - 1260

* The vulgar are ſilly enough to imagine, that the name of this place was taken from a huge ſtone, there to be ſeen, called the ſtone of the giant Fin MacCool. Others, with more probability, interpret the name to ſignify a ſtone of a clear tranſparent fountain, *ail*, ſignifying, in old Iriſh, a ſtone, and *fin*, or *fion*, white.

14.

14. Thomas MacFerall MacDermot, 1262
15. Mauriee O'Connor, Dominican friar, 1266
16. Gelaſius MacInlianaig, Pre. Canon, and Abbot of Lochkee, 1285
17. Malachy MacBrien, Abbot of Boyle, 1296
18. Donat O'Flanagan, Abbot of Boyle, 1303
19. Charles MacInlianaig, Abbot of Lochkee. His election nulled by the Pope, 1310, ſucceeded in 1326
20. Malachy MacOeda, Canon, 1310
21. Laurence O'Laghtnan, Canon, 1313
22. John O'Findſa, Canon, ſucceeded in 1326
23. Gregory, Provoſt of Killala, 1356
24. Thomas Barret, Archdeacon of Enaghdune, 1372
25. John O'Grada, 1405
26. Robert Foſter, Franciſcan friar, 1418
27. William O'Etegan, ſat here in 1444
28. Cornelius, ditto, 1450
29. Nicholas, reſigned, and reſerved an annuity of fifty merks for himſelf for life, reſigned, 1494

The See vacant near five years.

30. George Brann, ſucceeded, 1499
31. Chriſtopher Fiſher, died, 1511
32. John, Premonſtre Canon, died, 1536
33. Conat O'Siagal, Abbot of Affadara, ſucceeded, 1544
34. Bernard O'Higgin, Dominican friar, ſat in 1552
35. Roland de Burgo, Biſhop of Clonfert. He held the two Sees during his life. He died 1580. ſucceeded, 1552

The See vacant near four years.

36. Thomas Cheſter. died, 1584
37. John Linch. He reſigned in 1611. He greatly impoveriſhed the See by fee-farms, &c. He lived a concealed, and died a public Papiſt, ſucceeded, 1584
38. Edward King. He recovered the unjuſt alienations of his predeceſſor, and improved the revenue of the See, ſucceeded, 1611
39. Henry Tilſon, Dean of Chriſt Church, died in 1655, ſucc. 1609

The See vacant until the Reſtoration in 1660.

40. John Parker, Dean of Killala, tranſlated to Tuam, ſucceeded, 1660
41. John Hudſon, Dean of Clogher, died in 1685, 1667

The See vacant from 1685 to 1691.

42. Simon Digby, tranſlated from Limerick, 1691
43. Henry Downs, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry; tranſlated to Meath, 1720
44. Theophilus Bolton, tranſlated from Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; tranſlated to Caſhell, 1724
45. Robert Howard, tranſlated from Killala and Achonry, 1729
46. Edward Synge, tranſlated from Ferns and Leighlin, 1740
47. William Gore, tranſlated from Clonfert, &c.; tranſlated to Limerick, 1762
48. Jemmet Brown, tranſlated from Corke, &c.; tranſlated to Tuam, 1772
49. Charles Dodgſon, tranſlated from Oſſory, 1775

The

The SEE of CLONFERT*, to which the See of Kilmacduagh has been united ever ſince the year ——.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 80. This See is reputed to be worth L. 2400 a-year.

The Chapter of Clonfert conſiſts of a Dean, Archdeacon, Sacriſt or Treaſurer, and nine Prebendaries.

St Brendan, the ſon of Finloga, cotemporary with St Brendan of Birr, and his fellow-ſtudent, founded an Abbey at Clonfert, near the Shannon, A. D. 558, over which he was Abbot himſelf, and was buried in it, after a life of 93 years. He died at Enaghdune on Sunday the 16th of May 577, from whence his body was conveyed to Clonfert, and there (as I ſaid) interred. His life is extant in Jingling Monkiſh Metre, in the noble Cotton Library at Weſtminſter. In his time, the Cathedral of Clonfert famous in ancient times for its ſeven altars was founded. Colgan makes St Brendan the founder and firſt Biſhop of Clonfert, and ſays that he abdicated and placed St Moena in his room. Others again make St Moena the firſt Biſhop. We find in the Ulſter annals, under the year 571 or 572, the death of the firſt Biſhop of this See thus remarked: "Moena, Biſhop of Clonfert-Brenain, went to "reſt." Brendan being yet alive, the day of Moena's death is placed on the 1ſt of March. His true name was Nennius or Nennio; but it is common with the Iriſh to add the monoſyllable *mo*, which ſignifieth *mine*, to the proper names of their ſaints, out of reſpect and tenderneſs.

The preſent Dean of Clonfert is William Digby, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 20 annually.

The preſent Dean of Kilmacduagh is Robert Gorges, LL. D. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 120 annually.

BISHOPS of CLONFERT.

1. St Moena, - - died, 571
2. Fintan Corach, flouriſhed about the cloſe of the ſixth century.
3. St Senach Garbh, - - died, 620
4. St Colman, the ſon of Comgal, - died, 620
5. Cumin Foda, *i. e. the Long*, - 662
6. Rutmel, called Prince and Biſhop of Clonfert, - 825
7. Cathald MacCormac, - - 861
8. Cormac MacÆdain, - - 921
9. Gilla MacAiblin, - - 1116
10. Petero O'Mordai, Ciſtercian monk, - drowned, 1171
11. Mœliſa MacAward, - - died, 1173
12. Malcallan, - - 1186
13. Thomas, - - 1248
14. Cormac, or Charles O'Lumlin, - 1259
15. Thomas O'Kelly, - - 1263

The See vacant almoſt three years.

16. John, an Italian, the Pope's Nuncio, tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Benevento, - ſucceeded, 1266

* Clonfert, in Iriſh, ſignifies a wonderful den or retirement.

17.

17. Robert, a monk of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, 1296
18. Gregory O'Brogy, Dean, - ſucceeded, 1308
19. Robert le Petit, Franciſcan friar, deprived 1321, 1319
20. John Lean, Archdeacon of Tuam, - 1322
The See vacant almoſt ten years.
21. Thomas O'Kelly, a ſecular prieſt, - 1347
22. Maurice O'Kelly, ditto, tranſlated to Tuam 1394, 1378
23. David Corre, Franciſcan friar, - 1398
At this time the Pope tranſlated William O'Carmacain, Archbiſhop of Tuam, to this See; but the Archbiſhop took the exchange ſo much to heart, that he neglected to expedite his bull of tranſlation in due time, and was therefore deprived.
24. Thomas O'Kelly, tranſlated to Tuam, - ſat in 1415
25. John Heyn, Franciſcan friar, Pro. of the order in Ireland, 1438
26. Thomas de Burgo, - - ſat in 1444
27. Cornelius O'Mulledy, Franciſcan friar, tranſ. to Emly, ſucc. 1447
28. Cornelius O'Cunlis, tranſlated from Emly, - 1448
29. Matthew MacRaik, - - died, 1507
30. David de Burgo, a ſecular prieſt, - ſucceeded, 1508
31. Dennis, Franciſcan friar, - - 1509
32. Richard Nangle, Pro. of Auguſtine hermits in Ireland, 1536
33. Roland de Burgo, Dean of Clonfert, - ſucceeded, 1541
34. Stephen Kerovan, Archdeacon of Enaghdune, - 1583
35. Roland Linch, Archdeacon of Clonfert, Biſhop of Kilmacduach. He held this in commendam. He moſt fraudulently alienated much of the land of both Sees, ſucceeded, 1602
The See vacant near two years.
36. Robert Dawſon, Dean of Downe, - 1627
37. William Baily. He did not get poſſeſſion of this See till the Reſtoration, - - ſucceeded, 1644
38. Edward Wolley, - - - 1664
The See vacant from 1684 to 1691. The Epiſcopal revenues were ſeized into the hands of King James, and paid over to the Biſhops of the Popiſh religion.
39. William Fitzgerald, Dean of Cloyne, - ſucceeded, 1691
40. Theophilus Bolton, Chancellor of St Patrick's, and Vicar-general of the dioceſe of Dublin, tranſlated to Elphin, 1722
41. Arthur Price, Dean of Ferns, tranſlated to Ferns and Leighlin, - - 1724
42. Edward Singe, Chancellor of St Patrick's, Dublin, tranſlated to Cloyne, - - - 1730
43. Mordecai Cary, tranſlated to Killala and Achonry, 1731
44. John Whitcomb, Rector of Louth, in the dioceſe of Armagh, tranſlated to Downe, &c. - - 1735
45. Arthur Smyth, Dean of Derry, tranſlated to Downe, 1752
46. Hon. William Carmichael, tranſlated to Ferns, - 1753
47. William Gore, tranſlated to Elphin, - 1758
48. John Oſwald, tranſlated to Dromore, - 1762
49. Dennis Cumberland, tranſlated to Kilmore, - 1763
50. Walter Cope, tranſlated to Leighlin and Ferns, - 1772
51. John Law, Archdeacon of Carliſle, - 1782

KILMACDUACH, united to Clonfert ever ſince the year 1602, and held in commendam with that See.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th of Elizabeth, at L. 13 : 6 : 8 Iriſh money, amounting to L. 10 Sterling.

The Chapter of Kilmacduagh conſiſts at preſent (as I am informed) of a Dean, Archdeacon, Provoſt, Chanter, Treaſurer, and two Prebendaries. They have no lands or Chapter ſeal, that I could get any account of, and one of the Prebendſhips is worth but 30 s. a-year; but, in ancient books of viſitation, there are four more Prebendaries mentioned.

The church of Duach is indebted for its original to St Colman, the ſon of Duach. He was deſcended from a noble family at Connaught, and very nearly related to Guair, King of that country. To diſtinguiſh him from other Colmans, his cotemporaries, he was uſually called after his father, Macduach, or the ſon of Duach. He was very fond of an aſcetic life, and is ſaid to have lived in a wilderneſs in the ſouth parts of Connaught, ſeven years, with only one companion. From this life of retirement, he was, in the end, made Biſhop, and fixed his See in a place, which, from his ſirname, was called Kilmacduach, or the church of the ſon of Duach; but, in common acceptation, is corruptly called Kilmacough. This church was endowed with large poſſeſſions by Guair, King of Connaught, and his ſucceſſors. St Colman flouriſhed about the cloſe of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century. His feſtival is kept on the 3d of February.

The following is an imperfect catalogue of the Biſhops of Kilmacduach.

BISHOPS of KILMACDUACH.

1 St Colman, promoted about the 620
2. Indrect, died 814
3. Rugnad O'Ruadan, 1178
4. Odo, Chanter, ſat in 1227
5. Gelaſſius MacScelagai, died 1249
6. Maurice Ileyan, 1283
7. David O'Sedaghan, 1290
8. Laurence O'Laghman, Ciſtercian monk, 1306
9. Luke, 1325
10. John, Dean, ſat in 1347
11. Nicholas, ſat in 1371
12. Gregory Ileyan, died 1395
13. Nicholas Ileyan, Dominican friar, 1399
14. John Icomaid, - - 1401
15. John, Abbot of Coreumroe, confeſſed by the Pope 1418
16. Cornelius, - - reſigned in 1502
17. Matthew, Archdeacon of Killaloe, ſucceeded, 1503
18. Chriſtopher Bodekine, tranſlated to Tuam, and held this in commendam, - - ſucceeded, 1533
19. Stephen Kerovan, tranſlated to Clonfert, ſucceeded, 1573
The See vacant five years after his tranſlation.
20. Rolant Linch, - - ſucceeded in 1583
And in 1602, he was tranſlated to Clonfert, and held this See in commendam, and they have ever ſince gone together.

SEE

See of Killala, to which Achonry has been united ever ſince the year 1612.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 23:6:8 Sterling. This united See is reputed to be worth L. 2000 a-year.

The Chapter of Killala conſiſts of a Dean, Archdeacon, Provoſt, and two Prebendaries.

St Muredach, the ſon of Eochaid, was the firſt Biſhop of this See. He was conſecrated by St Patrick; from whence it is manifeſt, that he flouriſhed in the 5th century. His feſtival is obſerved the 12th of Auguſt; but the time of his death is uncertain. The author of the tripartite life of St Patrick, in giving an account of that Saint's progreſs through Connaught, ſays, "That he came to a pleaſant place, "where the river Muadas (Moy) empties itſelf into the ocean; and on "the ſouth banks of ſaid river, he built a noble church, called Kill-"Aladh, of which he made one of his diſciples, Muredach, the firſt "Biſhop." If this be ſo, the time of the foundation of this church is pretty nearly to be gueſſed at: For St Patrick made his journey into Connaught in 434, and continued there ſeven years, until 441, between which two periods we may ſafely place the foundation of this church.

Killala is ſituated near the river Muad or Moy, in the county of Mayo; and the Biſhops of this See are ſometimes called, by our hiſtorians, Biſhops of Tiramalgaid, from the territory which ſurrounds it, now corrupted into Tyrawly. They are alſo ſometimes called Biſhops of O'Fiacra-mui, or O'Fiacra, on the river Moy, from a territory of that name, extended along the ſaid river, to diſtinguiſh it from another territory of the ſame name in Connaught, called O'Fiacra Aidne, which lies in the county of Galway. There are very few traces remaining of the ſucceſſors of St Muredach before the arrival of the Engliſh. The names of two only occur in hiſtory.

The preſent Dean of Killala is John Broeas, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed worth L. 150 a-year.

The preſent Dean of Achonry is Richard Handcock, A. M. and the Deanery is reputed to be worth L. 100 a-year.

Biſhops of Killala.

1. St Muredach, - - ſat here about 440
2. Kellach, - - - died, 544
   This Biſhop was murdered by his foſterers, near to Adergool. The aſſaſſins were tore in pieces by wild horſes.
3. O'Mœlfogamair, - - - died, 1151
4. Imar O'Ruadan, - - - 1177
5. Donat O'Beoda, - - - 1207
6. Cormac O'Tarpaid, - - - 1226
7. John O'Malfagamair, - - - 1234
8. O'Laidig, - - - 1275
9. John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn, - - 1281
10. Donat O'Flaherty, - - ſucceeded, 1281
11. John Tankard, Archdeacon, - 1306

12.

12. John O'Laitin, - - died, 1343
The See vacant three years.
13. William O'Dowda, - succeeded, 1347
14. Robert. This Prelate was fined 100 merks for not appearing upon summons at a Parliament assembled at Castledumot, on the Monday after Ash-Wednesday, 1377, succeeded, 1350
15. Thomas Lodowis, Dominican friar, - 1381
16. Thomas Orwell, translated to - 1389
17. Thomas, Archdeacon, - - 1400
18. Muredach Clerach, - - died, 1403
19. O'Haneki, Dean, - succeeded, 1416
20. Connor O'Connell 1st, - died, 1426
21. Martin, - - died, 1431
22. Manus Fity Fultagh O'Dowda, Archdeacon, died, 1436
23. Connor O'Connell 2d, slain in the year 1461, by Manus O'Dowda's son.
24. Donat O'Concubhair, or O'Connor, Dom. friar, succeeded, 1461
25. John O'Cashin, - resigned about the year 1490
26. Thomas, - - died, 1497
27. Thomas Clerk or Cleragh, - resigned in 1508
28. Malachy O'Clowan or Cluan, - succeeded, 1505
29. Richard Barret, - sat here in 1523
30. Redmund Gallakan, - - sat here in 1549
31. Owen O'Connor, Dean, - - succeeded, 1591
He sat about sixteen years; and, on his death, Miller Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell, held this See, together with that of Achonry, in commendam, for almost fifteen years. On his death, Archibald Hamilton was advanced to the See of Killala, and held that of Achonry in commendam; which practice has continued ever since.

Bishops of Killala and Achonry.

32. Archibald Hamilton, deprived in 1640, *afterwards* made Bishop of Waterford, - succeeded, 1630
33. John Maxwell, translated from Ross in Scotland; translated to Tuam, - - 1640
The See continued vacant from his translation in 1645 to the Restoration.
34. Henry Hall, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, succeeded, 1660
35. Thomas Bayly, Dean of Downe, - succeeded, 1663
36. Thomas Othey. He rebuilt his ruinous cathedral church, translated to Ossory, - - 1670
37. John Smith, Dean of Limerick, - - 1679
38. William Smith, Dean of Dromore, translated to Raphoe, 1681
39. Richard Tennison, Dean of Clogher, translated to Clogher, 1681
40. William Lloyd, Dean of Achonry, - - 1690
41. Henry Downs, Minister of Barrington in Northamptonshire, translated to Derry, - - - 1716
42. Charles Cobb, Dean of Ardagh, translated to Dromore, 1720
43. Robert Howard, Dean of Ardagh, translated to Elphin, 1736

44. Robert Clayton, tranſlated to Corke and Roſs, - 1729
45. Mordecai Cary, tranſlated from Clonfert, - 1735
46. Richard Robinſon, tranſlated to Ferns and Leighlin, 1752
47. Samuel Hutchinſon, Dean, - - 1759
48. William Cecil Perry, Dean of Derry, tranſlated to Limerick, 1782
49. William Preſton, - - - - 1784

The See of Achonry, held in commendam with Killala ever ſince the year 1612.

This See is valued in the King's books, by an extent returned *anno* 28th Elizabeth, at L. 10.

The Chapter of Achonry conſiſts of a Dean, Provoſt, Archdeacon, and five Prebendaries.

St Finian, Biſhop of Clonard, founded the church of Achad, commonly called Achonry, and Achad-Conair, and anciently Achad Chavin, about the year 530; and the ſite on which it was built, was granted by a Dynaſt or petty Prince of the territory of Luigny. St Finian having built this church, immediately gave it to his diſciple Nathy, called in Iriſh Dathi, i. e. David, who went by two names; for he was commonly called Comrah or Cruimthir, and was a man of great ſanctity. The laſt of theſe names, in old Iriſh, ſignifies a prieſt; the other has a religious meaning. His feſtival is celebrated on the 9th of Auguſt, and this church is dedicated to his memory. In the ancient annals of Ireland, the Prelates of this See, for the moſt part, are called Biſhops of Luigny or Liny, from the barony or ſubdiviſion of the county in which it is ſituated. No account is to be had of the ſucceſſors of St Nathy, until the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland.

Biſhops of Achonry.

1. St Nathy, or Cruimthir Nathy, - promoted about 530
2. Melruan O'Ruadan, - - died, 1170
3. Gillanem O'Ruadan, - - 1214
4. Clemens O'Sinadaig, - - - 1219
5. Carus O'Tarpa, Abbot of Mellifont, - 1226
6. Geliſa O'Clery, - - 1230
7. Thomas O'Ruadan, - - 1237
8. Oengus O'Clumain, - ſucceeded, 1238
9. Thomas O'Miachan, - 1251
10. Dennis O'Miachan, Archdeacon, - 1266
11. Benedict, - - - 1286
12. Henry MacO'Righty, Ciſtercian monk, - died, 1297
13. Benedict O'Brogan, - - died, 1311
14. David of Kilkenny, - ſucceeded, 1312
15. Murchard MacMœmoi O'Hara, - died, 1344
16. David, - - died, 1348
17. Nicholas O'Hedram, Ciſtercian monk, - 1373
18. William Andrew, Engliſh Dominican friar, tranſlated to Meath, - - ſucceeded, 1374
19. Laurence Peter Jacopin, Dominican friar, - 1445
20. Thady, - - - died, 1448
21. Gaſper, Abbot of Boyle, - ſucceeded, 1494

22.

22. James Blakedon, tranſlated to Bangor in Wales, - 1452
23. Cornelius, - - died, 1472
24. Robert Wellys, Franciſcan friar, - ſucceeded, 1473
25. Bernard, - - died, 1488
26. John de Buclamant, a Spaniard, - ſucceeded, 1489
Or Buſtament, Preceptor of the Convent of St Catharine at Toledo, of the order of the B. V. for the redemption of captives. He never viſited this See.
27. Richard, - - died, 1492
28. Thomas Tort, Auſt. Canon, - ſucceeded, 1492
29. Cormac, - ſat here in the year 1525
30. Eugene, - - 1585
Miler Magragh, Archbiſhop of Caſhell, obtained theſe Sees in 1607, and held them till his death. From which time the See of Killala and this have always gone together.

A List of KNIGHT BARONETS of IRELAND.

King JAMES I.

1620. Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Knt, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
—— Gerald Aylmer of Donodea,—Kildare.
—— Sir Francis Anneſley, Earl of Angleſey.
—— * Sir Francis Blundel.
1621. * Sir Thomas Nugent of Moyrath, in the county of Meath.
—— Paul Gore of Magharabeg (Earl of Roſs),—Donegal.
—— Valentine Browne of Mohaliffe (Viſcount Kenmare),—Kerry.
—— Sir Charles Coote of Caſtlecuffe, Earl of Mountrath.
—— George Oughtred Courtenay of Newcaſtle (Viſcount Courtenay),—Limerick.
1622. Henry Lynch of Caſtlecarra,—Galway.
—— Oliver Tuite of the Sonagh,—Weſtmeath.
—— Thomas Blake of Menlogh,—Galway.
1623. George Barnewall.
—— Sir William Stewart of Ramalton,—Donegal.
—— Robert Newcomen of Kenagh,—Longford.

King CHARLES I.

1627. * Alexander Macdonnel of Moye,—Antrim.
1628. Thomas Staples of Lydon,—Tyrone.
—— Ulick Bourke of Glimſk,—Roſcommon.
—— Thomas Butler of Garryhunden,—Carlow.
—— * Adam Colclough of Tintern Abbey,—Wicklow.
—— Thomas Eſmond of Clonegall,—Wexford.
1629. * John Magrath of Allevollan,—Tipperary.
—— * John Wilſon of Killerene,—Donegal.
—— Richard Oſborne of Ballintaylor,—Tipperary.
1630. * George Herbert of Derrogh,—King's County.
1631. John Morris of Knockagh,—Tipperary.
—— * John Talbot of Cartown,—Kildare.
—— * William Dungan of Caſtletown (Earl of Limerick),—Kildare.
—— * Andrew Barret of Iniſcarry,—Corke.
1645. Eraſmus Burrowes of Giltown,—Kildare.
—— * Sir Walter Butler of Poleſtown,—Kilkenny.

King CHARLES II.

1660. Henry Piers of Triſtenagh,—Weſtmeath.
—— Thomas Giffard of Caſtle Jordan,—Meath (alſo a Baronet of Great Britain).
—— * Sir John Cole of Newla d,—Dublin (*afterwards* Lord Ranelagh).
—— * Sir Oliver St George of Carrick Drumruſk (Baron St George),—Leitrim.
—— * George Hamilton of Donalong,—Tyrone.

1661.

1661. Malby Crofton,—Sligo.
—— John Perceval of Kanturk (Earl of Egmont)—Corke.
1662. * Hans Hamilton of Monilla and Hamilton's Bawn,—Armagh.
—— * James Shaen of Kilmore,—Roſcommon.
—— Arthur Gore of Newtown (Earl of Arran ,—Mayo.
—— Thomas Southwell of Caſtlemattreſs (Viſcount Southwell,)—Limerick.
—— Thomas Daneer of Waterford.
—— Chriſtopher Aylmer of Balrath (Baron Aylmer).
—— Triſtram Beresford of Coleraine (Earl of Tyrone)—Londonderry.
1665. George Rawdon of Moira (Earl of Moira)—Downe.
—— * Robert Maxwell of Warrenſtown,—Downe.
—— Richard Gething of Moyallow,—Corke.
—— * Henry O'Neile.
—— * William Evans of Kilcreene,—Kilkenny.
1671. * Gregory Byrne of Tymoge,—Queen's County.
—— * Guſtavus Hume of Caſtle Hume,—Fermanagh.
—— * Robert Reading of Dublin.
—— John Fleming Leiceſter,—Tabley, Cheſhire.
1677. Laurence Parſons of Parſon's Town,—King's County.
1678. * Thomas Reynell.
1681. Standiſh Hartſtonge of Bruff,—Limerick.
—— Emanuel Moore of Roſcarbury,—Corke.
1682. * Robert Hamilton of Manor Hamilton,—Armagh.
—— * Richard Bulkeley of Dunlavan and Old Bawn,—Wicklow.
—— Robert King of Abbey Boyle (Earl of Kingſton),—Roſcommon.
1683. James Caldwell of Wellſborough,—Fermanagh.

King James II.

1686. * Edward Tyrrell of Lynn,—Weſtmeath.
—— Donogh O'Brien of Dromolin,—Clare.
—— * Thomas Domville of Temple Oge,—Dublin.
1688. Patrick Bellew of Barmeath,—Louth.

King William III.

1698. Thomas Veſey of Abbey Leix (V. de Veſci),—Queen's County.
—— * Thomas Prendergaſt of Gort,—Galway.

Queen Anne.

1703. John Meade of Ballintobber (Earl of Clanwilliam),—Corke.
1704. Thomas Taylor of Kells (Earl of Bective),—Meath.
—— Richard Levinge of Livington Park,—Weſtmeath, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
1705. Robert Maude of Dundrum,—Tipperary (Lord de Montalt).
1706. * Richard Cox of Dunmanway,—Corke.
1709. Matthew Deane of Dromore (Lord Muſkerry),—Corke.

King George I.

1721. Henry Echlin,—Dublin.

1723.

1723. Thomas Burdett of Dunmore,—Carlow; with remainder to the iſſue-male of his only ſiſter Anne, wife to Walter Weldon of Raheen, Queen's County.
1724. * William Fownes, Alderman of Dublin.

King GEORGE II.

1730. Dr Thomas Molyneux of Caſtledillon,—Armagh. State Phyſician.
—— Edward Baily of Placenewyd in Angleſeyſhire (Earl of Uxbridge).
1744. John Coulthurſt *junior* of Ardrum,—Corke.
—— Richard Wolſeley of St Catharine's,—Dublin.
1748. James Sommerville of Browne's-town,—Meath.
1758. William Evans Morres of Kilereene,—Kilkenny.
—— Marcus Lowther Crofton of the Mote,—Roſcommon.
—— * William Cooper, LL. D. of Dublin, with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to the heirs-male of Thomas Cooper, Eſq; deceaſed, his brother.
—— Charles Burton, Pollerton,—Carlow.
1759. Simon Bradſtreet of Dublin.
1760. George Ribton of Grove,—Dublin.
—— Booth Gore of Artarmon,—Sligo.

King GEORGE III.

1761. * Sir William Yorke, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.
1763. James May of Mayfield,—Waterford.
—— Robert Blackwood of Ballyliddy,—Downe.
—— James Cotter of Rochforreſt,—Corke.
1764. Arthur Brooke of Colebrooke,—Fermanagh.
1766. * John Blunden of Kilkenny.
—— Richard St George of Athlone,—Weſtmeath.
—— John Parnell of Rathleague,—Queen's County.
1768. Richard Steele of Hampſtead,—Dublin.
—— James Nugent of Donore,—Weſtmeath, with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to Peter Nugent, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body.
—— Edward Loftus of Mount Loftus,—Kilkenny.
—— John Freke of Caſtle Freke,—Corke.
1772. Richard Johnſton of Gilford,—Downe.
1774. Charles Coote (Earl of Bellamont), with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to Charles Coote of Donybrook, in the county of Dublin, Eſq; and the heirs-male of his body.
—— Henry Hamilton of Manor Cunningham,—Donegal.
—— John Allen Johnſton, of the county of Dublin.
—— Francis Lumm of Lumville,—King's County.
1775. Edward Barry, M. D. of the city of Dublin.
1776. Sir Michael Crumie, Knt, of Stacumine,—Kildare.
—— Ralph Fetherſton of Ardagh,—Longford.
—— Skeffington Smith of Tinny Park,—Wicklow.
—— Nicholas Lawleſs of Abington,—Limerick.
1777. Hercules Langriſhe of Knocktopher,—Kilkenny.
—— Roger Palmer of Caſtle Lachen,—Mayo.

1778.

1778. * James Stratford Tynte of Dunlaven,—Wicklow.
— John Miller of Ballicaſcy,—Clare.
— Riggs Falkiner of Ann Mount,—Corke.
1779. Charles French of Clogha,—Galway.
— Hugh Hill of the city of Londonderry.
1780. Frederick Flood of Newton Ormond,—Kilkenny.
— Robert Waller of Newport,—Tipperary.
— John Stuart Hamilton of Dunnamana,—Tyrone.
— John Tottenham of Tottenham Green,—Wexford, *now* Lord Loftus.
— Neil O'Donel of Newport,—Mayo.
1781. William Gleadowe Newcomen of Carrickglaſs,—Longford.
— Barry Denny of Caſtle Moyle,—Kerry.
— Hugh Dillon Maſſey of Donaſs,—Clare.
1782. Benjamin Chapman of St Lucy,—Weſtmeath; with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to his brother Sir Thomas Chapman, Knt, and his heirs-male.
— Oct. 8. Sir Boyle Roche, Knt, of Fermoy,—Corke.
— ——— Richard Muſgrave of Turin,—Waterford; with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to Chriſtopher Muſgrave Eſq; his father, and his iſſue-male.
— Nicholas Nugent of Dyſert,—Weſtmeath.
— Francis Hutchinſon of Caſtleſallagh, in the county of Wicklow; with remainder, in default of his iſſue-male, to James Hutchinſon, Eſq; his brother; and, in default of his iſſue-male, to Samuel Synge, Eſq; his nephew, and his iſſue-male.
1784. July 17. Sir John Balquiere, K. B.
— Robert Warren of Crookſtown, in the county of Corke, Eſq;
— Dec. 18. Vere Hunt junior of Corragh, in the county of Limerick, Eſq;
— Joſeph Hoare of Annabella, in the county of Corke, Eſq;
1785. June. Richard Bourk, or De Burgho, of Caſtle Connel, in the county of Limerick, Eſq;
— Oct. 31. William Godfrey of Buſhfield, in the county of Kerry, Eſq;
— George Leonard Staunton of Gargin, in the county of Galway, Eſq;
1787. William Richardſon of Augher,—Tyrone.
— John Craven Carden of Templemore,—Tipperary.
— Charles Deſvoeux of India Ville,—Queen's County.
— Edward Leſlie of Tarbert,—Kerry.
— Henry Mannix of Richmond,—Corke.
— Richard Gorges Meredyth of Catharine's Grove,—Dublin.

Note. Of the foregoing Baronets marked thus *, the titles are ſuppoſed to be extinct.

A List of the CHIEF-GOVERNORS, LORD CHANCELLORS, and LORD HIGH TREASURERS of IRELAND.

EXPLANATION of the ABBREVIATIONS.

[A. *Archbiſhop*; Ab. *Abbot*; B. *Biſhop*; C. A. *Commiſſioners of Government under the Army*; C. B. *Chief Baron*; C. C. *Commiſſioners for hearing Cauſes in Chancery*; C J. *Chief Juſtice*; C. P. *Commiſſioners of Government and the Parliament*; C. Pl. *Common Pleas*; C. T. *Commiſſioners of the Treaſury*; C. R. *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, or *Maſter of the Rolls*; Cuſt. *Cuſtos, a Governor under that name*; D *Duke*; D. C. *Deputy Lord Chancellor*; D. T. *Deputy Lord Treaſurer*; E. *Earl*; G. *Governor*; K. B. *King's Bench*; L. *Lord*; L. C. *Lord Chancellor*; L. C. J. *Lord Chief Juſtice*; L. J. *Lord Juſtice*; L. L. *Lord Lieutenant*; L. D. *Lord Deputy*; D. L. *Deputy Lord*; L. Con. *Lord Conſtable*; L. K. *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*; L. T. *Lord Treaſurer*; L. W. *Lord Warden*; P. *Prior*; Proc. *Procurator, a Gouernor under that name*; Sen. *Seneſchal, a Governor under that name*; V. T. *Vice Treaſurer*; V. C. *Vice Chancellor*.]

King HENRY II.

1173. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, L. J.
1173. Rich. de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, ſucceeded Strongtons, L. W.
May 27. 1177. Reymond le Groſs, by the Council elected Proc.
1177. John, Earl of Morton, ſon to the King, L. of Ireland.
1177. William Fitzadelm de Burgo, the King's purſer, Sen.
1179. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, Proc.
1181. John de Lacy, Con. of Cheſter, Bar. of Hattòn Caſtle, L. J.
1181. Richard de Peche, Biſhop of Coventry, L. J.
1181. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, L. J.
Sept. 1. 1184. Ph. de Braos, *alias* Philip of Worceſter, Proc.
1185. John, Earl of Morton, ſon to the King, Gov.
1185. John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter, D. J.

King RICHARD I.

1189. Hugh de Lacy, the younger L. of Meath, L. J.
1191. William Petit, L. J.
1191. William, Earl of Pembroke, E. M. of England, and Sen. of Leinſter, Gov.
1191. Peter Pipard, L. D.
1194. Hamò de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk, L. J.

King JOHN.

1199. Meiler Fitzhenry, natural ſon to King Henry II. L. J.
1203. Hugh de Lacy, the younger L. of Meath, L. D.
April 3. 1205. Meiler Fitzhenry, returns L. J.

Oct.

Oct. 1208. Hugh de Lacy, *now* Earl of Ulſter, L. D.
1210 King John in perſon, Lord of Ireland.
Aug. 30. 1210. John de Gray, Biſhop of Norwich, L. J.
1213. Henry de Loundres, A. of Dublin, L. J.
1215. Geffry de Mariſcis, Cuſt.

King Henry III.

1216. The ſame continued, Cuſt.
1219. H de Loundres, A. of Dublin, L. J.
1224. William, Earl Marſhal the younger, L. J.
1226. Geffry de Mariſcis, L. J.
1227. Hubert de Burgh, *afterwards* Earl of Kent, Lord of Connaught, and C. J. of England, L. J.
1227. Richard de Burgo, L. D.
1229. Maurice Fitzgerald, L. J.
1230. Geffry de Mariſcis, L. D.
1232. Maurice Fitzgerald, returned L. J.
1245. Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariſcis, L. J.
1247. Theob. Butler, Lord of Carrick, and John Cogan, L. J.
1248. Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariſcis, L. J.
1252. Prince Edward, eldeſt ſon to the King, L. J.
1255. Alan de la Zouch, *formerly* C. J. K. B. in England, L. J.
1259. Stephen de Long Eſpee, ſon to the E. of Saliſbury, L. J.
1260. William Den, L. J.
1261. Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella, L. J.
1266. Sir John Fitzgeffry de Mariſcis, L. J.
1267. Sir David de Barry, L. J.
1268. Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
1269. Richard de Exonia, or d'Exter, L. J.
1270. Sir James Audley, or d'Aldithel, L. J.
June 23. 1272. Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, elected L. J.

King Edward I.

1272. The ſame continued by commiſſion, L. J.
1273. Sir Geffry de Geneville, L. J.
1276. Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
1277. Stephen de Fulburn, Biſhop of Waterford, L. D.
1277. Sir R. de Ufford, returned L. J.
1279. Step. de Fulburn, B. of Waterf. and L. T. of Irel. L. D.
1280. Sir Robert de Ufford, returned L. J.
1282. Stephen de Fulburn, Biſhop of Waterford, *afterwards* A. of Tuam, L. J.
1287. John Saunford, A. of Dublin, elected L. J.
1290. William Veſcey, a Yorkſhire man, L. J.
1293. William de la Hay, C. J. K. B. Ireland, L. D.
1294. William de Odinſeles, or Dodingſele, L. J.
April 3. 1295. Tho. Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald Nappagh, elected L. J.
1295. Sir John Wogan, L. J.
1296. S. de Roſs, P. of Kilmainham, L. D.
1298. Sir John Wogan, returned L. J.

1301. William de Roſs, P. of Kilmainham, L. D.
1302. Sir Maurice Rochfort, L. D.
1302. Sir John Wogan, returned L. J.

King EDWARD II.

1307. Sir John Wogan, continued L. J.
1308. Sir William Burk, D. Cuſt.
Mar. 10. 1308. Piers de Gaveſton, Earl of Cornwall, L. L.
June 23. 1309. Sir John Wogan, L. J.
1312. Sir Edmund Butler, D. Cuſt.
Dec. 31. 1314. Sir Theobald de Verdan, D. Con.
Feb. 27. 1315. Sir Edmund Butler, D. Cuſt.
1317. Sir Roger Mortimer, *afterwards* Earl of March, L. J.
May 6. 1318. William Fitzjohn, A. of Caſhell, D. Cuſt.
Oct. 7. 1318. Alexander Bicknor, A. of Dublin, L. D.
1319. Sir Roger Mortimer, returned L. J.
1320. Thomas Fitzjohn Fitzgerald, E. of Kildare, L. D.
1321. Jo. Bermingham, L. Atherdee, and E. of Louth, L. J.
1322. Ralph de Gorges, L. D.
1322. Sir John Darcy, L. D.
1323. Sir Thomas Bourk, L. D.
1324. Sir John Darcy, returned L. J.

King EDWARD III.

1326. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
April 6. 1328. Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, and L. C. elected L. J.
1328. Sir John Darcy, L. J.
1329. Roger Outlaw, again L. D.
1329. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, L. L.
1330. Roger Outlaw, again L. D.
1331. Sir Anthony Lucy, L. L.
1332. Sir John Darcy, L. J.
1333. Sir Thomas de Burgh, a clergyman, and L. T.; L. D.
1334. Sir John Darcy, returned L. J.
Oct. 13. 1337. Sir John Charlton, L. J.
July 31. 1338. Thomas Charlton, Biſhop of Hereford, L. C. and brother to Sir John, L. D.
April 10. 1340. Roger Outlaw, again L. J.
May 1. 1340. Sir John Darcy, for life, L. J.
1341. Sir John Morris, L. D.
July 13. 1344. Sir Ralph Ufford, huſb. to the Counteſs of Ulſter, L. J.
Apr. 10. 1346. Sir Roger Darcy, ſecond ſon to Sir J. Darcy, elected L. J.
June 19. 1346. Sir Walter Birmingham, L. J.
Nov. 27. 1347. John Archer, P. of Kilmainham, L. D.
1348. Sir Walter Birmingham, returned L. J.
1349. Sir John de Carew, Baron de Carew, L. J.
Dec. 20. 1349. Sir Thomas Rokeby, L. J.
1351. Maurice de Rochfort, Biſhop of Limerick, L. D.
1353. Sir Thomas Rokeby, returned L. J.
Aug. 9. 1353. Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Deſmond, for life, died 25th January following, L. J.

1356.

1356. Sir Thomas Rokeby, (died the ſame year), L. J.
Aug. 2. 1357. Sir Almarick de St Amand, L. J.
1359. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
Mar. 31. 1360. Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1360. James, Earl of Ormond, returned L. J.
Sept. 8. 1361. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulſter, Lord of Connaught, third ſon to the King, L. L.
1364. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1364. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, &c. returned L. L.
1365. Sir Thomas Date, L. D.
1367. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, &c. returned L. L.
1367. Gerald Fitzmaurice, Earl of Deſmond, L. J.
July 12. 1369. Sir William de Windſor, L. L.
Mar. 22. 1371. Maurice, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1372. Sir Robert de Aſheton, L. J.
1372. Ralph Chine, or Chiney, L. D.
Dec. 3. 1372. Thomas Tany, P. of Kilmainham, elected upon Chiney's relinquiſhing, L. D.
May 4. 1374. Sir William de Windſor, L. Cuſt.
1375. Maurice, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1376. James, Earl of Ormond, L. J.

King Richard II.

1377. The ſame continued by this King, L. J.
June 16. 1378. Alexander Balſcot, *alias* Petit, Biſhop of Oſſory, and L. C. L. J.
1379. John de Bromwick, L. J.
May 15. 1380. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulſter, for three years, L. L.
Jan. 10. 1381. John Colton, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, and L. C. elected L. J.
Jan. 20. 1381. The ſame by patent, L. J.
1381. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulſter, L. L.
1381. Sir Thomas Mortimer, C. J. C. Pl. on account of the minority of Roger, D. L.
1383. Philip de Courtenay, the King's couſin, for 10 years, L. L.
1384. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1385. Philip de Courtenay, returned L. L.
1385. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquis of Dublin, *afterwards* D. of Ireland, (he never came over), L. L.
1385. Sir John Stanley, L. D.
1386. Philip de Courtenay, L. L.
1387. Alexander de Balſcot, *now* Biſhop of Meath, L. J.
1387. Richard White, P. of Kilmainham, L. J.
1389. Sir J. Stanley, L. L.
1389. Richard White, Prince of Kilmainham, L. T. and Sir Robert Preſton, L. C. L. D.
1389. Sir J. Stanley, returned L. L.
1392. James, Earl of Ormond, L. J.
1393. Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, never came over, L. L.

1394.

1394. Sir Thomas Scroop, L. J.
1394. The King in perſon, landed October 2.
1395. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulſter, Lord of Wigmore, Trim, Clare, and Connaught, L. L.
1398. Roger Gray, elected on the death of Mortimer, L. J.
Oct. 7. 1398. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surry, Earl of Kent, Lord Wake, and half-brother to the King, L. L.
1399. The King in perſon, landed June 1.

King HENRY IV.

Dec. 10. 1399. Sir John Stanley, for three years, L. L.
1400. Alexander Balſcot, Biſhop of Meath, L. D.
1401. Sir William Stanley, brother to Sir John, L. D.
1401. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D.
Nov. 13. 1401. Thomas, Duke of Lancaſter, Sen. of England, Lord of Holderneſſe, and ſon to the King, for 21 years, L. L.
1403. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D.
Oct. 26. 1404. James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, elected upon Scroop's abſence, L. J.
Sept. 7. 1405. Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, elected on Ormond's death, L. J.
1406. Thomas, Duke of Lancaſter, &c. for 12 years, L. L.
1406. Sir Stephen Scroop, L. D.
1407. James, Earl of Ormond, in abſence of Scroop, L. D.
Aug. 2. 1408. Thomas, Duke of Lancaſter, for ſeven years, L. L.
1408. Thomas Butler, P. of Kilmainham, L. D.

King HENRY V.

1412. The ſame continued, L. D.
Sept. 25. 1413. Sir John Stanley, L. L.
Jan. 22. 1414. Thomas Cranley, A. of Dublin, and L. C. elected on Stanley's death, L. J.
Nov. 10. —— Sir John Talbot of Halomſhire, L. of Furnival, for ſix years, L. L.
Feb. 8, 1415. Thomas Cranley, &c. L. D.
1419. Rich. Talbot, A. of Dublin, and brother to Sir Jo. L. D.
Apr. 10. 1420. James, Earl of Ormond, L. L.
1422. King HENRY VI. L. L.
1423. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulſter, L. L.
1423. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. D.
1423. Edward Dantſey, Biſhop of Meath; but his patent judged inſufficient by the Council, being only ſigned by Mortimer, L. D.
1424. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
—— Edward Dantſey, Biſhop of Meath, L. D.
1425. Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival, L. J.
1425. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1426. Ditto, L. J.
Aug. 1. 1427. Sir John de Grey, L. L.
—— Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and L. C. L. D.
1428. Edward Dantſey, Biſhop of Meath, L. D.

1429.

1429. Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, L. L.
Sir Thomas Strange, L. D.
1430. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. J.
1432. Sir Thomas Stanley, L. L.
Sir Chriſtopher Plunket, L. D.
1435. Sir Thomas Stanley, returned, L. L.
1436. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. D.
1438. Lionel L. Wells, did not come over, L. L.
1440. James, Earl of Ormond, L. D.
1442. William Wells, Eſq; brother to L. Wells, L. D.
1443. James, Earl of Ormond, L. L.
1445. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. D.
1446. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury, L. L.
1447. Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. D.
1449. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of Ulſter, March, Rutland and Corke, Lord of Connaught, Clare, Trim and Meath, for ten years, L. L.
Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. D.
1451. James Butler, Earl of Wiltſhire, L. D.
1453. James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, for ten years, L. L.
James Mey, Archbiſhop of Armagh, L. D.
1454. Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
Sir Edward Fitzeuſtace, L. D.
1455. Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1459. Richard Duke of York, *&c. &c.* for ten years, L. L.
1460. Thomas Earl of Kildare, L. D.

King EDWARD IV.

May 1. 1461. The ſame continued, L. J.
1462. George Duke of Clarence, (brother to the King), for ſeven years, L. L.
June 12. —— Sir Roland Fitzeuſtace, Lord Portleſter and Viſcount Baltinglaſs, L. J. L. D.
William Shirwood, Biſhop of Meath, L. D.
1463. Thomas Earl of Deſmond, L. D.
Oct. 9. 1467. John Lord Tiptoft and Powes, Earl of Worceſter, Treaſurer and Conſtable of England, L. D.
1468. Thomas Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1475. William Shirwood, Biſhop of Meath, L. D.
1478. George, (ſon to the King), for two years, L. L.
Richard of Shrewſbury, Duke of York, (ſecond ſon to the King), for two years, L. L.
Sir Robert Preſton, *after* Viſcount Gormanſtown, L. D.
Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1480. Ditto, by new appointment, L. D.

King RICHARD III.

1483. Edward, ſon to the King, L. L.
Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.

1484.

1484. John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, L. L.
Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.

King HENRY VII.

1485. Jaſper, Earl of Pembroke, and Duke of Bedford, uncle to the King, L. L.
Girald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1490. Jaſper, Duke of Bedford, by a new conſtitution, L. L.
1492. Walter Fitzſymons, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. D.
Sept. 6. 1493. Robert Preſton, Viſcount Gormanſtown, L. D.
William Preſton, ſon to Viſcount Gormanſtown, L. D.
1494. Henry Duke of York, (ſecond ſon to the King), *afterwards* Henry VIII. L. L.
1494. Sir Ed. Poynings, *afterwards* Knight of the Garter, L. D.
1495. Henry Dean, Prior of Lhanthony, Biſhop of Bangor, and L. C. L. J.
1496. Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1498. Prince Henry, ſon to the King, L. L.
Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1503. Walter Fitzſymon, Arch. of Dublin, to Kildare, L. D.
Girald Earl of Kildare, returned, L. D.

King HENRY VIII.

1509. The ſame continued, L. D.
1510. Ditto, by a new patent, L. D.
Sept. 4. 1513. Girald Earl of Kildare, elected on the death of his father, L. J.
1513. Ditto, by patent, L. D.
June 13. 1515. William Viſcount Gormanſtown, L. J.
Girald Earl of Kildare, to the King, L. D.
1519. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald of Lackagh, to Kildare, L. D.
Apr. 1521. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surry, Admiral of England, Wales, and Ireland, K. G L. L.
Mar. 6. Pierce Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, L. D.
1524. Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1526. Sir James Fitzgerald of Leixlip, brother to Kildare, his deputy, L. D.
Richard Nugent, Baron Delvin, L. D.
May 13. 1528. Pierce, Earl of Oſſory, the title Ormond being taken from him, and conferred on Sir Thomas Bullen, elected by Council, on Nugent's being taken priſoner by O'Conner, L. J.
1529. Hen. Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Sommerſet, natural ſon to the King, L. L.
Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
Aug. 2. 1530. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
Aug. 1532. Girald Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1534. Thomas Lord Offaly, ſon and depute to Kildare, L. D.
Jan. 1. 1535. Leonard Lord Grey, Viſcount Graney in Ireland, ſon to the Marq. of Dorſet, elected at Skeffington's death, L. J.

1540.

1540. Sir W. Brereton, B. of Leighlin, *afterwards* Marſhal of Ireland, L. T.
July 25. Sir Anthony St Leger, K. G. L. D.
Feb. 10. 1543. Sir William Brabazon, Vice-Treaſurer, L. J.
1544. Sir Anthony St Leger, returned, L. D.
April 1. 1546. Sir William Brabazon, V. T. L. D.
Sir Anthony St Leger, returned, L. D.

King EDWARD VI.

The ſame continued, L. D.
1547. Sir William Brabazon, V. T. L. J.
May 18. 1548. Sir Edward Bellingham, Marſhal of the Army, L. J.
Dec. 29. 1549. Sir Fran. Bryen, Marſh. of the Army, elected on Bellingham's going for England, L. J.
Sir W. Brabazon, V. T. elect. on Bryen's death, L. J.
1550. Sir Anthony St Leger, L. D.
May 23. 1551. Sir Ja. Croft, a Gent. of the Privy Chamber, L. D.
Dec. 6. 1552. Sir Thomas Cuſack, L. C. } elect. on Croft's
Sir Ger. Aylmer, L. C. K. B. } going for Eng. } L. J.

Queen MARY.

1553. The ſame continued, L. J.
Nov. 19. Sir Anthony St Leger, L. D.
May 26. 1556. Tho. Radcliffe, Viſcount Fitzwalter, *afterwards* Earl of Suſſex, L. D.
Dec. 5. 1557. Hugh Curwen, Abbot of Dublin, and L. C. }
Sir Henry Sidney, Treaſurer at Wars, } L. J.
Feb. 6. 1558. Sir Henry Sidney, L. J.
May 1. 1558. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, L. D.
Sept. 18. Sir Henry Sidney, during Suſſex's expedition to Scotland, L. D.
Nov. 10. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, by a new commiſſion, L. D.

Queen ELIZABETH.

1558. The ſame continued for a time, without a new commiſſion, L. D.
Dec. 13. Sir Henry Sidney, elected by the Council, L. J.
Aug. 30. 1559. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, K. G. L. D.
Feb. 15. 1560. Sir William Fitzwilliams, in Suſſex's abſence, L. D.
June 25. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, L. L.
Feb. 2. 1561. Sir William Fitzwilliams, in the abſence of Suſſex, by a commiſſion from the Queen, L. D.
June 30. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, by a new patent, L. L.
Jan. 22. 1562. Sir William Fitzwilliams, L. J.
July 29. Thomas, Earl of Suſſex, by a new patent, L. L.
1564. Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J.
Jan 20. 1565. Sir Henry Sidney, K. G. and Lord Preſident of Wales, L. D.
Oct. 14. 1567. Robert Weſton, LL. D. and L. C. }
Sir William Fitzwilliams, } L. J.

Oct.

Oct. 28. 1568. Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
April 1. 1571. Sir W. Fitzwilliams, elected in abſence of Sidney, L. J.
Jan 13. 1572. Ditto, by Council, L. D.
Sept. 18. 1575. Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
Sept. 14. 1578. Sir William Drury, elected L. J.
Oct. 11. 1579. Sir William Pelham, elected on Drury's death, L. J.
1580. Ditto, by patent, L. J.
Sept. 7. Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton, K. G. L. D.
Sept. 6. 1582. Adam Loftus, A. of Dublin, L. C. } L. J.
Sir Henry Wallop, Tr. at Wars, }
June 21. 1584. Sir John Perrot, L. D.
June 30. 1588. Sir William Fitzwilliams, L. D.
Aug. 11. 1594. Sir William Ruſſell, youngeſt ſon to the Earl of Bedford, L. D
May 22. 1597. Thomas, Lord Borough of Gainſborough, K. G. L. D.
Aug. 30. Sir Thomas Norris, C. C. for the government of Munſter, elected on Borough's death, L. J.
Sir Thomas Norris, by patent, L. J.
Ad. Loftus, A. of Dub. & L. C. for civil } elect. by the } L. J.
Sir Ro. Gardiner, L. C J. K. B. affairs. } Q.'s com. on }
Earl of Ormond, for military affairs. } Norris's death. }
Ditto, by commiſſion, L. T.
April 15. 1599. Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex, and Earl Marſhal of England, L. L.
Sept. 25. Ad Loftus, A. of Dublin, } on Eſſex's going } L. J.
Sir Geo. Cary, Tr. at Wars, } to England. }
Feb. 24. 1600. Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, K. G. L. D.

King James I.

1603. The ſame continued, L. D.
Ditto, by new patent, L. D.
Ditto, L. L.
June 1. Sir George Cary, Tr. at Wars, L. D.
Feb. 3. 1604. Sir Arthur Chicheſter, L. D.
1606. Ditto, by a new commiſſion, L. D.
1613. Thomas Jones, A. of Dublin, L. C. } L. J.
Sir Richard Wingfield, Marſhal. }
July 27. 1614. Sir Arthur Chicheſter, Baron of Belfaſt, L. D.
Feb. 11. 1615. Thomas Jones, A. of Dublin, L. C. } L. J.
Sir John Denham, C. J. K. B. }
Aug. 26. 1616. Sir Oliver St John, *afterwards* Viſc. Grandiſon, L. D.
Sept. 6. 1622. Henry Cary, Viſc. Falkland, Comptroller to the King's houſehold, L. D.
May 4. 1623. Sir Adam Loftus, Viſcount Ely, L. C. } L. J.
Sir Richard Wingfield, Viſc. Powerſcourt. }

King Charles I.

1625. Henry Cary, Viſcount Falkland, L. D.
1629. Ad. Viſc. Ely, and Richard Boyle, E. of Corke, L. J.
July 25. 1633. Tho. Viſc. Wentworth, and L. P. of the North, L. D

Jul;

July 3. 1636. Ad. Viſcount Ely, L. C. and Chriſtopher Wandesford, Eſq; C. R. L. J.
Thomas, Viſcount Wentworth, returned L. D.
Sept. 12. 1639. Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny-Weſt, and Chriſtopher Wandesford, Eſq; C. R. L. J.
Mar. 18. 1640. Thomas, Viſcount Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, L.L.
April 3. Sir Chriſtopher Wandesford, C. R. L. D.
Robert, Lord Dillon of Kilkenny-Weſt, and Sir Will. Parſons, Bart, Maſter of the Court of Wards, L. J.
1641. Robert, Earl of Leiceſter, (he never came over), L. L.
May 12. 1643. Sir John Borlace, Maſter of the Ordnance, Sir Henry Tichborne, Governor of Drogheda, L. J.
Jan. 21. 1644. James Butler, Marquis of Ormond, L. L.
Apr 15. 1647. Philip Sidney, Lord Liſle, ſon to the Earl of Leiceſter, under the Parliament, L. L.
Ar. Annesley, Eſq; Sir Robert King, Knt, Sir Robert Meredith, Knt, Colonel John Moor, Colonel Michael Jones, C. P.
1648. James Marquis of Ormond, returned L. L.

King CHARLES II.

1649. Oliver Cromwell, under the Parliament, L. L.
1650. Henry Ireton, ſon-in-law to Cromwell, L. D.
Ulick, Marquis of Clanricard, dep. to Ormond, L. D.
1651. Major-Gen. Lambert, under the Parliament, L. D.
1653. Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant-Gen.; Edmund Ludlow, Lieut-Gen. of the Horſe, Miles Corbet, Eſq; John Jones, Eſq; John Weever, Eſq; C. P.
1654. Charles Fleetwood, Lieut. Gen. under the Parl. L. D.
1655. Henry Cromwell, Commander in Chief of the Army, Matthew Tomlinſon, Miles Corbet, Eſqrs; Robert Goodwin; to whom afterwards was added, William Steel, C. P.
Nov. 17. 1657. Henry Cromwell, ſon to the Protector, L. L.
Nov. 9. 1658. Do. brother to the Protector Richard, for 3 years, L.L.
1659. Edmund Ludlow, John Jones, Matthew Tomlinſon, Miles Corbet, Eſqrs, Major William Bury, C. P.
Jan. 1660. Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, Major William Bury, C. A.

King CHARLES II. reſtored.

1660. George, Duke of Albemarle, declared, but did not go over, L. L.
John, Lord Roberts, ditto, ditto, L. D.
Dec. Sir Maurice Euſtace, L. C. Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, and Roger, Earl of Orrery, L. J.
Jan. 14. 1661. Sir M. Euſtace, L. C. and R. Earl of Orrery, upon the death of Mountrath, L. J.
July 28. 1662. James Butler, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
May 31. 1664. Thomas, E. of Oſſory, ſon to the D. of Ormond, L. D.

1665. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.
Apr. 25. 1668. Thomas, Earl of Offory, L. D.
Sept. 18. 1669. John, Lord Roberts, C. P. S. L. L.
May 10. 1670. John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, L. L.
June 12. 1671. Michael Boyle, A. of Dublin, L. C. and Sir Ar. Forbes, Mar. Gen. L. J.
John, Lord Berkeley, returns L. L.
Aug. 5. 1672. Arthur Caple, Earl of Eſſex, L. L.
1675. Michael Boyle, A. of Dublin, L. C. and Ar. Forbes E. of Granard, L. J.
1676. Arthur, Earl of Eſſex, returns L. L.
Aug. 24. 1677. James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
May 2. 1682. Rich. E. of Arran, ſon to the D. of Ormond, L. L.
1684. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.

King James II.

1684. The ſame continued, L. L.
Mich. A. of Armagh, Ar. E. of Granard, L. J.
Mar. 20. 1685. Henry, Earl of Clarendon, L. L.
1686. Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, L. L.
1687. Sir Alexander Fitton, L. C. and William, Earl of Clanrickard, in abſence of Tyrconnel, L. J.
1687. Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, returned L. L.
Mar. 24. 1689. The King in perſon arrived at Dublin.

King William III. and Queen Mary II.

1690. King William in perſon landed at Carrickfergus.
Dec. 24. Henry, Viſcount Sydney, Sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Coningſby, Eſq; L. J.
Sept. 4. 1692. Henry, Lord Viſcount Sydney, L. L.
1693. Henry, Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wyche, and William Duncombe, Eſq; in abſence of L. Sydney, L. J.
July 3. Sir C. Porter, L. C. and Sir Cyril Wyche, L. J.
May 27. 1695. Henry, Lord Capel, L. D.
1696. Murrough Boyle, Viſcount Bleſſington; and Brig. William Wooleſley, elected by a faction in the Council, upon Lord Capel's illneſs; but their commiſſions not ſealed, nor were they ſworn, L. J.
June 2. Sir C. Porter, L. C. elected on L. Capel's death.
July 25. Sir C. Porter, L. C. Charles, Earl of Mountrath, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda, L. J.
Feb. 6. 1697. Henry, E. of Galway, on Sir C. Porter's death, L. J.
May 25. Charles, M. of Winchester, H. E. of Galway, and Edward Viſcount Villiers, L. J.
1699. Charles, D. of Bolton, Hen. E. of Galway, Edw. E. of Jerſey, and Narciſſus Marſh, A. of Dublin, or any two of them, L. J.
Aug. 22. Charles, D. of Bolton, Charles, E. of Berkeley, and Henry, E. of Galway, L. J.
Sept. 18. 1701. Laurence Hyde, E. of Rocheſter, L. L.

April

April 1702. Narciſſus, A. of Dublin, H. E. of Drogheda, and Hugh, E. of Mountalexander, L. J.
The ſame, by a new commiſſion, L. J.

Queen Anne.

April 11. Hugh, Earl of Mountalexander, Thomas Earl, Lieut.-Gen. and Thomas Keightley, Eſqrs, L. J.
June 4. 1703. James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
Mar. 23. Sir Richard Cox, Bart, L. C. Hugh, E. of Mountalexander, and Thomas Earl, Eſq; Lieut.-Gen. L. J.
1704. James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.
June 27. 1705. Sir R. Cox, L. C. and Jo. L. Cutts, Lieut.-Gen. L. J.
Feb. 15. 1707. Nar. A. of Armagh, and Sir R. Cox, L. C. on Lord Cutt's death, L. J.
Thomas Herbert, E. of Pembroke, L. L.
Nov. 27. Nar. A. of Armagh, Rich. Freeman, Eſq; L. C. L. J.
Apr. 25. 1709. Thomas Wharton, Earl of Wharton, L. L.
Sept. 19. Richard Freeman, L. C. Rich. Ingoldſby, Lieut.-Gen. and Maſter-General of the Ordnance, L. J.
1710. Thomas, Earl of Wharton, returned L. L.
Aug. 29. Rich. Freeman, L. C. and Rich. Ingoldſby, Eſqrs, &c. L. J.
1710. James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.
Nov. 28. Nar. A. of Armagh, and R. Ingoldſby, Eſq; &c. L. J.
Jan. 22. 1711. Sir Conſt. Phipps, L. C. and Rich. Ingoldſby, &c. L. J.
James, Duke of Ormond, returned L. L.
Dec. 3. Sir C. Phipps, L. C. Rich. Ingoldſby, Eſq; &c. L. J.
Mar. 13. 1712. Sir C. Phipps, L. C. and J. Veſcy, A. of Tuam, on Ingoldſby's death, L. J.
Oct. 27. 1713. Charles Talbot, D. of Shrewſbury, L. L.
Apr. 14. 1714. Thomas Lindſay, A. of Armagh, J. Veſcy, A. of Tuam, and Sir Conſtantine Phipps, L. C. L. J.

King George I.

Sept. 9. 1714. William King, A. of Dublin, J. A. of Tuam, and Robert, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, (never came over), L. L.
Nov. 1. 1715. Charles, D. of Grafton, and Henry, E. of Galway, L. J.
1716. Charles, Viſc. Townſhend, (never came over), L. L.
Mar. 20. 1717. Alan, L. Broderick, L. C. William, A. of Dublin, and W. Conolly, Speaker of the H. of Commons, L. J.
Aug. 17. Charles Poulet, Duke of Bolton, L. L.
May 22. 1718. Alan, Viſcount Midleton, L. C. William, A. of Dublin, and William Conolly, Sp. of the H. of C. L. J.
1719. C. Duke of Bolton, returned L. L.
Nov. Alan Broderick, Viſc. Midleton, L. C. and William Conolly, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, L. J.
Aug. 28. 1721. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, L. L.

Feb.

Feb. 24. 1722. William, A. of Dublin, Richard, Viſc. Shannon, Gen. William Conolly, Sp. of the H. of C. L. J.
May 17. 1723. A. Viſc. Midleton, L. C. Richard, Viſc. Shannon, Gen. William Conolly, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Charles, D. of Grafton, returned L. L.
Oct. 22. 1724. John Carteret, Lord Carteret, *afterwards* Earl Granville, L. L.
May 20. A. Viſc. Midleton, L. C. Rich. Viſc. Shannon, Gen. and William Conolly, Sp. H. C. L. J.
April 2. 1726. Hugh Boulter, A. of Armagh, Rich. Weſt, L. C. and William Conolly, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Dec. 23. Hugh, A. of Armagh, Thomas Wyndham, L. C. William Conolly, Sp. H. C. L. J.

King George II.

Nov. 19. 1727. John, L. Carteret, by a new commiſſion, L. L.
May 15. 1728. Hugh, A. of Armagh, T. Wyndham, L. C. and William Conolly, Sp. H. C. L. J.
1729. John, Lord Carteret, returned L. L.
Apr. 22. 1730. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
Sept. 11. 1731. Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet, L. L.
Apr. 24. 1732. Hugh, A. of Armagh, Thomas, L. Wyndham, L. C. and Sir Ralph Gore, Sp. H. C. L. J.
May 25. 1733. Hugh, A. of Armagh, Thomas, L. Wyndham, L. C. (Sir Ralph Gore, Bart, Sp. H. C. having died,) to act ſeparately.
May 3. 1734. Hugh, A. of Armagh, Thomas, L. Wyndham, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
1735. Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, returned L. L.
May 19. 1736. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
Sept. 7. 1737. William, Duke of Devonſhire, L. L.
Mar. 28. 1738. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
1739. William, Duke of Devonſhire, returned L. L.
Apr. 18. 1740. Hugh, A. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, L. C. Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
June 4. 1742. Robert Jocelyn, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. (A. of Armagh having gone for England), L. J.
Dec. 3. John Hoadly, A. of Armagh, Robert Jocelyn, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
1743. William, Duke of Devonſhire, returned L. L.
Apr. 12. 1744. John, A. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Aug. 31. 1745. Philip Dormer, Earl of Cheſterfield, L. L.
Apr. 25. 1746. John, A. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Apr. 10. 1747. George Stone, A. of Armagh, Lord Newport, L. C. and Henry Boyle, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Sept. 13. William, Earl of Harrington, L. L.
Apr. 20. 1748. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
1749. William, Earl of Harrington, returned L. L.

Apr. 20. 1750. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
Sept. 19. 1751. Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet, L. L.
May 27. 1752. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
1753. Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, returned L. L.
May 11. 1754. George, A. of Armagh, Robert, Lord Newport, L. C. and Brabazon, Earl of Beſborough, L. J.
May 5. 1755. William, Marquis of Hartington, *afterwards* Duke of Devonſhire, L. L.
May 11. 1756. Robert, Viſc. Jocelyn, L. C. James, Earl of Kildare, and Brab. Earl of Beſborough, L. J.
The ſame three, or any two or one to act ſeparately, L. J.
Sept. 25. 1757. John, Duke of Bedford, L. L.
May 10. 1758. George, A. of Armagh, Henry, Earl of Shannon, and John Ponſonby, Sp. H. C. L. J.
1759. John, Duke of Bedford, returns L. L.
May 20. 1760. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.

King GEORGE III.

The ſame continued.
Oct. 6. 1761. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, L. L.
May 3. 1762. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
Sept. 22. 1763. Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, L. L.
May 15. 1764. The ſame Lords Juſtices as before, L. J.
A. of Armagh, died the 19th, and Lord Shannon the 28th, of December 1764.
Thomas, Lord Viſc. Weymouth, (did not go over), L. L.
1765. John, L. Bowes, L. C. and John Ponſonby, Sp. H. C. L. J.
Oct. 18. Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, L. L.
June 11. 1766. J. Lord Bowes, L. C. Charles, Earl of Drogheda, and J. Ponſonby, Sp. H. C. L. L.
William George, Earl of Briſtol, (did not go over), L. L.
The ſame Lords Juſtices as before.
Oct. 14. 1767. George, Lord Viſcount Townſhend, L. L.
Oct. 30. 1772. Simon, Earl Harcourt, L. L.
Jan. 25. 1777. John, Earl of Buckinghamſhire, L. L.
Dec. 23. 1780. Frederick, Earl of Carliſle, L. L.
Apr. 14. 1782. William Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Portland, L. L.
Sept. 15. 1782. George Nugent Grenville, Earl Temple, L. L.
June 3. 1783. Robert, Earl of Northington, L. L.
Feb. 24. 1784. Charles, Duke of Rutland, L. L. Died, Oct. 22. 1787.

A List of the Lord High Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of Ireland.

King Richard I.

1186. Stephen Ridel, L. C.

King Henry III.

1219. John de Worchely, L. C.
1230. Fromund le Brun, L. C.
Sept. 28. 1232. Ralph Nevil, B. of Chichester, L. C.
Geffry Turville, Archdeacon of Dublin, V. C.
1235. Allan de Sancta Fide, L. C.
1236. Robert Luttered, Pr. of St Patrick's, Dublin, V. C.
Ditto, L. C.
1237. Geffry Turville, Archdeacon of Dublin, L. C.
Ralph, B. of Norwich, L. C.
Nov. 4. 1245. William Welward, L. C.
July 9. 1249. Ralph, B. of Norwich, L. C.
1259. Fromund le Brun, L. C.

King Edward I.

F. le Brun, continued, L. C.
1283. Walter de Fulburn, L. C.
1288. William de Beverlaco, L. C.
1292. Thomas Cantoc, (*afterwards* Bishop of Emly), L. C.
1293. Walter de Thornbury, L. C.
1294. Adam Wodington, L. C.
1295. Thomas Cantoc, (*afterwards* Bishop of Emly), L. C.

King Edward II.

Thomas Cantoc, continued, L. C.
1314. Richard de Berefurd, L. C.
July 10. 1317. William Fitzjohn, Archbishop of Cashell
1321. Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1325. Alexander Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, L. C.

King Edward III.

1326. Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1330. Adam de Limberg, L. C.
July 17. 1331. William, P. of St John's, near Dublin, L. C.
1332. Adam de Limberg, L. C.
Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1334. Adam de Limberg, L. C.
1335. Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
Oct. 13. 1337. Thomas Charlton, B. of Hereford, L. C.
1338. Robert de Henningberg, C. R. L. C.
John de Battail, L. K.
Roger Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.

1339.

1339. Thomas, B. of Hereford, L. C.
1340. R. Outlaw, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1341. Robert de Afkeby, L. C.
John le Archer, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1342. Roger Darcy, L. K.
1343. J. de Battail, (by Parliament), L. K.
1344. J. Archer, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
May 20. 1346. John Morris, L. C.
R. Darcy, L. K.
1349. J. Archer, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1350. William Bromley, L. K.
John de St Paul, A. of Dublin, L. C.
1354. Richard de Afheton, L. C.
1355. J. de St Paul, A. of Dublin, L. C.
1356. John de Frowick, L. C.
1357. Thomas de Burley, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
William de Beverlaco, L. C.
J. de Frowick, L. C.
Friar, John de Mora, and William Draiton, clerks, } D. C.
June 28. 1359. Thomas, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1363. Robert de Afheton, L. C.
Nov. 6. 1366. Thomas Scurlock, Ab. of St Thomas, Dublin, D. C.
1367. Thomas le Reve, B. of Waterford and Lifmore, L. C.
1368. Thomas, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1370. John Rotheby, L. C.
1372. William Tany, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1374. John Rotheby, L. C.
William, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
April 13. 1374. John Keppoch, J. of the K. B, D. C.

King RICHARD II.

1377. Robert de Wickford, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Alexander Balfcot, B. of Offory, L. C.
1379. John Cotton, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, L. C.
1380. William, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1381. Ralph Shene, or de Cheney, L. K.
Nov. 9. 1385. Robert, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Robert Sutton, Cuft. R. A.; V. C.
Jan. 12. 1386. Alexander, Bifhop of Offory, L. C.
Thomas de Everdon, V. C.
20. Th. de Everdon, and had power to hear cauſes), L. K.
1387. Richard White, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
1388. Sir Robert Preſton, L. K.
Oct. 25. 1389. Alexander, B. of Offory, L. C.
1391. Sir R. Preſton, L. C.
1392. Robert Woldby, A. of Dublin, L. C.
May 31. 1393. Richard Northalis, B. of Offory, L. C.
1394. Alexander Balfcot, *now* B. of Meath, L. C.
1395. Robert, A. of Dublin, L. C.
1397. Alexander, B. of Meath, L. C.

Robert

Robert, B. of London, L. C.
Robert Sutton, D. L. K.
1398. Thomas Cranley, A. of Dublin, L. C.

King HENRY IV.

The ſame continued, L. C.
Jan. 4. 1400. Alexander, B. of Meath, L. C.
Aug. 23. 1401. Thomas, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Nov. 9. 1402. Thomas de Everdon, C R. D. C.
Feb. 13. 1405. Rich. Rede, C. J. of the K. B and John Birmingham, 2d Juſt. C. Pl. } D. C.
Mar. 7. R. Sutton, C. R. D. C.
July 14. 1407. Laurence Merbury, D. C.
June 13. 1410. Patrick Barret, B. of Ferns, L. C.
May 5. 1411. R. Sutton, D. C.

King HENRY V.

1412. Thomas, A. of Dublin, L. C.
March 2. 1414. Sir Laurence Merbury, L. C.
June 10. 1415. Thomas, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Patrick, B. of Ferns, L. C.
Sir La. Merbury, L. C.
1416. William Fitzthomas, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.

King HENRY VI.

1419. Sir La. Merbury, L. C.
Mar. 21. 1420. Hugh Danent, D. C.
May 21. 1421. William, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
Oct. 4. 1422. Sir La. Merbury, L. C.
Oct. 19. William Young, D. C.
April 8. 1423. Richard Sedgrave, L. C.
William Thinbegh, L. C.
July 13. Richard Talbot, A. of Dublin, L. C.
April 26. 1426. William, P. of Kilmainham, L. C.
Sept. 15. Sir Richard Fitzeuſtace, L. C.
Jan. 12. 1427. Richard A. of Dublin, L. C.
March 7. R. Sutton, C. R. L. K.
Feb. 26. 1434. Thomas Chace, D. D. L. C.
1435. Thomas Strange, D. C.
1436. Richard Fitzeuſtace, D. C.
Robert Dyce, Ar. D. of Dublin, and C. R. L. K.
Aug. 3. 1441. Sir Thomas Strange, L. C.
1444. Richard Wogan, L. C.
1445. William Cheevers, D. C.
Sept. 2. 1446. Sir J. Talbot, ſon and heir to the Earl of Shrewſbury, L. L. L. C.
1446. Robert Dyche, Ar. D. of Dublin, D. C.
1448. Th. Fitzgerald, P. of St Thomas's, Ab. Dublin, L. C.
Thomas Talbot, P. of Kilmainham, D. C.
1451. Sir J. Talbot, &c. &c. L. C.

1453.

1453. Sir Edward FitzEuſtace, L. C.
1454. Sir J. Talbot, *&c. &c.* L. C.
Sir William Wells, D. C.
Feb. 24. 1460. Edmund, Earl of Rutland, ſon to the D. of York, L. C.
Nov. 5. John Dynham, for life, L. C.

King EDWARD IV.

The ſame continued.
May 1461. Sir R. Preſton, D. C.
July 8. Sir William Wells, ſon of Lionel L. Wells, for life, and confirmed by Parl. 2d, Edward IV. L. C.
1462. John, Earl of Worceſter, for life, L. C.
Jan. 25. 1464. Thomas, E. of Kildare, for life, confirmed by Parl. 3d, Edward IV. L. C.
1468. Robert Allameſton, L. C.
1469. Sir William Dudley, L. C.
1471. Robert FitzEuſtace, Lord Portleſter, L. C.
April 10. 1472. The ſame, and John Taxton, jointly, and to the ſurviver, confirmed by Parl. 12th, Edward IV. L. C.
1474. Gilbert de Venham, L. C.
Sir Richard FitzEuſtace, L. C.
1480. William Shirwood, B. of Meath, L. C.
1481. Laurence de St Laurence, L. C.

King RICHARD III.

Aug. 5. William, B. of Meath, L. C.
1482. Walter Champflour, Ab. of St Mary's, L. K.
July 10. 1483. Sir Robert de St Laurence, Baron of Howth, L. C.

King HENRY VII.

1483. Tho. Fitzgerald of Lackagh, conſtituted by Parl. L. C.
1486. Roland FitzEuſtace, Lord Portleſter, L. C.
June 11. 1492. Alexander Plunket, L. C.
Sept. 13. 1494. Hen. Dean, P. of Lhanthony, and B. of Bangor, L. C.
Aug. 6. 1496. Walter FitzSimons, A. of Dublin, L. C.
1501. Wm Rokeby, LL. D. *afterwards* B. of Meath, L. C.

King HENRY VIII.

June 10. 1509. Nicholas St Laurence, Lord Howth, L. C.
Walter, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Nov. 6. 1513. Sir William Compton, for life, L. C.
May 24. 1515. William Rokeby, A. of Dublin, L. C.
1527. Hugh Inge, A. of Dublin, for life, L. C.
Sept. 19. 1528. John Alan, A. of Dublin, L. C.
July 5. 1532. George Cromer, A. of Armagh, L. C.
Aug. 16. 1534. John Barnwell, B. of Trimelſton, L. C.
July 1. 1538. John Allan, C. R. L. K.
Oct. 18. Ditto, L. C.
May 1. 1546. Sir Thomas Cuſack, C. R. L. K.
Dec. 6. Sir Richard Read, L. C.

King EDWARD VI.

Mar. 29. 1547. The ſame, L. K.
Ditto, L. C.
April 2. Sir John Allen, L. C.

MARY I.

Aug. 4. 1550. Sir Thomas Cuſack, in Allen's abſence, D. C.
Oct. 2. 1553. Ditto, L. C.
July 3. 1555. Sir William FitzWilliams, L. K.
Sept. 12. Hugh Curwen, A. of Dublin, L. C.
Dec. 14. 1558. The ſame, L. K. and by a diſtinct patent had power to hear cauſes, L. K.

Queen ELIZABETH.

June 8. 1559. Hugh, A. of Dublin, during pleaſure, L. C.
Aug. 8. Ditto, L. K.
Nov. 18. 1563. Ditto, L. C.
Aug. 8. 1567. Robert Weſton, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, London, L. C.
Mar. 25. 1573. Adam Loftus, A. of Dublin, L. K.
April 23. 1576. William Gerrard, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, L. C.
1577. Adam, A. of Dublin, in Gerrard's abſence, L. K.
June 22 1578. Ditto, L. C.

King JAMES I.

April 9. 1603. Ditto, L. K.
April 20. Ditto, L. C.
April 26. 1605. Thomas Jones, B. of Meath,
Sir James Ley, C. J. K. B.
Sir Edmund Pelham, C. B.
Sir Anthony St Leger, C. R. } L. K.
Nov. 8. Thomas Jones, *now* A. of Dublin, L. C.
April 10. 1619. Sir William Jones, L. C. J. K. B.
William Methwold, C. B.
Sir Francis Aungier, or any two of them, } L. K.
May 13. Adam Loftus, *afterwards* Viſc. Ely, L. K. and L. C.

King CHARLES I.

April 11. 1625. Ditto, continued, L. C.
May 30. 1627. James Uſher, A. of Armagh,
The Lord Docwra,
Sir William Parſons,
Sir Adam Loftus, in L. Viſc. Ely's abſence, } L. K.

King CHARLES II.

1639. Sir Richard Bolton, L. C.
June 14. 1655. Richard Pepys, C. J. K. B.
Sir Gerard Lowther, C. J. C. Pl.
Miles Corbet, Ch. B. } C. S.
Aug. 20. 1656. William Steel, Eſq; under the Parliament, L. C.

King

King CHARLES II. reſtored.

Oct. 24. 1660. Sir Maurice Euſtace, L. C.
July 17. 1665. Michael Boyle, A. of Dublin, L. C. and L. L.

King JAMES II.

Mar. 2. 1685. Michael Boyle, A. of Armagh, L. C.
Jan. 9. 1686. Sir Charles Porter, L. C.
Feb. 12. 1687. Sir Alexander Fitton, L. C.

King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY II.

Aug. 1. 1690. Richard Pyne, Eſq;
Sir Richard Ryves, Knt,
Robert Rochfort, Eſq; } C. S.
Dec. 29. Sir Charles Porter, Knt, L. C. and L. K.

King WILLIAM III.

Jan. 12. 1697. Sir John Jeffreyſon,
Thomas Coote, Eſq;
Nehemiah Donellan, Eſq; } L. K.
March 11. John Methuen, Eſq; L. C.
Dec. 21. Edward, Earl of Meath,
Francis, Earl of Longford,
Mur. Viſc. Bleſſington, } L. K.

Queen ANNE.

Aug. 26. 1702. John Methuen, Eſq; L. C.
Aug. 6. 1703. Sir Richard Cox, Knt, L. C.
June 11. 1707. Richard Freeman, Eſq; L. C.
Nov. 28. 1710. Robert, Earl of Kildare,
William, A. of Dublin,
Thomas Keightly, Eſq; } L. K.
Jan. 22. 1711. Sir Conſt. Phippe, Knt, L. C.

King GEORGE I.

Oct. 1. 1714. Alan Broderick, *afterwards* V. Midleton, L. C.
June 1. 1725. Richard Weſt, Eſq; L. C.

King GEORGE II.

Dec. 21. 1727. Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Wyndham of Arglas, L. C.
Sept. 7. 1739. Robert Jocelyn, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Newport, and Viſcount Jocelyn, L. C.
Mar. 22. 1757. John Bowes, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Bowes of Clonlyon, L. C.

King GEORGE III.

Nov. 24. 1767. James Hewet, Lord Lifford, *now* Viſcount Lifford, L. C.

A List of the LORD TREASURERS and VICE-TREASURERS of IRELAND.

King HENRY III.

1217. John de St John, L. T.
July 28. 1232. Peter de Rivallis, L. T.
1233. Euſtace, Canon of Chicheſter, L. T.
1235. Geffrey de Turville, Archbiſhop of Dublin, L. T.
June 1251. Hugh de Mapilton, B. of Oſſory, L. T.
1258. Hugh de Tachmon, B. of Meath, L. T.

King EDWARD I.

Ditto continued, L. T.
1274. Steph. de Fulburn, B. of Waterford, L. T.
1277. Robert Poer, L. T.
1278. Steph. de Fulburn, L. T.
1281. Hugh, B. of Meath, L. T.
1289. Nicholas le Clerk, L. T.
1294. John ap Rees, or Rice, clerk, L. T.
Sir William de Eſſendon, L. T.
1300. Richard de Bereford, L. T.
1304. Sir William de Eſſendon, L. T.
1305. Richard de Bereford, L. T.
Richard de Sahan, D. T.

King EDWARD II.

1307. Alexander Bicknor, clerk, L. T.
1309. John de Hothum, D. T.
1312. John Lich, A. of Dublin, L. T.
Feb. 2. 1315. Walter de Iſtlep, L. T.
1316. John de Hotham, L. T.
July 10. 1317. Walter de Iſtlep, L. T.
1325. Adam de Hermington, L. T.

King EDWARD III.

1326. Walter de Iſtlep, L. T.
Robert FitzEuſtace, L. T.
1330. Robert Poer, L. T.
July 17. 1332. Sir Thomas de Burgh, a clergyman, L. T.
1334. William Cogan, L. T.
1336. Sir John Ellitker, L. T.
John de Glanville, D. T.
Stephen de Crophall, D. T.
Oct. 13. 1337. John ap Rees, or Rice, LL. D. L. T.
Mar. 2. 1340. Hugh de Burgh, L. T.
May 5. 1344. John Burnham, Canon of St Patrick's, Dublin, L. T.
1346. Robert le Poer, D. T.
May 17. 1348. Robert de Emildun, L. T.
1349. Hugh de Burgh, L. T.
1354. William de Bromley, L. T.

John

John Balfcot, D. T.
1356. John de Colton, D. of St Patrick's, Dublin, L. T.
Mar. 10. 1357. Nicholas Allen, Bifhop of Meath, L. T.
Feb. 23. 1361. William Chernels, Bifhop of Ferns, L. T.
Jan 3. 1362. Thomas, Minot, Preb. of Malahidert, L. T
1364. Walter de Dalby, Clerk, L. T.
Sept. 25. John Troy, L. T.
1371. Stephen de Valle, Bifhop of Meath, L. T.
1372. Alexander Balfcot, Bifhop of Offory, L. T.
1374. John, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, L. T.
July 1. 1375. Thomas Scurlock, Abbot of St Thomas's, Dublin, L. T.

King RICHARD II.

1376. Walter de Dalby, Clerk, L. T.
Alexander, Bifhop of Offory, L. T.
1385. William Chalmers, Archdeacon of Dublin, L. T.
1386. Robert Crick, L. T.
1388. Richard White, P. of Kilmainham, L. T.
1392. Richard Mitford, Bifhop of Chichefter, L. T.
1393. John Shriegly, D. T.
John de Thorpe, Clerk, L. T.
Oct. 4. 1394. Richard, Bifhop of Chichefter, L. T.
Oct. 7. 1395. Stephen, Abbot of St Mary's, Dublin, L. T.
1396. William Baltham, L. T.
Oct. 23. 1397. Richard, Bifhop of Sarum, L. T.
1398. Richard Macclesfield, D. T.

King HENRY IV.

Sept. 10. 1399. Robert de Faryngdon, L. T.
May 24. 1400. Thomas Batche, Archdeacon of Meath, L. T.
1402. Sir Laurence Merbury, L. T.
1409. William Allington, Efq; L. T.
William de Thinbegh, D. T.

King HENRY V.

Mar. 2. 1412. Sir L. Merbury, L. T.
Feb. 23. 1413. Hugh Burgh, L. T.
1414. John Coryngham, L. T.
1415. Hugh Burgh, L. T.
1417. John Swift, L. T.
1421. Sir Thomas Strange, L. T.
Sept. 20. William Thinbegh, L. T.
Sept. 2. 1424. Hugh Daxent, L. T.
Oct. 23. 1426. Edward Dantfey, Bifhop of Meath, L. T.
Dec. 21. John Blackfton, L. T.
Oct. 3. 1427. Sir Nicholas Plunket, L. T.
Jan. 1. 1429. Thomas Barry, Bifhop of Offory, L. T.
Feb. 15. Sir Nicholas Plunket, L. T.
Thomas Scurlock, P. of St Peter's, near Trim, L. T.
John Blackfton, D. T.
Feb. 26. 1430. Sir Thomas Strange, L. T.

1432.

1432. Chriſtopher Barnwall, D. T.
July 13. 1437. Ægedius Thorndon, L. T.
1443. William Cheevers, 2d Juſt. K. B. V.T.
1444. William Cheevers, D. T.
Mar. 20. 1445. Robert Dyche, Archdeacon of Dublin, L. T.
1446. Ægidius Thorndon, Eſq; L. T.
1450. John Blackſton, L. T.
Sept. 7. 1452. Sir Henry Bruin, L. T.
1454. Sir Roland FitzEdward FitzEuſtace, L. T.

King EDWARD IV.

The ſame continued, L. T.
Dec. 21. 1461. Sir John Wenlock, and Sir Roland FitzEuſtace, Lord Portleſter, for their lives, and ſurviver, L. T.
1462. Sir Robert Dowdall, D. T.
1466. John Fleming, Clerk, D. T.
1471. Sir Roland FitzEuſtace, ſurvived Wenlock, and confirmed by act of Parliament, L. T.

King HENRY VII.

June 15. 1492. Sir James Ormond, nat. ſon to the E. of Ormond, L.T.
1493 Sir William Preſton, D. T.
Sept. 13. 1494. Sir Hugh Conway, L. T.
Sir William Radcliffe, V. T.
Feb. 18. 1504. Gerald FitzGerald, eldeſt ſon to the E. of Kildare, L.T.

King HENRY VIII.

Jan 13. 1514. Chriſtopher Fleming, Lord Slane, L. T.
July 2. 1516. Bartholomew Dillon, C. B. Exchequer, V. T.
1517. John Rawſon, P. of Kilmainham, L. T.
1520. Sir John Stile, V. T.
1523. Sir William Darce, V. T.
1524. John Barnwall, Lord Trimelſton, L. T.
1530 J. P. of Kilmainham, L. T.
July 5. 1532. James, Lord Butler, ſon to the Earl of Oſſory, and *afterwards* Earl of Ormond, L. T.
1533. William Bath of Dollardſtown, V. T.
1534. William Brabazon. He continued V. T. until his death in 1552.
1540. James Butler, L. T
1542. James, 15th Earl of Deſmond, L. T.

King EDWARD VI.

The ſame continued.
1552. Andrew Wyſe, on Brabazon's death, V. T.

Queen MARY I.

1553. Sir Edmund Rouſe, L. T. and V. T.
James, Earl of Deſmond, L. T.

Queen

Queen ELIZABETH.

June 6. 1559. Sir Henry Sydney, V. T.
July 24. Sir William FitzWilliams, V. T.
Aug. 26. Tho. E. of Ormond and Ossory, during pleasure, L. T.
1573. Sir Edward Fitton, V. T.
1582. Sir Henry Wallop, V. T.

King JAMES I.

May 28. 1603. The Earl of Ormond, continued L. T.
July 13. 1616. Sir Archibald Chichester, Baron of Belfast, L. T.
April 12. 1625. Sir Archibald Blundel, V T.

King CHARLES I.

May 30. Sir Francis Annisly, Bart, V. T.
Aug. 13. Sir Oliver St John, Viscount Grandison, L. T.
May 30. 1629. Sir Francis Annisly, Bart, V. T.
Oct. 12. 1631. Richard Boyle, Earl of Corke, L. T.
May 6. 1636. Sir Adam Loftus, V. T.

King CHARLES II.

1654. James Standish, under the Parliament, V. T.

King CHARLES II. restored.

Aug. 21. 1660. Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, *afterwards* Earl of Anglesey, V. T.
Nov. 16. Richard Boyle, Earl of Corke, L. T.
July 1667. Sir George Carteret, Bart, V. T.
Nov. 26. 1673. Sir John Temple, C. R. V. T.

King JAMES II.

June 27. 1685. John Price, Esq; V. T.
Apr. 3. 1686. Thomas Knightly, Esq; V. T.
July 6. 1689. Richard Duke of Tyrconnel; Hen. Lord Dover; Thomas Lord Riverston; Bruno Talbot, Esq; and Sir Stephen Rice, C. R. C. T.
June 17. 1690. Richard Duke of Tyrconnel; Jenico Viscount Gormanstown; Viscount Fitzwilliam; Lord Riverston; Bruno Talbot, Esq; and Sir Stephen Rice, C. B. C. T.

King WILLIAM III.

Dec. 11. 1690. William Harbord, Esq; V. T.
Jan. 9. 1693. Thomas Lord Coningsby, V. T.
May 4. 1695. Charles Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and Viscount Dungarvan, L. T.
Oct. 7. 1698. Thomas Lord Coningsby, V. T.

Queen ANNE.

June 25. 1702. Ditto, V. T.

Sept.

Sept. 12. 1702. Charles Earl of Burlington and Corke, L. T.
May 5. 1704. Henry Boyle, Esq; *afterwards* Lord Carleton, during the minority of Rich. E. of Burlington and Corke, L. T.
Aug. 3. 1710. Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, V. T.
Oct. 11. Ar. Earl of Angleſey, and Henry Hyde, Esq; *afterwards* Earl of Clarendon and Rocheſter, V. T.

King GEORGE I.

Continued, L. T.
Ditto, V. T.
Aug. 25. 1715. Richard, Earl of Burlington and Corke, L. T.
Mar. 1. 1716. Ch. Earl of Sunderland, and H. Earl of Rocheſter, V. T.
July 16. Charles, Earl of Sunderland, *for life*, V. T.
May 2. 1717. Matthew Ducie Morton, *afterwards* L. Ducie, V. T.
May 31. Rich. E. of Scarborough, and M. D. Morton, Esq; V. T.
Oct. 10. Hugh Boſcawen and M. D. Morton, Eſqrs, V. T.
June 16. 1720. Hugh Boſcawen, Esq; and Sir W. St Quintin, V. T.
Apr. 7. 1724. Hugh, Viſcount Falmouth, and Richard Edgecumbe, Esq; *afterwards* Lord Edgecumbe, V. T.

King GEORGE II.

Continued, L. T. and V. T.
Apr. 14. 1734. Richard Edgecumbe, Esq; and Pattee, V. Torrington, V. T.
Aug. 2. 1742. P. Viſc. Torrington, and Harry Vane, Esq; V. T.
Dec. 29. 1744. P. Viſc. Torrington, and Geo. E. of Cholmondeley, V. T.
1746. George Earl of Cholmondeley, and W. Pitt, Esq; V. T.
1746. Ditto, and Sir William Yonge, Bart, and K. B. V. T.
Jan. 1754. William, Duke of Devonſhire, L. T.
1755. John, Earl of Sandwich, George, Earl of Cholmondeley, Welbore Ellis, Esq; V. T.
1757. John, Earl of Sandwich, Welbore Ellis, Esq; Thomas Potter, Esq; V. T.
1759. John, Earl of Sandwich, Welbore Ellis, Esq; Robert Nugent, Esq; V. T.

King GEORGE III.

Dec. 1762. J. Earl of Sandwich, R. Nugent, Esq; Richard Rigby, Esq; V. T.
Feb. 19. 1763. R. Nugent, Esq; (*afterwards* Viſcount Clare and Earl Nugent), R. Rigby, Esq; James Oſwald, Esq; V. T.
July 12. 1765. R. Rigby, Esq; James Oſwald, Esq; Welbore Ellis, V. T.
Dec. 20. James Oſwald, Esq; Lord George Sackville, (*afterwards* Viſcount Sackville), Welbore Ellis, V. T.
Mar. 1. 1766. William, Duke of Devonſhire, L. T.
Aug. 1766. James Oſwald, Esq; Welbore Ellis, Esq; and the Hon. James Grenville, V. T.
Oct. James Oſwald, Esq; Hon. James Grenville, and Iſaac Barré, Esq; V. T.

Jan.

Jan. 6. 1768. Hon. James Grenville, Iſaac Barré, Eſq; Richard Rigby, Eſq; V. T.

June 14. Hon. James Grenville, Iſaac Barré, Eſq; and Robert Viſcount Clare, *now* Earl Nugent, V. T.

1769. Hon. James Grenville, Robert, Viſcount Clare, and Charles, Earl Cornwallis, V. T.

1770. Robert, Viſcount Clare, Charles, Earl Cornwallis, and Welbore Ellis, Eſq; V. T.

1771. Robert, Viſc. Clare, Welbore Ellis, Eſq and George, Lord Edgecumbe, *now* Viſcount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort, V. T.

1773. Robert, Viſc. Clare, Welbore Ellis, Eſq; and Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; V. T.

Oct. 17. 1775. Robert, Earl Nugent, Welbore Ellis, Eſq; and Henry Flood, Eſq; V. T.

1777. Robert, Earl Nugent, Henry Flood, Eſq; and Charles Townſhend, Eſq; V. T.

Dec. 1781. Robert, Earl Nugent, Charles Townſhend, Eſq; and Richard, Earl of Shannon, V. T.

Apr. 20. 1782. Richard, Earl of Shannon, Richard, Earl of Scarborough, and Sir George Yonge, Bart, V. T.

May 1782. Richard, Earl of Shannon, Sir George Yonge, Bart, and Lord Robert Spencer, V. T.

Nov. 1782. Richard, Earl of Shannon, Lord Robert Spencer, and Lord Charles Spencer.

Apr. 12. 1783. Richard, Earl of Shannon, Lord Charles Spencer, and William Eden.

Feb. 1784. Richard, Earl of Shannon, George, Viſcount Mount-Edgecumbe, and Thomas, Lord Walſingham.

July 1787. Richard, Earl of Shannon, George, Viſcount Mount-Edgecumbe, and Lord Frederick Campbell.

A List of the PRINCIPAL OFFICERS in the COURT of CHANCERY, since October 1760.

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

John Lord Bowes.
1767. James, Lord Viſcount Liſford.

MASTER of the ROLLS.

Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Eſq;
1759. Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq;

CLERK of the CROWN and HANAPER.

Right Hon. Sir Compton Domville, Bart.
1768. Honourable Henry Seymour Conway.

REGISTER.

{ Wills, Earl of Hillſborough.
{ George Roth, Eſq;
1786. { W. Earl of Hillſborough.
{ Arthur Viſcount Kilwarlin and Fairford.

CURSITOR.

Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Eſq;
1783. Honourable Joſeph Hewitt.

USHER and ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Richard Power, Eſq;
1784. Nov. 6. John Geoghagan, Eſq;
1785. Godfrey Greene, Eſq;

A LIST of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICES of the COURT of KING'S BENCH in Ireland, from the acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family to the preſent time.

1714. William Whitſhed, Eſq; *vice* Sir R. Cox.
1730. John Rogerſon, Eſq; *vice* Whitſhed.
1741. Thomas Marlay, Eſq; *vice* Rogerſon.
1751. St George Caulfield, Eſq; *vice* Marlay.
1760. Warden Flood, Eſq; *vice* Caulfield, reſigned.
1764. John Gore, Eſq; now Lord Annaly, *vice* Flood.
1784. May 11. John Scott, Lord Earlsfort.

JUSTICES of the COURT of KING'S BENCH in Ireland, from the above-mentioned period.

1714. Jeffrey Gilbert, Eſq;
Thomas Coote, Eſq;
1715. William Caulfield, Eſq; *vice* Coote.
1716. Godfrey Boate, Eſq; *vice* Gilbert.
1722. John Parnel, Eſq; *vice* Boate.

1727.

1727. Michael Ward, Eſq; *vice* Parnel.
1734. Henry Roſe, Eſq; *vice* Caulfield.
1741. Arthur Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; *vice* Roſe.
1758. Chriſtopher Robinſon, Eſq; *vice* Blennerhaſſet.
1759. William Scott, Eſq *vice* Ward.
1768. William Hen, Eſq; *vice* Scott.
1784. Jan. 13. Sir Samuel Bradſtreet, Bart, additional by act of Parliament.
1787. John Bennet, Eſq; *vice* Robinſon, deceaſed.

CLERK of the CROWN, PROTHONOTARY, KEEPER of the WRITS, &c.

Right Hon. Richard Carter, Eſq;
Henry Boyle Carter, Eſq;
The reverſion of this office is given to the Honourable Robert Seymour Conway.

A Liſt of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICES of the COMMON PLEAS in Ireland, from the year 1714 to the preſent time.

1714. John Foſter, Eſq; *vice* Doyne.
1720. Sir Richard Levintz, Bart, *vice* Foſter.
1722. Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; *vice* Levintz.
1727. James Reynolds, Eſq; *vice* Wyndham, made Lord Chancellor.
1740. Henry Singleton, Eſq; *vice* Reynolds, made a Judge in England.
1753. Sir William York, Bart, *vice* Singleton, made Maſter of the Rolls.
1761. Richard Aſton, Eſq; *vice* York, made Chancellor of the Exchequer.
1765. Richard Clayton, Eſq; *vice* Aſton, made a Judge in England.
1770. Marcus Paterſon, Eſq; *vice* Clayton, reſigned.
1787. Hugh Carleton, Eſq; *vice* Paterſon, deceaſed.

JUSTICES of the COMMON PLEAS, from the above-mentioned period.

1714. Sir William Dolben, Bart.
James Macartney, Eſq;
1720. George Gore, Eſq; *vice* Dolben.
1726. Francis Bernard, Eſq; *vice* Macartney.
1732. Robert Dickſon, Eſq; *vice* Bernard.
Robert Lindſay, Eſq; *vice* Dickſon.
1743. William York, Eſq; *vice* Lindſay.
Robert French, Eſq; *vice* Gore.
1753. Robert Marſhall, Eſq; *vice* York.
1762. Thomas Tenniſon, Eſq; *vice* French.
1766. Edmund Malone, Eſq; *vice* Marſhall.
1774. Godfrey Lill, Eſq; *vice* Malone.
1779. Robert Hellen, Eſq, *vice* Tenniſon.

1784. Jan. 13. Thomas Kelly, Esq; *vice* Lill.
Alexander Crookshank, Esq; additional by act of Parliament.

PROTHONOTARY.

Barry, Earl Farnham.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord HIGH TREASURER.

William, Duke of Devonshire. Died in 1764.
1768. William, Duke of Devonshire.

VICE-TREASURERS. See page 212.

DEPUTY VICE-TREASURER.

Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Esq;
1777. Right Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, Esq;

CASHIER or TELLER of the EXCHEQUER.

Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.
1777. Rt Hon. William Burton Conyngham.

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Right Hon. Anthony Malone, Esq;
1761. Right Hon. Sir William Yorke, Bart.
1763. Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, Esq;
1784. Right Hon. John Foster, Esq;
1785. Sir John Parnell, Bart.

A List of the Lord CHIEF BARONS of the EXCHEQUER, from 1714 to the present time.

1714. Joseph Deane, Esq; *vice* Rochfort.
1715. Geffrey Gilbert, Esq;
1722. Barnard Hale, Esq; *vice* Gilbert, made a Judge in England.
1725. Thomas Walton, Esq;
1732. Thomas Marlay, Esq;
1741. John Bowes, Esq; *vice* Marlay, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
1757. Edward Willes, Esq; *vice* Bowes, made Lord Chancellor.
1766. Anthony Foster, Esq; *vice* Willes, made Solicitor-General in England.
1777. James Dennis, Esq; *afterwards* Lord Tracton.
1782. Walter Hussey Burgh, Esq;
1784. Barry Yelverton, Esq;

A List of the BARONS of EXCHEQUER, from the year 1714 to the present time.

1714. John Packington, Esq;
Sir John St eger, Knt.
1731. John Wainright, Esq; *vice* Packington.
1737. Richard Mountney, Esq; *vice* Wainright.
1742. Arthur awson, Esq; *vice* St Leger.
1768. William Scott, Esq; *vice* Mountney.
1769. George Smith, Esq; *vice* awson.
1773. Richard Power, Esq; *vice* Smith.
1776. George Hamilton, Esq; *vice* Scott.
1784. Jan. 13. Peter Metge, Esq; additional by act of Parliament.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

{ Robert, Earl Roden.
{ Robert, Viscount Jocelyn.

ALNAGER.

Right Hon. Richard Weston, Esq;
1769. John Hely Hutchinson, Esq;
1774. Sir John Blaquiere, Bart. and K. B.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL of Land, and VALUER of his MAJESTY's Houses, &c.

{ Hon. William Molesworth, dead.
{ Hon. Robert Rochfort.

CHIEF REMEMBRANCER.

James, Earl of Clanbrassil, *vice* his father, deceased.

Lord TREASURER, or SECOND REMEMBRANCER.

{ Richard Morgan, Esq;
{ Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson.

CLERK of the PLEAS.

{ Francis Plumtre, Esq;
{ Polydore Plumtre, Esq;
1782. Right Hon. John Scott, Esq; *now* Lord Earlsfort.

CLERK of the PIPE.

{ Hon. John Butler.
{ Brinsley, Lord Newtown, *afterwards* Earl of Lanesborough.
17 . { Hon. John Butler.
{ Humphrey Butler, Esq;

CHIEF

CHIEF CHAMBERLAIN.

John Clarke, Esq;
1765. { Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.
{ William Henry Palmer, Esq;

COMPTROLLER of the PIPE.

Robert Meares, Esq;
1766. Robert Tighe, Esq;

CLERK of the PELLS.

Right Hon. Geo. Doddington, *afterwards* Lord Melcombe.
1762. Right Hon. Henry Fox, *afterwards* Lord Holland.
1774. Stephen, Lord Holland.
—— Hon. Charles James Fox.
1775. Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Esq; (*now* Lord Hawkesbury).

PURSUIVANT of the EXCHEQUER.

{ Charles Meares, Esq;
{ Robert Meares, Esq;
17 . John Warburton, Esq;
1782. Robert O'Hara, Esq;

AUDITOR of Foreign Accounts and Impreſt.

{ Henry Dering, Esq;
{ Robert King, Esq;
17 . { Sir William Montgomery, Bart.
{ Henry Thompson, Esq;

A List of his MAJESTY'S LAW-OFFICERS in IRELAND, from 1760 to the present time.

PRIME SERJEANT.

Thomas Tennison, Esq; made a Judge of the Common Pleas.
1762. John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; made Provost of Trinity College.
1774. James Dennison, Esq; made Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
1777. Walter Hussey Burgh, Esq; resigned.
1780. Hon James Browne.
1782. Thomas Kelly, Esq; made a Judge of the Common Pleas.
1783. John Scott, Esq; made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
1784. Hon. James Browne.
1787. James Fitzgerald, Esq;

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1714. George Gore, Esq; made a Judge of the Common Pleas.
1720. John Rogerson, Esq; made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
1730. Robert Jocelyn, Esq; made Lord Chancellor.
1739. John Bowes, Esq; made Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
1741. St George Caulfield, Esq; made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
1751. Warden Flood, Esq; made ditto.
1760. Philip Tisdall, Esq; died.
1777. John Scott, Esq; resigned.
1782. Barry Yelverton, Esq; made Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
1783. Dec. 22. John Fitzgibbon, Esq;

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

John Gore, Esq; made Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
1764. Marcus Paterson, Esq; made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
1770. Godfrey Lill, Esq; made a Judge of ditto.
1774. John Scott, Esq; made Attorney-General.
1777. Robert Hellen, Esq; made a Judge of the Common Pleas.
1779. Hugh Carleton, Esq; made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
1787. Arthur Wolfe, Esq;

PUBLIC REGISTER for DEEDS.

John Burton, Esq;
1785. Right Hon. George Ogle, Esq;

KEEPER of the RECORDS in BIRMINGHAM TOWER.

Robert, Earl Farnham.
1768. William Bury, Esq;

CLERK of the PAPER OFFICE.

John, Lord Bowes, } for their lives.
Joseph Kennedy, Esq; }
17 . Right Hon. Richard Jackson.

STATE

STATE OFFICERS.

Lord Almoner.
The Primate.

SECRETARIES of STATE.

Thomas Carter, Esq;
Philip Tisdall, Esq;
1777. John Hely Hutchinson.

CHIEF SECRETARIES to the LORD LIEUTENANTS of IRELAND since 1760.

1760. To the uke of Bedford,—Richard Rigby, Esq;
1761. ——— Earl of Halifax,—William Gerard Hamilton, Esq;
1763. ——— Earl of Northumberland, William Gerard Hamilton, Esq; and afterwards, Charles, Earl of rogheda.
1765. ——— Viscount Weymouth, did not go over,—was to have been Edward Thurlow, Esq;
1765. ——— Earl of Hertford,—Francis, Viscount Beauchamp.
1766. ——— Earl of Bristol, did not go over,—Hon. John Aug. Hervey.
1767. ——— Viscount Townshend,—Lord Frederick Campbell, and 1768, Sir George Macartney, K. B.
1772. ——— Earl Harcourt,—ir John Blaquire, K. B.
1777. ——— Earl of Buckinghamshire,—Sir Richard Heron.
1780. ——— Earl of Carlisle,—William Eden, Esq;
1782. ——— Duke of Portland,—Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.
——— ——— Earl Temple,—William Wyndham Grenville, Esq;
1783. ——— Earl of Northington,—William Wyndham, Esq; and afterwards Hon. Thomas Pelham.
1784. ——— Duke of Rutland,—Thomas Orde, Esq;

CLERK to the COUNCIL.

George, Lord Viscount Sackville.
1785. Sept. 15. Hon. Henry Welbore Agar.

CONSTABLE of DUBLIN CASTLE.

Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.

RANGER of the PHOENIX PARK, and MASTER of the GAME.

Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements.
1777. { Robert, Lord Leitrim
{ Right Hon. Henry Theo. Clements, Esq;

KEEPERS of the PHOENIX PARK.

George, Lord Viscount Sackville, died in 1785.
Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Esq;
Robert Gardiner, Esq; and
1785. Sackville Hamilton, Esq;

BAILIFF of the PHOENIX PARK.

Right Hon. Sir John Blaquire, K. B. and Bart.

RANGER

RANGER of the CURRAGH of KILDARE.

Charles O'Hara, Eſq;
17 . William Sherlock, Eſq;

Liſt of the SPEAKERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, from 1760 to the preſent time.

Hon. John Ponſonby.
1769. Edmund Sexton Pery, Eſq;
1784. John Foſter, Eſq;

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN.

CHANCELLOR.

His Royal Highneſs William, Duke of Cumberland.
1765. John, Duke of Bedford.
1771. His Royal Highneſs, William, Duke of Glouceſter.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Archbiſhop of Armagh for the time being.

PROVOST.

Right Hon. Francis Andrews, Eſq;
1774. Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon, Eſq;

The MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT of IRELAND, ſince his MAJESTY'S Acceſſion to the Throne.

COMMANDER in CHIEF of the LAND FORCES.

General John Leſlie, Earl of Rothes.
1774. General Sir George Auguſtus Elliot.
1775. Lieutenant-General Sir John Irvine, K. B.
1782. Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne.
1784. ——————— William Auguſtus Pitt.

BOARD of ORDNANCE.

MASTER-GENERAL.——Salary, L. 1500.

James Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinſter.
1766. Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon.
1770. Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.——Salary, L. 600.

Lieutenant-General Bernard Hale.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.——Salary, 450.

Ralph Ward, Eſq;

CLERK of the ORDNANCE.——Salary, L. 300.

Joſeph Keene, Eſq;

PRINCIPAL STORE-KEEPER.——Salary, L. 200.

Thomas Coote, Eſq;
1769. Hon. John Crighton, *afterwards* Viſcount Erne.
1775. Thomas Coghlan, Eſq;

CLERK of the DELIVERIES.——Salary, L. 200.

John Guſtavus Handcock, Eſq;
1767. John Magill, Eſq;
1775. Robert Tighe, Eſq;

TREASURER.——Salary, L. 200.

John Chaigneau, Eſq;
1779. Thomas Burgh, Eſq;

SECRETARY to the MASTER-GENERAL.——Salary, L. 182, 10s.

Peter Bere, Eſq;
1766. Robert Pratt, Eſq;
1770. Henry Meredyth, Eſq;

MUSTER-

MUSTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Charles Moore, Earl of Charleville.
1764. Robert Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere.
1774. Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon.
1782. Dennis Daly, Eſq;

GOVERNORS of FORTS and GARRISONS in IRELAND, at and ſince his preſent MAJESTY's Acceſſion to the Throne.

CORKE.

General Hon. James St Clair.
1762. General Lord Robert Bertie.
1768. Lieutenant-Colonel John Wynne.
1778. Nicholas Lyſaght, Eſq;
1782. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Pigott.

LIMERICK.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope, K. B.
1761. General John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.
1770. Lieutenant-General John Hale.
1775. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

LONDONDERRY and CULMORE FORT.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
1774. Lieutenant-General George Auguſtus Elliot.
1775. Lieutenant-General John Irwine.
—— Lieutenant-General John Hale.

KINSALE and CHARLES FORT.

Lieutenant-General Philip Anſtruther.
1761. John Folliot, Eſq;
1765. Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda.
1770. Lieutenant-General Robert Cunningham.

MARYBOROUGH.

Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda, Conſtable.

ATHLONE.

Charles Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh, Conſtable.

DUNCANNON.

General John Leſlie, Earl of Rothes.
1768. General Lord Robert Bertie.
1782. Lieutenant-General James Johnſton.

ROSS CASTLE.

Lieutenant-General John Folliot.
1762. Sir Francis Lumm, Bart.

CHARLEMONT.

John Johnſton, Eſq;

17 . Major-General James Giſborne.
1778. Lieutenant-General Guy Carleton, *now* Lord Dorcheſter, K. B.

GALWAY.

Stratford Eyre, Eſq;
1774. Major-General Robert Sandford.

CASTLEMAINE.

1771. Thomas Halcot, Eſq;
1784. Anthony Botet, Eſq;

TOOME CASTLE.

George Macartney, Lord Macartney, K. B.

CARRICKFERGUS.

Nehemiah Donnellan, Eſq; dead.
1787. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dundas.

KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.

Lieutenant-General Michael O'Brien Dilkes.
1775. Lieutenant-General Sir John Irwine, K. B.
1782. Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne.
1784. Lieutenant-General William Auguſtus Pitt.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

Thomas Hatton, Eſq;
1766. Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, for life.

COLONEL of the BATTLE-AXE GUARDS.

Robert Burton, Eſq;
1764. Henry Gore, Eſq;
1784. Lorenzo Moore, Eſq;
1786. William Richardſon, Eſq;

COMMISSIONERS and OVERSEERS of the BARRACKS, and other public Works.

Hon. Henry Loftus, *afterwards* Earl of Ely, Henry Sandford, Henry Lyons, Thomas Adderley, John Macgill, Carleton Whitelock, Eſqrs, Hon. Ponſonby Moore.
1764. Hon. H. Loftus, H. Lyons, T. Adderley, J. Macgill, C. Whitelock, Eſqrs, Hon. P. Moore, and Thomas St George, Eſq; *vice* H. Sandford.
1766. Hon. H. Loftus, H. Lyons, T. Adderley, J. Macgill, Eſqrs, Hon. P. Moore, Thomas St George, Eſq; and John Monk Maſon, *vice* C. Whitelock, Eſq;
1767. Hon. H. Loftus, T. Adderley, J. Macgill, Eſqrs, Hon. P. Moore, Thomas St George, John M. Maſon, Eſqrs, and Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; *vice* H. Lyons.
1772. Hon. Ponſonby Moore, Thomas St George, Hercules Langriſhe, Eſqrs, and James Cuffe, Eſq; *vice* Lord Ely, H. Henry Mitchell,

chell, Eſq; *vice* Thomas Adderley, William Gamble, *vice* J. Macgill, and Thomas Tiſdal, Eſq; *vice* John Monk Maſon.

1775. Hon. Ponſonby Moore, Thomas St George, James Cuffe, H. H. Mitchell, William Gamble, Thomas Tiſdal, Eſqrs, and William Burton, Eſq; *vice* H. Langriſhe, Eſq;

1776. Hon. P. Moore, T. St George, T. Tiſdale, W. Burton, Eſqrs, and James Cavendiſh, *vice* J. Cuffe; William Hancock, Eſq; *vice* H. H. Mitchell, and John Hamilton, *vice* W. Gamble.

1777. May 14. Lieut.-General Sir John Irwine, K. B. Commander in chief of the land forces, was added to the Board, and made firſt Commiſſioner thereof, and the ſame to be continued to the Commander in Chief for the time being.

Sir J. Irwine, K. B. Hon. P. Moore, T. St George, T. Tiſdal, Ja. Cavendiſh, W. Handcock, John Hamilton, Eſqrs, and Ralph Ward, *vice* W. Burton.

1778. Sir J. Irwine, K. B. Hon. P. Moore, T. St George, T. Tiſdal, James Cavendiſh, W. Handcock, Ralph Ward, Eſqrs, and Fitzherbert Richards, Eſq; *vice* John Hamilton.

1782. Apr. Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, Commander in Chief, *vice* John Irwine, and the ſame board.

1784. Jan. Lieut. Gen. William Auguſtus Pitt, Commander in Chief, *vice* J. Burgoyne, and the ſame board.

Right Hon. Gen. W. A. Pitt, Hon. P. Moore, Right Hon. James Cuffe, *vice* T. Tiſdal, T. St George, Ja. Cavendiſh, W. Handcock, R. Ward, and Fitzherbert Richards, Eſqrs.

1785. Apr. 22. Lieut. Gen W. A. Pitt, Hon. P. Moore, Right Hon. J. Cuffe, Ja. Cavendiſh, W. Handcock, Ralph Ward, Fitzherbert Richards, Eſqrs, and Robert Langriſhe, Eſq; *vice* T. St George.

Superintendant-General of Barracks.

1776. Right Hon. James Cuffe, Eſq;

Treasurer.

Thomas Tiſdal, Eſq;

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richard Robinſon, Eſq;

1767. Richard Thwaites, Eſq;

Supervisor of Accounts.

1770. Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq;

1775. William Burton, Eſq;

1777. John Hamilton, Eſq;

—— Thomas St George, Eſq;

1785. Gerald Forteſcue, Eſq;

Comptroller of the Works.

John Magill, Eſq;

1767. L. Nixon, Eſq;

1777. Maximilian Faviere.

1787. John Watſon, Eſq;

A Liſt of the COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS and EXCISE, &c. from the 1760 to the preſent time.

1760. Hon. John Ponſonby, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, John Bourke, Eſq; *now* Earl of Mayo, Hon. Arthur Trevor, *afterwards* Viſcount Dungannon, Benjamin Burton, Eſq; Sir Richard Cox, Bart; Hugh Valence Jones, Eſq; Brinſley, Lord Newton, *afterwards* Earl of Laneſborough.

1762. Hon. J. Ponſonby, J. Bourke, Eſq; Hon. Ar. Trevor, B. Burton, H. V. Jones, Eſqrs, B. Lord Newtown, and John Milbanke, Eſq; *vice* Sir R. Coxe, Bart.

1766. Hon. J. Ponſonby, J. Bourke, Eſq; Hon. Ar. Trevor, H. V. Jones, Eſq; B. Lord Newtown, J. Milbanke, and Bellingham Boyle, Eſq; *vice* B. Burton.

1770. John Bourke, Eſq; Hon. Ar. Trevor, H. V. Jones, Eſq; B. Lord Newtown, J. Milbanke, B. Boyle, Eſqrs, the Hon. John Beresford, and Sir William Oſborne, Bart, *vice* Hon. J. Ponſonby, and B. Lord Newtown.

1771. J. Bourke, H. V. Jones, J. Milbanke, Hon. J. Beresford, Sir William Oſborne, Bart, John Staples, Eſq; and James Agar, Eſq; *now* Viſcount Clifden, *vice* Lord Dungannon, and B. Boyle.

1772. J. Bourke, J. Milbanke, Eſqrs, Hon. J. Beresford, Sir W. Oſborne, Bart, John Staples, J. Agar, Eſqrs, and Thomas Allan, Eſq; *vice* H. V. Jones.

1773. J. Bourke, Eſq; Hon. J. Beresford, J. Staples, J. Agar, T. Allan, Eſqrs, and Charles Tottenham, Eſq; *now* Lord Loftus, and Robert Clements, Eſq; *now* Lord Leitrim, *vice* J. Milbanke and Sir William Oſborne, Bart.

1775. J. Bourke, Eſq; Hon. J. Beresford, J. Staples, Eſq; J. Agar, Eſqrs, and John Monk Maſon, Eſq; Richard Townſend, Eſq; and Sir Francis Bernard, Bart, *vice* C. Tottenham, T. Allan, and R. Clements.

J. Bourke, Eſq; Hon. J. Beresford, J. Staples, J. Agar, J. M. Maſon, R. Townſend, Eſqrs, and Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; *vice* Sir F. Bernard, Bart.

1776. July 12. John, Lord Naas, Honourable J. Beresford, James, Lord Clifden, J. M. Maſon, R. Townſend, Hercules Langriſhe, Eſqrs, and Robert Waller, Eſq; *vice* J. Staples.

1780. Dec. 5. Honourable John Beresford, James, Lord Clifden, J. M. Maſon, R. Townſend, Eſqrs, Sir Hercules Langriſhe, Bart, and Robert Roſs and John Parnell, Eſqs, *vice* Lord Naas and Sir Robert Waller, Bart.

1784. July. Honourable J. Beresford, J. M. Maſon, R. Townſend, Eſqrs, Sir H. Langriſhe, Bart. Robert Roſs, Eſq; Sir John Parnell, Bart. and Gervais Parker Buſhe, Eſq; *vice* Viſcount Clifden.

1785.

1785. Honourable J. Beresford, J. M. Mason, Esq; Sir H. Langrishe, Bart, R. Ross, Esq; Sir J. Parnell, Bart, G. P. Bushe, Esq; and the Honourable Richard Hely Hutchinson, *vice* R. Townsend.

1785. Dec. 30. Honourable J. Beresford, J. M. Mason, Esq; Sir H. Langrishe, Bart, R. Ross, G. P. Bushe, Esqrs, Honourable R. H. Hutchinson, and Honourable Richard Annesley, *vice* Sir J. Parnell, Bart.

SECRETARY to the COMMISSIONERS.

Honourable Richard Ponsonby.

1762. John Hatch, Esq;

1769. Skeffington Smith, Esq;

1775. Vaughan Montgomery, Esq;

PRINCIPAL CLERK.

Honourable Bisse Molesworth.

1763. Sackville Hamilton, Esq;

1781. William Molesworth.

CLERK of the QUIT RENTS.

Richard Vernon, Esq;

REGISTER of FORFEITURES

Thomas St George, Esq;

1764. Henry Sandford, Esq;

CLERK of the FORFEITURE OFFICE.

John Harrison, Esq;

1764. Thomas Bourke, Esq;

1774. Honourable Richard Bourke.

PAYMASTER of CORN-PREMIUMS.

James Smyth, Esq;

1764. Roger Palmer, Esq; (*afterwards* Sir Roger).

1783. John Tydd, Esq;

CLERK of SHIP-ENTRIES.

Maurice Coppinger, Esq;

EXAMINATOR of the CUSTOMS.

Henry Gore, Esq;

REGISTER-GENERAL of TOBACCO.

J. C. Beresford, Esq;

PORT of DUBLIN.—Collector.

Right Hon. Theophilus Jones.

PA-

PATENTEE OFFICES.

COMPTROLLER and ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Right Hon. Agmondesham Vesey, Esq;
George Vesey, Esq; } and the survivor.
1785. Thomas Burgh, Esq;

SURVEYOR-GENERAL of the CUSTOMS.

Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, Esq; died in 1771.
Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Esq; } and the survivor.

CUSTOMER and COLLECTOR of the PORT of DUBLIN.

William Earl of Harrington.
1778. Right Hon. John Foster, Esq;
1784. William Henry, Earl Clermont.

COMPTROLLER.

Robert Tighe, Esq;
Robert Clements, Esq; *now* Lord Leitrim, } and the surveyor.
Robert Tighe, Esq;

CRANER and WHARFINGER.

James Tilson, Esq;
1772. Henry Tilson, Esq;

TASTER of WINES.

Charles Delafaye, Esq;
1764. Thomas Allan, Esq;
1772. Hon. John Beresford,
Marcus Befesford, Esq; } and the survivor.

SEARCHER, PACKER, and GAUGER.

Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Esq;
1777. Robert Clements, Esq; his son, now Lord Leitrim.

STAMPER of DICE and CARDS.

John Chaigneau, Esq;
Sackville H. Lovet, Esq;

SEARCHER, PACKER, and GAUGER at WEXFORD.

John Lees, Esq;

SEARCHER, PACKER, and GAUGER of the PORT of CORK.

Right Hon. Sir William Fownes, Bart.
1778. Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Bart.

Revenue.

A Liſt of the Commissioners of Excise, eſtabliſhed in 1773, and aboliſhed in 1775.

Sir William Oſborne, Bart.
John Monk Maſon, Eſq;
Robert Waller, Eſq;
William Montgomery, Eſq;
Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq;

On the ſuppreſſion of the Board of Exciſe in the year 1775, a new Board was inſtituted in the place of it, entitled, Commissioners of the Impreſt Office.

Charles O'Hara, Gervas Parker Buſhe, Henry Loftus, Edward Tighe, and St John Jefferies, Eſqrs.

1775 G. P. Buſhe, H. Loftus, Ed. Tighe, St J. Jefferies, Eſqrs, and John Damer, Eſq; *vice* C. O'Hara.

1776. H. Loftus, Ed. Tighe, St J. Jefferies, Eſqrs, and Richard Hely Hutchinſon, and Edward Bellingham Swan, Eſqrs, *vice* G. P. Buſhe and J. Damer.

1780. H. Loftus, Ed. Tighe, R. H. Hutchinſon, Ed. B. Swan, Eſqrs, and Sir Frederick Flood, Bart, *vice* St J. Jefferies.

1785. H. Loftus, Ed. Tighe, Ed. B. Swan, Eſqrs, Sir F. Flood, Bart, and Peter Homles, Eſq; *vice* R. H. Hutchinſon.

Secretary to the Impreſt.

Allan Maclean, Eſq;

Auditors to the Impreſt Office.

Sir William Montgomery, Bart.
H. Thompſon, Eſq;

The Office is in Euſtace Street, N° 4.

Stamp Office.——N° 5. Euſtace Street.

The ſame Board of Commiſſioners as the Impreſt Office.

Secretary

Hon. Joſeph Dawſon.

1786. Charles Eſte, Eſq;

Receiver-General.

John, Lord Naas.

1786. Godfrey Green, Eſq;

Comptroller.

Peter Holmes, Eſq;

1785. James Uniack, Eſq;

SOLICITOR.

Richard Waller, Esq;
1776. Robert Langrishe, Esq;
1785. John Hartley, Esq;

COMMISSIONERS of APPEALS, from 1760 to the present time.

Tho. Tennison, Anthony Marlay, and Robert Fitzgerald, Esqrs.
1763. Anthony Marlay, Robert Fitzgerald, Esqrs. and James Sheil, Esq; *vice* Thomas Tennison
1764. Robert Fitzgerald, James Sheil, Esqrs, and Samuel Lowe, *vice* Anthony Marlay.
1765. Robert Fitzgerald, James Sheil, Esqrs, and Robert Barry, *vice* Samuel Lowe.
1771. Robert Fitzgerald, James Sheil, Robert Barry, Esqrs; and John Damer and Richard Malone, Esqrs.
1775. Robert Fitzgerald, James Sheil, Robert Barry, Rich. Malone, Esqrs, and Clotworthy Rowley, Esq; *vice* James Damer.
1776. James Sheil, Robert Barry, Richard Malone, C. Rowley, Esqrs, and John Tunnadine, Esq *vice* Robert Fitzgerald.
1783. May 21. R. Barry, R. Malone, C. Rowley, Esqrs, and J. Tydd and Maurice Coppinger, Esqrs; *vice* J. Sheil and J. Tunnadine.
1783. R. Barry, C. Rowley, John Tydd, M. Coppinger, Esqrs, and William Preston, Esq; *vice* Richard Malone.
1785. Robert Barry, C. Rowley, M. Coppinger, W. Preston, Esqrs, and Robert Day, Esq; *vice* John Tydd.

POST OFFICE.

A list of the Principal OFFICERS of the POST OFFICE, from 1760 to the present time.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

William Henry, Earl Clermont, *vice* Sir T. Prendergast.
1784. } James, Lord Viscount Clifden.
July 19. } William Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq;

SECRETARY.

John Armit, Esq;
1784. John Lees, Esq;

TREASURER.

1784. Ladge Morres, Esq;

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

William Fortescue, Esq;
1784. John Armit, Esq;

RESIDENT SURVEYOR

1784. William Fortescue, Esq;

COMPTROLLER of the SORTING OFFICE.

1784. Robert Shaw, Esq;

Offi-

OFFICERS of the COURT of ADMIRALTY, from 1760 to the preſent time.

JUDGE.

Robert Fitzgerald, Eſq;
Warden Flood, Eſq;

LORD of the ADMIRALTY'S ADVOCATE.

James Sheil, Eſq;
Vacant.

REGISTER.

Thomas Tiſdall, Eſq;

A Liſt of the VICE-ADMIRALS of the FOUR PROVINCES, ſince 1769 to the preſent time.

MUNSTER.

William, Earl of Beſborough.

LEINSTER.

Richard, Lord Viſcount Fitzwilliam, died in 1776,
1786. Richard, Lord Viſcount Fitzwilliam.

ULSTER.

Henry, Viſcount (*afterwards* Earl) Conyngham.
1778. Right Hon. William Conyngham.

CONNAUGHT.

Stratford Eyre, Eſq.
1768. Charles William, Earl of Sefton.

COM-

COMMISSIONERS for the Management of the Affairs of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

ON the 18th of May 1784, an act of Parliament passed, empowering his Majesty to appoint six Privy Counsellors to be Commissioners for the affairs of India; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, always to be two of them; three of whom shall make a Board; and the said Secretary of State to be President; and in his absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in absence of both, the senior Commissioner shall be President. Their powers are very great, they having the superintendance and controul over all the British territorial possessions in the East Indies, and over the affairs of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies.

The President has the casting vote. His Majesty may revoke the commission at pleasure, and appoint new Commissioners.

The Directors of the East-India Company must, if required, lay all their letters and papers to and from India, before this Board, and receive their orders; and if they are not contented therewith, they can appeal to his Majesty in Council.

1784. Thomas, Lord Sydney, President.
Hon. William Pitt.
Henry Dundas, Esq;
Thomas, Lord Walsingham.
William, Wyndham Grenville, Esq;
Constantine John, Lord Mulgrave.

SECRETARY.

Charles William Boughton Rouse, Esq;

UNDER SECRETARY.

Hon. William Broderick.

SOLICITOR.

Francis Russell, Esq;

ACCOUNTANT.

George Anderson, Esq;

CHIEF CLERK.

James Bradley, Esq;

GOVERNOR GENERAL in INDIA, and COMMANDER in CHIEF of the FORCES.

Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K. G.

COM-

COMMANDERS in CHIEF of the FORCES in BENGAL.

1772. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, K. B. Died in 1777.
1778. ——— Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
1784. ——— Robert Sloper.
1786. ——— Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K. B.

SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL, appointed March 22. 1774.

Chief Juſtice, Sir Elijah Impey, Knt.

Puiſne Judges.
1774. Sir Robert Chambers, Knt.
1774. Stephen Cæſar Le Maiſtre, Eſq;
1774. John Hyde, Eſq;
1783. Sir William Jones, Knt, *vice* Le Maiſtre,

ADVOCATE GENERAL.

1774. Sir John Day, Knt.
1786. T. H. Davies, Eſq;

COUNCIL of BENGAL.

Charles Earl Cornwallis, Gov. Gen. Preſident.
Sir John Macpherſon, Bart.
Hon. Charles Stewart.
John Shore, Eſq;

FORT ST GEORGE or MADRASS.

GOVERNOR.

1786. Sir Archibald Campbell, Maj. Gen. and K. B. *vice* George Lord Macartney.

COMMANDER in CHIEF of the TROOPS.

1774. Major-General Sir Hector Monro, K. B.
1784. Lieut.-General Sir John Dalling, Bart.
1786. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. in abſence of Lord Cornwallis.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR, and COMMANDER in CHIEF in abſence of Lord Cornwallis,

1787. Major-General William Meadows.

NEW WALES.

GOVERNOR and CAPTAIN GENERAL.

1787. Arthur Philip, Eſq;

Of

Of the OFFICE of TRADE and PLANTATIONS.

THIS office was placed under the government of eight Commiſſioners, whoſe buſineſs it was to examine the Cuſtomhouſe-accounts of all goods and merchandiſe exported and imported to and from the ſeveral ports of the kingdom, as well as from foreign ports, in order to inform the Government of the advantages and diſadvantages of the trade of this nation with other kingdoms and ſtates, in regard to the balance of trade; and alſo to encourage our plantations abroad, by endeavouring to promote their trade; and by diſcovering and encouraging ſuch branches as are moſt conducive to their reſpective intereſts, as well as to that of this kingdom.

The Firſt Commiſſioner of this Board had an annual ſalary of L. 1500, and the other ſeven of L. 1000 each. Under them were a ſecretary, an under ſecretary, a ſolicitor, clerk, and other inferior officers, who had ſuitable ſalaries.

1784. The ſuppreſſion of the Board of Trade being greatly felt by the trading part of the nation, to remedy that meaſure in ſome degree, the following Committee of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council was appointed by his Majeſty, for the conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Thomas, Lord Sydney, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, Preſident,

Heneage, Earl of Aylesford,	Hon. Thomas Harley,
Thomas, Earl of Effingham,	Hon. Sir Joſeph York, K. B.
Thomas, Earl of Clarendon,	Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq;
George, Earl of Leiceſter,	Sir John Goodricke, Bart.
Lord Frederick Campbell,	Henry Dundas, Eſq;
Richard, Viſcount Howe,	James Grenville, Eſq;
Robert, Lord Biſhop of London,	William Wyndham, Eſq;
Thomas, Lord Grantham,	
Thomas, Lord Walſingham,	Secretaries.
Fletcher, Lord Grantley,	Stephen Cottrell, Eſq;
Conſtantine John, Lord Mulgrave,	William Fawkener, Eſq;

LORDS of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL, appointed by his Majeſty for the conſideration of all Matters relating to TRADE and FOREIGN PLANTATIONS.

September 6. 1786.

His Majeſty having thought fit to revoke his order in Council, bearing date the 5th day of March 1784, appointing a Committee of Privy Council for the conſideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and to declare the ſaid Committee diſſolved, was pleaſed to appoint a new Committee of Privy Council, for the buſineſs above mentioned, and to conſiſt of the following members.

The

The Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
The Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury,
——————— Admiralty,
His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State,
The Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer,
The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons —and alſo ſuch of the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council as ſhall hold any of the following offices.
The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter,
The Paymaſter or Paymaſters General of his Majeſty's Forces,
The Treaſurer of the Navy,
The Maſter of his Majeſty's Mint.

And his Majeſty was at the ſame time pleaſed to order, that the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, and ſuch perſons as ſhall hold offices in his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland, and ſhall be members of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council in this kingdom, ſhould be members of this Committee;—and alſo that

Lord Frederick Campbell,
Robert, Lord Biſhop of London,
Fletcher, Lord Grantley,
Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bart.
Hon. Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B.
Sir John Goodricke, Bart.
William Eden, Eſq;
James Grenville, Eſq;
Thomas Orde, Eſq;

ſhould be members of this Committee.

And that the Right Hon. Charles, Lord Hawkeſbury, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, and, in his abſence, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, joint Paymaſter-General of the Forces, be Preſident of the ſaid Committee.

Secretaries. Stephen Cottrell, William Fawkener, Eſqrs.

Chief Clerk. George Chalmers, Eſq;

NORTH

NORTH AMERICA.

COMMANDERS in CHIEF of his MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES from 1754 to the preſent time.

1754. Major-General Edward Braddock.
1755. ——— John, Earl of Loudoun.
1758. ——— James Abercrombie.
1759. ——— Jeffrey Amherſt, *now* Lord Amherſt.
1764. Lieutenant-General Hon. Thomas Gage.
1775. ——— Hon Sir William Howe, K. B.
1778. ——— Sir Henry Clinton, K B.
1782. ——— Sir Guy Carleton, K. B.
1783. ——— Sir Charles Grey, K. B.
1786. ——— Sir Guy Carleton, *now* Lord Dorcheſter.

Liſt of the GOVERNORS of the COLONIES at preſent ſubject to GREAT BRITAIN in NORTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1714. Samuel Vetch, Eſq;
1717. Richard Phillips,
1749. Colonel Hon Edward Cornwallis.
1752. ——— Peregrine Thomas Hopſon,
1755. ——— Charles Lawrence,
1761. ——— Henry Ellis,
1763. ——— Robert Wilmot,
1766. Lord William Campbell.
1773. Major Francis Legge,
1782. John Parr, Eſq;
1786. Lieutenant-General Sir Guy Carleton, *now* Lord Dorcheſter.

BISHOP of NOVA SCOTIA.

1787. Charles Inglis, D. D.

NEW ENGLAND or MASSACHUSETTS-BAY ADVENTURERS.

1630. John Winthorpe, Eſq; elected ſucceſſively for many years, except in
1636. Henry Vane, Eſq;—Mr Winthorpe ſucceeded him, and was choſen annually till his death, when his ſon ſucceeded him in office.
1645. Thomas Dudley, Eſq; He died in 1652.
1653 John Endicott, Eſq; He died in 1665.
1665 Richard Bellingham, Eſq; Annually elected till his death in
1671. John Leveret, Eſq; Annually elected till his death in

1676.

1676. Simon Bradſtreet, Eſq; He was choſen till 1686, when the charter was vacated, when Preſident Joſeph Dudley ſuperſeded him.
1686. Joſeph Dudley, Eſq;
—— Sir Edmund Andros, Knt.

GOVERNORS under the NEW CHARTER for MASSACHUSETTS BAY and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1691. Sir William Phipps. Died in 1695.
William Sloughton, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor till
1699. Richard Earl of Bellamont, who was alſo Governor of New York; and on his return to New York Mr Sloughton again preſided.
1702. Joſeph Dudley, Eſq;
1715. Colonel Eliſha Burgeſs Governor, William Tailor, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.
1716. Colonel Samuel Shute. Lieutenant-Governor, Mr Dummer.
1728. William Burnet, Eſq; Died in 1729.
1729. Jonathan Belcher, Eſq;

GOVERNORS of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1741. William Shirley, Eſq;
1757. Thomas Pownall, Eſq;
1759. Francis (*afterwards* Sir) Bernard, Eſq;
1770. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq;
1774. Hon. Thomas Gage, General.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1740. Benning Wentworth, Eſq;
1776. John Wentworth, Eſq;

NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution, the Governors here were only ſtyled Lieutenant-Governors to the Duke of York; and on his abdicating the throne, the Province reverted to the Crown, and the Governors were appointed by the King, and ſtyled, Governors and Captain-Generals of New York.

1691. Colonel Benjamin Fletcher
1696. Colonel Slaughter. Died ſoon after.
—— Joſeph Dudley.
1697. Richard, Earl of Bellamont. Died at New York.
1701. Edward, Lord Viſcount Cornbury, *afterwards* Earl of Clarendon appointed Governor of the Jerſies likewiſe in 1702.
1708. John, Lord Lovelace. Died at New York in May 1709. Colonel Ingoldſby, Lieutenant-Governor, preſided.
1710. Colonel Robert Hunter.
1720. William Burnet, Eſq;
1728. John Montgomery, Eſq; Died at New York.
1732. William Coſby, Eſq;
1736. Major-General Richard Tyrrell.

1736. George Clarke, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.
1741. Hon. George Clinton.
1753. Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.
1755. Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Resigned in 1757.
1761. Honourable Robert Monkton, Lieutenant-General.
1765. Sir Henry Moore, Bart.
1769. John, Earl of Dunmore.
1770. William Tryon, Esq; *now* Lieutenant-General.
1779. James Robertson. Lieutenant-General.

New Jersey.

The government of this colony was always bestowed on the same person who was Governor of New York, until the year 1736, on the death of Colonel Cosby.

1736. Lewis Morris, Esq;
1746. Jonathan Belcher, Esq;
1758. Francis Bernard, Esq;
1759. Thomas Boon, Esq;
1761. Josiah Hardy, Esq;
1762. William Franklin, Esq;

Virginia.

Company's Governors.

1606. Edward Wingfield, Esq;
1607. John Smith, Esq;
1609. Thomas, Lord Delawar.
Sir Thomas Yates, Knt, Deputy-Governor.
1618. Thomas, Lord Delawar, again. Died in his passage out.
—— Sir Samuel Argol, Knt.
1620. Sir George Yardley, Knt.
1621. Sir Francis Wyatt, Knt.

The Company having surrendered their charter, the following Governors and Lieutenant-Governors were appointed by the King, except such as were appointed by the usurping powers.

1625. Sir John Harvey, Knt. He was sent prisoner to England in 1639. He was reinstated.
1641. Sir William Berkeley.
Colonel Diggs, for the Parliament.
Mr Bennet, Mr Matthews, } by O. Cromwell,
1660. Sir William Berkeley, Knt, again.
1679. John, Lord Colepepyr.
1682. Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham.
1692. Sir Edmund Andros, Knt.
1696. Francis Nicolson, Esq;
1704. George, Earl of Orkney.

1704

1704. Edward Notte, Esq;
17 . Brigadier-General R. Hunter.
1710. Alexander Spottiswood, Esq;
1723. Hugh Drysdale, Esq;
1726. William Gooch, Esq; *afterwards* Sir William Gooch, Bart,
} Lieutenant-Governors.
1737. William Anne, Earl of Albemarle.
1751. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.
1756. John, Earl of Loudoun.
1759. Jeffrey Amherst, *now* Lord Amherst.
1768. Norborne, Lord Bottetourt.
1770. John, Earl of Dunmore.

Carolina, North and South,

Was granted to a Company who appointed its Governors from 1663; but this Company being threatened with a *quo warranto*, in 1728 surrendered their charter, and accepted of L. 17,500 for their property and jurisdiction, together with L. 5000 due them by the province, all except Earl Grenville, who kept his eighth share, and which comprehends near half of N. Carolina, and joins immediately with Virginia.

1720. Francis Nicolson, Esq;
1729. Robert Johnson, Esq;
1730. The colony of N. Carolina was erected into a separate government.
1735. Thomas Broughton, Esq;
1736. Charles Craven, Esq;
174 . James Glen, Esq;
1755. William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; (*now* Lord Westcote).
1759. Thomas Pownall, Esq;
1761. Thomas Boon, Esq;
1766. Lord Charles Greville Montagu.
1773. Lord William Campbell, Captain in the Navy.

North Carolina.

1730. George Barrington, Esq;
1733. Gabriel Johnson, Esq;
1743. Arthur Dobbs, Esq;
1765. William Tryon, Esq;
1770. Josias Martin, Esq;

Georgia.

1734. James Oglethorpe, Esq;
1745. John Reynolds, Esq;
1758. Henry Ellis, Esq;
1761. Sir James Wright, Bart.

Colonies ceded to his Majesty by the Peace in 1763.

Canada.

Hon. James Murray, Lieutenant-General.
1774. Nov. James Johnstone, Esq; Lieutenant-General.
—— Dec. Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. Lieutenant-General.
1777. Frederick Haldimand, Esq; Lieutenant-General.
1786. Guy, Lord Dorchester, Lieutenant-General.

New

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. July 28. Captain-General and Governor, Tho. Carleton, Esq;
1786. Guy, Lord Dorchester.

CAPE BRETON.

1784. Sept. 18. Lieut.-Governor, Jos. Fred. Wallet Desbarres, Esq;
1786. W. A. S. Boscawen, Esq;

EAST FLORIDA *.

1763. James Grant, Esq; Lieutenant-General.
1773. Patrick Tonyn, Esq; Major-General.

WEST FLORIDA *.

1763. George Johnstone, Esq;
1766. John Elliot, Esq;
1770. Peter Chester, Esq;
} Captains in the Navy.

GOVERNORS of AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1760. Captain James Webb.
1761. ——— Thomas Graves, *now* Rear-Admiral.
1763. ——— Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart, *now* Vice-Admiral.
1769. ——— Hon. John Byron, *now* Vice-Admiral.
1772. ——— Molineux, *now* Lord Shuldhame, Vice-Admiral.
1775. Rear-Admiral Robert Duff.
1776. Vice-Admiral John Montagu.
1779. Rear-Admiral Richard Edwards.
1782. Vice-Admiral John Campbell.
1786. Commodore John Elliot, *now* Rear-Admiral.

BERMUDAS.

16 . Captain Moore.
1612. Daniel Tucker, Esq;
1619. Captain Butler.

1698. Samuel Day, Esq;
1700. Captain Bennet.
1721. John Hope, Esq; *afterwards* Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bruce Hope.
1727. Captain John Pitt.
1737. Alured Popple, Esq;
William Popple, Esq;
1764. George James Bruere, Esq;
1781. William Browne, Esq;

BAHAMA ISLANDS. Taken.

1717. Woodes Rogers, Esq;
1721. Captain Finny.

* Now belonging to the Crown of Spain.

1728.

1728. Woodes Rogers, Eſq; again.
1733. Richard Fitzwilliam, Eſq;
1738. John Tinker, Eſq;
1759. William Shirley, Eſq; Lieutenant-General.
1767. Thomas Shirley, Eſq; (his ſon, *now* Sir Thomas), Major-General.
1774. Monteford Brown, Eſq;
1779. John Maxwell, Eſq;
1787. John, Earl of Dunmore.

ST JOHN'S.

1769. Walter Paterſon, Eſq;

CAPTAINS-GENERAL of the LEEWARD ISLANDS, viz. ANTIGUA, ST CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, MONTSERRAT, and BARBUDA, from 1660 to the preſent time.

1660. Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham.
1664. William, Lord Willoughby, his brother. Drowned in 1666.
1667. Sir William Stapleton, Bart.
1685. Sir Nathaniel Johnſon, Knt. On the Revolution he withdrew to Carolina.
1689. Chriſtopher Codrington, Eſq;
1698. Chriſtopher Codrington, Eſq; (ſon to the former).
1704. Sir William Mathews, Knt.
1706. Colonel Parks. Murdered in an inſurrection of the inhabitants.
1710. Colonel Walter Douglas. He was ſuperſeded and proſecuted for his mal-adminiſtration: He was ſentenced by the Court of King's Bench, Nov. 19. 1716, to be fined L. 500, and to ſuffer five years impriſonment.
1714. Colonel Hans Hamilton.
1721. John Hart, Eſq;
1726. Thomas, Earl of Londonderry. Died at Antigua in
1729. George, Lord Forbes, (*afterwards* Earl of Granard).
— William Coſby, Eſq;
1733. William Mathews, Eſq;
1752. George (*afterwards* Sir George) Thomas, Bart.
1766. William Woodley, Eſq;
1771. Sir Ralph Payne, K. B.
1776. Matthew William Burt, Eſq;
1781. Thomas (*now* Sir Thomas) Shirley, Eſq; Major-General.

BARBADOES.

1624. William Deane, Eſq;
Charles Wolferſtone, Eſq;
1629. Henry Hawley, Eſq; Sent priſoner to England.
Henry Hunkes, Eſq;
1641. Philip Bell, Eſq; Lieut.-Governor.

1650.

1650. Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham.
1652. —— Searle, Esq; } for the usurping powers.
1660. Humphry Walrond, Esq; }
1662. Lord Willoughby, again.
1664. William, Lord Willoughby, his brother. Drowned.
1667. Sir Jonathan Atkins, recalled.
1680. Richard Dutton, Esq; in his absence
Edwin Stede, Esq; Lieut.-Governor.
1689. James Kendal, Esq;
1694. Hon. Francis Russell.. Died.
1696. Francis Bond, Esq; Senior Member of Council, presided.
1698. Hon. Ralph Grey, *afterwards* Lord Grey.
1701. John Turner, Esq; Senior Member of Council, presided.
1703. Sir Bevill Grenville, Knt. Recalled, and died on his passage home.
1707. Mitford Crow, Esq;
1711. Robert Lowther, Esq;
1714. William Sharpe, Esq; Senior Member of Council, presided.
1715. Robert Lowther, Esq; again.
1720. John Frere, Esq; Senior Member of Council, obliged to give up to Sam. Cox, Esq;
—— Richard, Lord Viscount Irwin. Died before he could embark for his government.
1721. Samuel Cox, Esq; a member of Council.
—— John, Lord Belhaven. Drowned near the Lizard Point.
1722. Henry Worsley, Esq;
1728. Edward Ashe, Esq;
1731. Samuel Berwick, Senior Member of Council, presided. Died,
1732. James Dottin, Esq; ditto.
1733. Emanuel, Lord Viscount Howe. Died.
1735. James Dottin, Esq; again.
1737. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.
1739. Hon. Robert Byng. Died.
1740. James Dottin, Esq; again.
1742. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.
1747. Hon. Henry Grenville.
1753. Ralph Weekes, Esq; Senior Member of Council.
1756. Charles Pinfold, Esq;
1767. Charles Spry, Esq;
1772. Hon. Edward Hay.
1780. James Cunningham, Esq; Lieutenant-General.
1782. David Parry, Esq;

Grenada, and its Dependencies.

This was erected into a Government in 1763; and by the Royal Proclamation, dated October 7. that year, it was declared a Government-general, and called the Government of Grenada, consisting of the islands ceded by France, namely, Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago; but the letters-patent constituting that government, and Robert Melvill, Esq; Governor in Chief thereof,

of, having been interrupted from paſſing the great ſeal, by the trial of the claim of the Earl of Cardigan, (now Duke of Montague), for the property of St Vincent, before the Privy Council, it was the 9th of April 1764 before they were ſealed, although the King's inſtructions to the Governor were dated in December 1763.

Dominica was ſeparated from the general government in 1770, as was St Vincent in 1776; and France retained poſſeſſion of Tobago in virtue of its ceſſion by the peace of Verſailles in 1783.

In 1783, the Government of Grenada was reſtricted to the iſlands of Grenada and Caruaſou and all the Grenadines to the ſouthward of Caruaſou.

1763. Robert Melvill, Eſq; Lieutenant-General.
1771. William Leybourne Leybourne, Eſq;
1775. George, Lord Macartney, K. B.
1782. Edward Mathew, Lieutenant-General.

ST VINCENT'S ISLAND. Taken in 1779. Erected into a ſeparate Government in 1776.

Valentine Morris, Eſq;
1783. Edmund Lincoln, Eſq;
1787. James Seton, Eſq;

DOMINICA ISLAND. Erected into a ſeparate Government in 1770.

Sir William Young, Bart.
1770. Thomas Shirley, Eſq; *now* a Major-General.
1783. John Orde, Eſq; Captain in the Navy.

JAMAICA.

1656. Colonel D'Oyley.
1661. Thomas Lord Windſor.
1663. Sir Thomas Modiford, Knt, removed.
Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.
1670. John, Lord Vaughan.
1678. Charles, Earl of Carliſle.
1682. Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt, again.
1684. Hender Moleſworth, Eſq;
1687. Chriſtopher, Duke of Albemarle.
—— Hender Moleſworth, Eſq;
1690. William, Earl of Inchiquin.
1692. William Beeſton, Eſq;
1701. William Selwyn, Eſq;
—— Peter Beckford, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.
1702. Charles, Earl of Peterborough. He did not go over; and in his abſence,
Thomas Handaſyde, Eſq; Major-General, acted as Governor.
1711. Lord Archibald Hamilton. Recalled.
1714. Peter Haywood, Eſq;
—— Sir Nicholas Laws, Knt.
1716. Thomas Pitt, Eſq;
1722. William, Duke of Portland. Died.

1726.

1726. John Ayscough, Preſident of the Council.
1727. Robert Hunter, Eſq;
1734 John Ayſcough, Eſq; again.
—— Henry Cunningham, Eſq; Died.
—— Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart.
1736. Edward Trelawney, Eſq;
1752. Vice-Admiral Charles Knowles, (*afterwards* Sir Charles).
1758. Brigadier-General George Haldane.
William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; *now* Lord Weſtcote.
1766. Sir William Trelawney, Bart. } Captains in the Navy.
1773. Sir Baſil Keith, Knt. }
1777. John Dalling, Eſq; Lieutenant-General.
1782. Archibald Campbell, Eſq; Major-General.
Vacant.

GOVERNORS of the CONQUERED ISLANDS in EUROPE and the WEST INDIES, in the War commencing in 1755, and ending in 1763.

In EUROPE.

BELLEISLE.

1761. Brigadier-General John Crawford.
1762. Colonel James Forreſter.

WEST INDIES.

GUADALOUPE, and its Dependencies.

1759. Brigadier-General Byam Crump. Died.
1760. Colonel Campbell Dalrymple.

MARIGALANTE.

1759. Major Francis Maclean.

MARTINICO, and its Dependencies.

1762. Brigadier-General William Rufane.

GRENADES, &c.

—— Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott.

HAVANNAH, and its Dependencies.

—— Major-General William Keppel.

An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the KNIGHTS of the Moſt Noble ORDER of the GARTER, inſtituted by King EDWARD III.

THis Moſt Noble and Illuſtrious Order, (if we conſider either its antiquity, or the nobleneſs of the perſonages that have been inrolled therein), excels and outvies all other inſtitutions of honour in the whole world, and owes its original to the great hero of that age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings priſoners to England.

It began in 1350, the 24th year of his reign, viz. 119 years before the foundation of the order of St Michael, by Lewis XI. King of France, in 1469; eighty years before the inſtitution of the order of the Golden Fleece, by Philip II. the ſecond Duke of Burgundy, in 1430; and 190 years before King James VI. of Scotland reſtored the order of St Andrew, or the Thiſtle; and 209 years before the order of the Elephant was inſtituted in Denmark.

King Edward, upon a view of recovering of France, (which deſcended to him by right of his mother), made it his buſineſs to draw the beſt ſoldiers of Europe into his intereſt, and thereupon projecting and ſetting up King Arthur's Round Table, he proclaimed a ſolemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exerciſe.

The place for the ſolemnity being fixed at Windſor, he, upon new-year's day, in the year 1344, publiſhed his royal letters of protection, for the ſafe coming and return of ſuch foreign Knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at thoſe jouſts and tournaments, which were to be held on the 19th of January enſuing.

Moreover, he provided a great ſupper, to begin the ſolemnity; and then ordaining this feaſt to be annually held at Whitſuntide, he, for that purpoſe, erected a particular building in the Caſtle, wherein he placed a round table of 200 feet diameter, in imitation of King Arthur's at Wincheſter, and thereat entertained the Knights, at his own expence, of L. 100 per week.

This mighty and invincible Prince Edward, being endowed with great piety, recommended himſelf and his companions to the protection of St George of Cappadocia, whoſe parents being Chriſtians, afforded him the advantage of being educated in that religion; and he taking to the profeſſion of arms, was made a Tribune, or Colonel, (in Paleſtine, his mother's country), and behaving with great courage, he was raiſed to higher ſtations by the Emperor Diocleſian; but St George complaining to the Emperor of the ſeverities he uſed towards the Chriſtians, and arguing in their defence, he was thereupon thrown into priſon, and cruelly treated; and the Emperor perceiving his conſtancy to the Chriſtian religion was not to be ſhaken off, he was, on the 23d of April, in the year 290, drawn through the city, and beheaded. Thus he received a crown of martyrdom. And that his memory might be ſtill continued, King Edward gave his companions, for part of their daily habit, the image of the ſaid ſaint, (ſitting on horſeback, encountering

ountering a dragon, with a tilting ſpear), appendant to a blue riband, ontinually to be worn about their necks.

In 1347, the ſaid King, iſſuing out his garter, for the ſignal of a battle that was crowned with ſucceſs, (ſuppoſed to be Creſſy), where he took John King of France priſoner, and brought him to England, at which time he had alſo David King of Scotland priſoner in England; and Edward the Black Prince, (ſo called from his black armour), his eldeſt ſon, expelling the rebels of Caſtile, and enthroning Don Pedro, their lawful King; he, upon theſe mighty and glorious exploits, inſtituted this Order, giving the Garter pre-eminence amongſt its enſigns, whence the ſelect number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were ſtyled, *Equites aurea Periſcelide*, viz. KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN GARTER; and the habit and enſigns of the Order, together with the forms of inveſtiture, are as follows, viz.

Garter, Surcoat, Mantle, George, Cap, and Feather, the four firſt whereof were aſſigned by the Founder, and the reſt by King Henry VIII. And all theſe together are called the whole habit or enſigns of the Order, of which we ſhall give of each a ſuccinct account.

The principal is the Garter, and is the firſt part of the habit that is preſented to Sovereign Princes, and abſent Knights, who, and all other Knights elect, are firſt adorned therewith, and, as ſoon as they are inveſted with it, become Knights Companions of the Moſt Noble Order. This part of the habit is worn on the left leg, between the knee and the calf, and by the original ſtatutes of the Order, was meant to put the Companions in mind, that as by their Order they were joined in a firm league of amity and concord; ſo, by their Garter, as by a faſt tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another. On the Garter is this motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, embroidered with gold letters, on blue velvet.

When the Sovereign deſigns to elect a Companion into this Moſt Noble Order, the Chancellor of the Order draws up the letters, which paſſing both under the Sovereign's ſign manual and the ſignet of the Order, are ſent to the perſon elected, by *Garter Principal King at Arms*, and are to this effect:

"We, with the Companions of our Moſt Noble Order of the Gar-
" ter, aſſembled in Chapter holden this preſent day, at our Caſtle of
" Windſor, conſidering the virtuous fidelity you have ſhown, and the
" honourable exploits you have done in our ſervice, by vindicating and
" maintaining our juſt right, &c. have elected and choſen you one of
" the Companions of the Order: Therefore, we require you to
" make your ſpeedy repair to us, to receive the enſigns thereof, and
" be ready for your inſtallation, upon the day of this
" preſent month," &c.

When a Knight Elect is inveſting with the Garter, the following injunction is pronounced: "To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in
" memorial of the bleſſed martyr St George, tie about thy leg, for
" thy renown, this noble Garter; wear it as the ſymbol of this Moſt
" Illuſtrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aſide, that thereby
" thou mayeſt be admoniſhed to be courageous; and having undertaken a juſt war, in which thou ſhalt be engaged, thou mayeſt ſtand
" firm, valiantly fight, and ſucceſsfully conquer."

As

As soon as the Garter is buckled on, and the admonition pronounced, the Knight is brought before the Sovereign, who puts about him a sky-coloured riband, whereunto is appendant (wrought in gold, encircled with the Garter) the image of St George on horseback, encountering the dragon; and the following admonition is pronounced: "Wear this riband, adorned with the image of that blessed martyr "and soldier of Christ, St George, by whose imitation provoked, thou "mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou "mayest not only receive the praise of the transient combat, but be "crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

We shall now give a description of the dress and instalment of a Knight of this Order. The stockings and breeches (being of one piece) are of pearl-coloured silk, and called *pantaloons*. On the outside of the knee is fixed a knot of open silver-lace and ribands intermixed, in the form of a large rose, and a little below the left knee, the Garter. His shoes are of white shammy, with red heels, have each a knot (as the former) on the exterior side. His doublet is cloth of silver, adorned before and behind, and down the sleeves, with several guards, or rows of open silver-lace, each lace having a row of small silver-buttons, set down the middle. The cuffs are open, and adorned with aforementioned silver-lace, and ribands set in several loops. At the bottom of the upper seam of each cuff is fixed a knot of silver ribands, that falls over his gloves, which are of kid, laced at the top with silver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, as on that of the cuffs. Then his trousers, which are of the same cloth as his doublet, and adorned with two rows of lace and ribands, as before mentioned, intermixed and set at small distances, that the ground appears between them, being buckled round his waist, are in form of a pair of puffed breeches, reaching to the middle of his thighs. And in this habit (having a blue riband spread over his left shoulder, and brought under the left arm, with the George appendant thereto) he proceeds from his lodgings in the Castle, to the Chapter-house, where, disrobing himself of his upper garment, he is invested with a surcoat of crimson velvet, lined with white taffety, during which, the following admonition is administered to him: "Take this robe of "crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the "Most Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, "may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to "shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and "the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy." After this, his sword is girt close about him, over his surcoat, with a belt the same as the coat, and then bearing his cap in his hand, which is of black velvet, adorned with a plume of white feathers, with a lemon sprig in the middle, he proceeds to his installation in St George's Chapel, being conducted between two Knights Companions of the Order, to the seat below his stall, where, he (Garter King at Arms having, on a crimson velvet cushion, laced and tasselled with gold, brought the mantle, collar, hood, and book of statutes) laying his right hand on the New Testament, the following oath is administered to him:

"You being chosen to be one of this honourable company of this Most "Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy "Evangelists,

" Evangelifts, by you here touched, that wittingly or willingly you " ſhall not break any ſtatute of the ſaid Order, or any articles in them " contained, the ſame being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws " of Almighty God, and the laws of this Realm, as far forth as to " you belongeth and appertaineth: So help you God and his Holy " Word." As ſoon as he has taken this oath, he is conducted to his ſtall, and inveſted in the following manner: The mantle, which is lined as the ſurcoat, is of ſky-coloured velvet, adorned on the left ſhoulder with St George's croſs, encircled with the Garter, wreathed on the edges with blue and gold; and the ſaid mantle being put on him by the two Knights that led him into the choir, is faſtened about his neck with a cordan or robe-ſtring, made of the ſame coloured ſilk, and Venice gold twiſted, the ends whereof are made into large knots or buttons, enriched with a caul and fringe. And whilſt the ceremony of the inveſtiture of the mantle (which is tied upon the right ſhoulder) is performing, the admonition proper thereto is pronounced by the Regiſter: " Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of the Moſt " Excellent Order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the " ſhield and red croſs of our Lord, by whoſe power thou mayeſt ſafely " pierce troops of thy enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and " being, in this temporal warfare, glorious in egregious and heroic " actions, thou mayeſt obtain eternal and triumphant joy." The hood, which is of crimſon velvet, and lined with white taffety, was formerly worn on the head; but the cap being ſubſtituted in its place, it is now faſtened to the right ſhoulder over the mantle, to the tippet which comes athwart the breaſt, and tucks under the girdle. The collar, which weighs 20 ounces Troy, is of pure gold, and was introduced by King Henry VIII. and contains 26 garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the Sovereign of the Order, and his 25 Knights Companions, and, with roſes and mottos, are exactly formed and joined, whereunto St George on horſeback, in armour, is appendant, encountering the dragon with a tilting ſpear; which medal, being of pure gold, is often enriched with jewels. The collar is put over the hood and mantle, and faſtened to the ſhoulders by a ſilver riband, and an admonition adminiſtered, the ſame as when inveſted with the riband. When the cap and feather is put on the Knight's head, he is completely inveſted; and, after divine ſervice, and ſeveral religious ceremonies, and offerings at the altar, they, with trumpets ſounding, march to dinner prepared for them in St George's hall.

Until the reign of King Charles II. the riband, with the leſſer George, uſed to be worn round the neck, but he ordered it in future to be worn from the left ſhoulder, coming under the right arm. And the ſame King ordered, that the Sovereign and Knights Companions, alſo the Prelate and Chancellor of ſaid Order, ſhould at all times, in all places and aſſemblies, when they were not adorned with their robes, wear, upon the left ſide of their coats, cloaks, or riding caſſocks, the croſs of the Order, encompaſſed with the Garter, to ſhew the world to what height of honour they were arrived to, from the ſaid noble Order, inſtituted for perſons of the greateſt worth and merit; and to the croſs and garter, he added a ſilver ſtar of eight points, to be worn

by

by the Knights on their left ſides; and by the ſtatutes of ſaid Order, they are never to appear in public without their garter, leſſer George, and ſtar, except upon the principal and ſolemn feaſts, when they are to wear their collars.

At the great ſolemnity of the inſtallation of a Knight of the Garter, his helmet, creſt, ſword, banner, and plate, are to be ſet over his ſtall in the Chapel of St George in Windſor Caſtle, as a mark of honour, and are to remain during his being of that Order, the plate containing a deſcription of his name and titles: And, at all times and places, the arms of a Knight Companion of the Garter are to be encircled by the Garter, with the motto thereon.

The Royal Founder of this illuſtrious Order having eſtabliſhed rules and ſtatutes for its government, he next reſolved to elect, from thoſe who had moſt ſignalized themſelves by their heroic actions, twenty-five of the moſt celebrated Knights, who, together with himſelf, ſhould make up the number twenty-ſix, of which number this Order has always conſiſted. When this Order was founded, the famous William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, who was miniſter to King Edward III. had influence with that Monarch to get himſelf named Prelate to the Order, which office he got annexed to his See. The Biſhop of Saliſbury is Chancellor of the Order, and the Dean of Windſor is Regiſter. The other officers are named by the King.

Of this Moſt Noble and Illuſtrious ORDER of the GARTER, there have been

8 Emperors of Germany,
5 Kings of France,
3 Kings of Spain,
1 King of Arragon,
7 Kings of Portugal,
1 King of Poland,
2 Kings of Sweden,
6 Kings of Denmark,
2 Kings of Naples,
1 King of Sicily and Jeruſalem,
1 King of Bohemia,
2 Kings of Scotland,
5 Princes of Orange,
7 Counts Palatine of the Rhine,
1 Duke of Savoy,
1 Elector of Bavaria,
1 Elector of Saxony,
2 Electors of Brandenburg,
3 Dukes of Brunſwick-Lunenburg,
2 Dukes of Holſtein,
2 Dukes of Burgundy,
2 Dukes of Urbino,
1 Duke of Guelderland,
1 Duke of Holland,
1 Duke of Milan,
1 Duke of Wirtenburgh,
1 Duke of Ferrara,
1 Marquis of Brandenburg,
2 Landgraves of Heſſe Caſſel,
1 Duke of Saxe Gotha,
1 Margrave of Anſpach,
1 Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

OFFICERS belonging to the Moſt Noble ORDER of the GARTER.

Honourable Dr Brownlow North, Biſhop of Wincheſter. Prelate.
Honourable Dr Shute Barrington, Biſhop of Saliſbury. Chancellor.
Honourable Dr John Harley, Dean of Windſor. Regiſter.
Iſaac Heard, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart, Uſher of the Black Rod.

A complete Liſt of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER, from the firſt inſtitution of the ORDER, in 1350, the 24th of EDWARD III.

[Thoſe marked thus, *d*, died before inſtallation; and thoſe marked *l*, are now in life.]

King EDWARD III.

The Sovereign, King Edward III.
Edward, Prince of Wales, (called the Black Prince).
Henry, Duke of Lancaſter.
Thomas, E. of Warwick.
Piers, Captain de Beauch.
Ralph, Earl of Stafford.
William, Earl of Saliſbury.
Roger, Earl of March.
Sir John Liſle.
Sir Bartholomew Burgherſh.
Sir John Beauchamp.
Sir John Mohun.
Sir Hugh Courtenay.
Sir Thomas Holland.
Sir John Grey.
Sir Richard FitzSimon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotteſley.
Sir Nele Lorin.
Sir John Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otho Holland.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir Sanchet Daubrichcourt.
Sir Walter Pavely.

Afterwards,

Richard of Bourdeaux, *afterwards* King Richard II.
Lionel of Antwerp, Earl of Ulſter and Duke of Clarence.
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter.
Edmond of Langley, Earl of Cambridge, *afterwards* Duke of York.
John de Montford, Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond.
William, Earl of Hereford.
William, Earl of Northampton.
John, Earl of Pembroke.
Thomas, Earl of Warwick.
Richard, Earl of Arundel and Surry.
Robert, Earl of Suffolk.
Hugh, Earl of Stafford.
Ingelram, Earl of Bedford.
Guiſcard, Earl of Huntingdon.
Edward, Lord Spencer.
William, Lord Latimer.
Reynold, Lord Cobham.
John, Lord Nevil of Raby.
Ralph, Lord Baſſet of Drayton.
Sir Walter Manny, Banneret.
Sir William FitzWarrin, Knt.
Sir Thomas Ufford, Knt.
Sir Thomas Felton, Knt.
Sir Francis Van Hale, Knt.
Sir Fulk FitzWarrin, Knt.
Sir Allen Bukhull, Knt.
Sir Richard Pembruge, Knt.
Sir Thomas Wright, Knt.
Sir Thomas Baneſter, Knt.
Sir Richard de la Vache, Knt.
Sir Guy de Bryan, Knt.

King RICHARD II.

Thomas of Woodſtock, Earl of Bucks, *afterwards* Duke of Glouceſter.
Henry of Lancaſter, Earl of Derby, *afterwards* King Henry IV.
William, Duke of Geulderland.
William of Bavaria, Earl of Oſtrevant, *afterwards* Earl of Holland, Hainault, and Zealand.
Thomas, Earl of Kent, *afterwards* Duke of Surry.
John, Earl of Huntingdon, *afterwards* Duke of Exeter.
Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, *afterwards* Duke of Norfolk.

Edward,

Edward, Earl of Rutland, *afterwards* Duke of Albemarle.
Michael, Earl of Suffolk.
William, Lord Scroop, *afterwards* Earl of Wiltshire.
William, Lord Bargavenny.
John, Lord Beaumont.
William, Lord Willoughby.
Richard, Lord Grey.
Sir Nicholas Sarnsfield, Knt.
Sir Philip de la Vache, Knt.
Sir Robert Knolles, Knt.
Sir John Sulby, Knt.
Sir Lewis Clifford, Knt.
Sir Simon Burley, Knt.
Sir John de Evereux, Knt.
Sir Richard Burley, Knt.
Sir Brian Stapleton, Knt.
Sir Peter Courtenay, Knt.
Sir John Burley, Knt.
Sir John Bourchier, Knt.
Sir T. Granston, Knt.
Sir Robert Dunstavil, Knt.
Sir Robert de Namur, Knt.
Sir Sandich de Franc, Knt, *alias* Sanchet La Pour.

King Henry IV.

Henry Prince of Wales, *afterwards* King Henry V.
Thomas of Lancaster, Earl of Albemarle and Duke of Clarence.
John, Earl of Kendal and Duke of Bedford.
Humphry, Earl of Pembroke, *afterwards* Duke of Exeter.
Thomas, Earl of Dorset, *afterwards* Duke of Exeter.
Robert, Count Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, *afterwards* Emperor of Germany.
John, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset.
Thomas, Earl of Arundel.
Edmund, Earl of Stafford.
Edmund, Earl of Kent.
Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland.
Gilbert, Lord Roos.
Gilbert, Lord Talbot.
John, Lord Lovel.
Hugh, Lord Burnell.
Thomas, Lord Morley.
Edward, Lord Powis.
Sir John Cornwall, *afterwards* Lord Fanhope.
Sir Thomas Piercy, Knt.
Sir William Arundel, Knt.
Sir John Stanley, Knt.
Sir Robert de Umphreville, Knt.
Sir Thomas Rampton, Knt.
Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt.

King Henry V.

Sir John Daubrichcourt, Knt.
Richard, Earl of Oxford.
Thomas, Lord Camois.
Sir Simon Felbryge, Knt.
Sir William Harmington, Knt.
John, Earl of Huntingdon.
Sigismund, Emperor of Germany.
The Duke of Holland.
The Duke of Briga.
Sir John Blount, Knt.
Sir John Robbessart, Knt.
Sir William Philip, *afterwards* Lord Bardolph.
John I. King of Portugal.
Eric X. King of Denmark.
Richard, Earl of Warwick.
Thomas, Earl of Salisbury.
Robert, Lord Willoughby.
Henry, Lord Fitzhugh.
John, Earl of Tankerville.
Hugh, Lord Bourchier.
John, Earl Marshall.
William, Earl of Suffolk, *afterwards* Marquis and Duke of Suffolk.
John, Lord Clifford.
Sir Lewis Robessart, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Bourchier.
Sir Henry Van Clux.
Sir Walter Hungerford, *afterwards* Lord Hungerford.
Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy.

King HENRY VI.

John, Lord Talbot, *afterwards* Earl of Shrewſbury. Killed at the battle of Chaſtillon, 1453.
Thomas, Lord Scales.
Sir John Falſtaff, Knt.
Peter, Duke of Coimbra, third ſon of John I. King of Portugal.
Humphry, Earl of Stafford, *afterwards* Duke of Buckingham. Killed at the battle of Northampton.
Sir John Ratcliffe, Knt.
John, Earl of Arundel and Lord Maltravers.
Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. Killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460.
Edward, King of Portugal.
Edward Beaufort, Earl of Morton, *afterwards* Earl of Dorſet and Duke of Somerſet. Killed at the battle of St Albans, 1455.
Sir John Grey, Knt.
Richard, Earl of Saliſbury. Beheaded at Pontefract in 1460.
William, Lord Falconbergh, *afterwards* Earl of Kent.
Albert, Duke of Auſtria, *afterwards* Emperor of Germany.
John, Earl of Somerſet, *afterwards* Duke of Somerſet, and Earl of Kendal.
Ralph, Lord Sudley.
Henry, Duke of Viſeo, fourth ſon of John, King of Portugal, *afterwards* King of Portugal.
John, Viſcount Beaumont. Killed at the battle of Northampton, 1460.
Gaſton de Foix, Earl of Longueville, Captain de Beauch.
John de Foix, Earl of Kendal.
John, Lord Beauchamp of Powyk.
Alphonſus V. King of Portugal.
Albio Vaſquis d'Almada, Earl of Avranches.
Thomas, Lord Hoo.
Sir Francis Surien, Knt.
Alphonſus V. King of Arragon.
Caſimir IV. King of Poland.
William, Duke of Brunſwick.
Richard, Lord Rivers, *afterwards* Earl Rivers. Beheaded at Northampton, 1469.
John, Duke of Norfolk.
Henry, Viſcount Bourchier, *afterwards* Earl of Eſſex.
Sir Philip Wentworth, Knt.
Sir Edward Hall, Knt.
Frederick III. Emperor of Germany.
John, Earl of Shrewſbury. Killed at the battle of Northampton, 1460.
Lionel, Lord Welles. Killed at the battle of Towton in 1461.
Thomas, Lord Stanley.
Edward, Prince of Wales.
Jaſper, Earl of Pembroke, *afterwards* Duke of Bedford.

James,

James, Earl of Wiltſhire, Lord Treaſurer. Beheaded 1460.
John, Lord Dudley.
John, Lord Berners.
Richard, Earl of Warwick. Killed at the battle of Barnet, 1471.
William, Lord Bonville. Beheaded at Northampton, 1460.
John, Lord Wenlock. Killed by the Duke of Somerſet, after the battle of Tewkeſbury.
Sir Thomas Kyriell, Knt Beheaded at Northampton, 1460.

King EDWARD IV.

George, Duke of Clarence, brother to the King. Drowned in a butt of Malmſey, 1478.
Sir William Chamberlayne, Knt.
John, Earl of Worceſter. Beheaded 1471.
John, Lord Montague, *afterwards* Earl of Northumberland, and Marquis of Montague. Killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471.
William, Lord Herbert, *afterwards* Earl of Pembroke. Killed at the battle of Banbury in 1469.
William, Lord Haſtings.
John, Lord Scrope of Bolton.
Sir John Aſtley, Knt.
Ferdinand, King of Naples, ſon of Alphonſus, King of Arragon.
Francis Sfortia, Duke of Milan.
James, Earl of Douglas.
Gaillard de Duras, Lord of Duras.
Sir Robert Harcourt, Knt.
Anthony, Lord Scales and Nucells, *afterwards* Earl Rivers. Killed at the battle of St Albine in France, 1488.
Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, *afterwards* King Richard III.
Lord Mountgryſon in Apulia.
John, Duke of Norfolk.
John, Duke of Suffolk.
William, Earl of Arundel.
John, Earl of Wiltſhire.
John, Lord Howard, *afterwards* Duke of Norfolk. Killed at the battle of Boſworth in 1485.
Walter, Lord Ferrers of Chartley.
Walter, Lord Mountjoy.
Charles, Duke of Burgundy.
Henry, Duke of Buckingham. Beheaded at Saliſbury by King Richard III.
Thomas, Lord Maltravers, *afterwards* Earl of Arundel.
Sir William Parr of Kendal, Knt.
Frederick, Duke of Urbino.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
Edward, Prince of Wales. } Murdered by order of
Richard, Duke of York, ſecond ſon to the King. } their uncle Rich. III.
Thomas, Marquis of Dorſet, and Earl of Huntingdon.
Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knt.
Ferdinand, King of Caſtile and Leon.

Hercules d'Eſté, Duke of Ferrara.
John, King of Portugal, ſon to Alphonſus V.

King EDWARD V.

King RICHARD III.

Sir John Conyers, Knt.
Thomas, Earl of Surry, and *afterwards* Duke of Norfolk.
Francis, Viſcount Lovel. Killed at the battle of Stoke in 1487.
Sir Richard Ratcliffe, Knt.
Sir Thomas Burgh, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Burgh.
Thomas, Lord Stanley, *afterwards* Earl of Derby.
Sir Richard Tunſtall, Knt.

King HENRY VII.

John, Earl of Oxford.
Sir Giles d'Aubeney, *afterwards* Lord d'Aubeney.
Thomas, Earl of Arundel.
George, Earl of Shrewſbury.
John, Viſcount Wells.
George, Lord Strange.
Sir Edward Wydevil, Knt Banneret.
John, Lord Dynham.
Maximilian, King of the Romans, *afterwards* Emperor of Germany.
Sir John Savage, Knt.
Sir William Stanley, Knt. Beheaded.
Sir John Cheney, Knt Banneret.
Alphonſus, Duke of Calabria and Naples, King of Sicily and Jeruſalem.
Arthur, Prince of Wales.
Thomas, Marquis of Dorſet.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
Henry, Earl of Eſſex.
Sir Charles Somerſet, Knt Banneret, *afterwards* Earl of Worceſter, and Lord Herbert.
Robert, Lord Brook.
Sir Edward Poynings, Knt.
Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Knt Banneret.
Sir Richard Poole.
Edward, Duke of Buckingham. Beheaded in 1521.
Henry, Duke of York, *afterwards* King Henry VIII.
Edward, Earl of Devonſhire.
Sir Richard Guilford, Knt Banneret.
Edmund, Earl of Suffolk. Beheaded in 1513.
Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt Banneret.
Sir Reginald Bray, Knt Banneret.
John, King of Denmark.
Guido Ubaldo, Duke of Urbino.
Gerald, Earl of Kildare.
Henry, Lord Stafford, *afterwards* Earl of Wiltſhire.
Richard, Earl of Kent.
Sir Rys ap Thomas, Knt Banneret.

Philip,

Philip, King of Caſtile.
Sir Thomas Branden, Knt Banneret.
Charles, Arch-duke of Auſtria, Prince of Spain, *afterwards* Emperor of Germany.

King HENRY VIII.

Thomas, Lord Darcy.
Edward, Lord Dudley.
Emanuel, King of Portugal.
Thomas, Lord Howard, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Norfolk.
Thomas, Lord la Warr.
Sir Henry Marney, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Marney.
George, Lord Abergavenny.
Sir Edward Howard, ſecond ſon to the Duke of Norfolk.
Sir Charles Brandon, *afterwards* Duke of Suffolk.
Julian de Medicis, brother to Pope Leo X.
Edward, Lord Monteagle.
Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilleſland.
Sir William Sandys, *afterwards* Lord Sandys.
Henry, Earl of Devonſhire, *afterwards* Marquis of Exeter. Beheaded in 1538.
Ferdinand, Prince and Infant of Spain, Arch-duke of Auſtria, *afterwards* Emperor of Germany.
Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt.
Sir Thomas Bullen, Knt, *afterwards* Viſcount Rochford, Earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond.
Walter, Lord Ferrers, *afterwards* Viſcount Hereford.
Arthur Plantagenet, Viſcount Liſle.
Robert, Viſcount Fitzwalter, *afterwards* Earl of Suſſex.
William, Earl of Arundel.
Thomas, Lord Roos, *afterwards* Earl of Rutland.
Henry, *afterwards* Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond and Somerſet.
Ralph, Earl of Weſtmoreland.
William, Lord Mountjoy.
Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt, *afterwards* Earl of Southampton.
Sir Henry Guilford, Knt.
Francis I. King of France.
John, Earl of Oxford.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland. Beheaded in 1571.
Philip Chabot, Earl of Newblanch.
Anthony, Duke of Montmorency.
James V. King of Scotland.
Sir Nicholas Carew, Knt.
Henry, Earl of Cumberland.
Thomas, Lord Cromwell, *afterwards* Earl of Eſſex. Beheaded in 1540.
John, Lord Ruſſell, Earl of Bedford.
Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt.
Sir William Kingſton, Knt.
Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden.
Sir Anthony Brown, Knt.

Edward,

Edward, Earl of Hertford, *afterwards* Duke of Somerſet. Beheaded in 1551.
Henry, Earl of Surrey. Beheaded in 1546.
Sir John Gage, Knt.
Sir Anthony Wingfield, Knt.
John, Viſcount Liſle, *afterwards* Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland. Beheaded in 1553.
William, Lord St John of Baſing, *afterwards* Earl of Wiltſhire, and Marquis of Wincheſter.
William, Lord Parr of Kendal, *afterwards* Earl of Eſſex, and Marquis of Northampton.
Sir John Wallop, Knt.
Henry, Earl of Arundel.
Sir Anthony St Leger, Knt.
Francis, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Thomas, Lord Wriotheſley, *afterwards* Earl of Southampton.

King EDWARD VI.

Henry, Marquis of Dorſet, *afterwards* Duke of Suffolk. Beheaded in 1553.
Edward, Earl of Derby.
Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudly. Beheaded.
Sir William Paget, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Paget.
Francis, Earl of Huntingdon.
George, Lord Cobham.
Thomas, Lord La Warr.
Sir William Herbert, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Herbert of Cardiffe, and Earl of Pembroke.
Henry II. King of France.
Edward, Lord Clinton, *afterwards* Earl of Lincoln.
Thomas, Lord Darcy of Chiche.
Henry, Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Sir Andrew Dudley, Knt.

Queen MARY.

Philip II. King of Spain.
Henry, Earl of Suſſex.
Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy.
William, Lord Howard of Effingham.
Anthony, Viſcount Montacute.
Sir Edward Haſtings, Knt, *afterwards* Lord Haſtings of Loughborough.
Thomas, Earl of Suſſex.
William, Lord Grey of Wilton.
Sir Robert Rocheſter.

Queen ELIZABETH.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Beheaded.
Henry, Earl of Rutland.
Sir Robert Dudley, Knt, *afterwards* Earl of Leiceſter.

Adolphus,

Adolphus, Duke of Holſtein.
George, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Henry, Lord Hunſdon.
Thomas, Earl of Northumberland. Beheaded.
Ambroſe, Earl of Warwick.
Charles IX. King of France.
Francis, Earl of Bedford.
Sir Henry Sydney, Knt.
Maximilian II. Emperor of Germany.
Henry, Earl of Huntingdon.
William, Earl of Worceſter.
Francis Montmorency, Duke of Montmorency.
Walter, Viſcount Hereford, *afterwards* Earl of Eſſex.
William, Lord Burleigh.
Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton.
Edmund, Lord Chandos.
Henry, Earl of Derby.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke.
Henry III. King of France.
Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, *afterwards* Earl of Nottingham.
Rodolphus II. Emperor of Germany.
Frederick II. King of Denmark.
John Caſſimir, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
Edward, Earl of Rutland.
William, Lord Cobham.
Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton.
Robert, Earl of Eſſex. Beheaded.
Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory.
Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Knt.
Henry, Earl of Suſſex.
Thomas, Lord Buckhurſt, *afterwards* Earl of Dorſet.
Henry IV. King of France.
James VI. King of Scotland, *afterwards* King of England.
Gilbert, Earl of Shrewſbury.
George, Earl of Cumberland.
Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
Edward, Earl of Worceſter.
Thomas, Lord Burough.
Edmund, Lord Sheffield, *afterwards* Earl of Mulgrave.
Sir Francis Knolles, Knt.
Frederick, Duke of Wirtemburgh.
Thomas, Lord Howard of Walden, *afterwards* Earl of Suffolk.
George, Lord Hunſdon,
Charles, Lord Mountjoy, *afterwards* Earl of Devonſhire.
Sir Henry Lea, Knt.
Robert, Earl of Suſſex.
Henry, Lord Cobham.
Thomas, Lord Scrope of Bolton.
William, Earl of Derby.
Thomas, Lord Burleigh, *afterwards* Earl of Exeter.

King

King JAMES I.

Henry, Prince of Wales.
Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark.
Ludovick, Duke of Lenox, *afterwards* Duke of Richmond.
Henry, Earl of Southampton.
John, Earl of Mar.
William, Earl of Pembroke.
Ulrick, Duke of Holſtein.
Henry, Earl of Northampton.
Robert, Earl of Saliſbury.
Thomas, Viſcount Bindon.
George, Earl of Dunbar.
Philip, Earl of Montgomery, *afterwards* Earl of Pembroke.
Charles, Duke of York, *afterwards* King of England.
Thomas, Earl of Arundel, *afterwards* Earl of Norfolk.
Robert, Viſcount Rochester, *afterwards* Earl of Somerſet.
Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, *afterwards* King of Bohemia.
Maurice de Naſſau, Prince of Orange.
Thomas, Viſcount Fenton, *afterwards* Earl of Kellie.
William, Lord Knolles, *afterwards* Earl of Banbury.
Francis, Earl of Rutland.
Sir George Villiers, Knt, *afterwards* Duke of Buckingham. Aſſaſſinated.
Robert, Viſcount Liſle, *afterwards* Earl of Leiceſter.
James Marquis of Hamilton.
Eſme, Duke of Lenox, and Earl of March.
Chriſtian, Duke of Brunſwick.
William, Earl of Saliſbury.
James, Earl of Carliſle.
Edward, Earl of Dorſet.
Henry, Earl of Holland. Beheaded by the rebels in 1648.
Thomas, Viſcount Andover, *afterwards* Earl of Berkſhire.

King CHARLES I.

Claude de Lorrain, Duke de Chevreuſe.
Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Killed at the battle of Lutzen, 1632.
Henry Frederick de Naſſau, Prince of Orange.
Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk.
William, Earl of Northampton.
Richard, Lord Weſton, *afterwards* Earl of Portland.
Robert, Earl of Lindſey. Killed at the battle of Edge-hill in 1642.
William, Earl of Exeter.
James, Marquis of Hamilton, *afterwards* Duke of Hamilton, and Earl of Cambridge. Beheaded by the rebels in 1648.
Charles Lodowick, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
James, Duke of Lenox, *afterwards* Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond.
Henry, Earl of Danby.
William, Earl of Morton.

Algerpoon,

Algernoon, Earl of Northumberland.
Charles, Prince of Wales, *afterwards* King Charles II.
Thomas, Earl of Strafford. Beheaded in 1641.
James, Duke of York, *afterwards* King of England.
Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine, *afterwards* Duke of Cumberland.
William de Naſſau, Prince of Orange.
Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, Duke d'Eſpernon, & de la Valette.

King CHARLES II.

Prince Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
James, Marquis of Ormond, *afterwards* Duke of Ormond.
Prince Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
George, Duke of Buckingham.
William, Duke of Hamilton.
Thomas, Earl of Southampton.
William, Marquis (*afterwards* Duke) of Newcaſtle.
James, Marquis of Montroſe. Beheaded at Edinburgh.
James, Earl of Derby. Beheaded at Bolton, by the rebels, in 1651.
George, Earl of Briſtol.
Henry, Duke of Glouceſter, brother to the King.
Henry Charles de la Tremouille, Prince of Tarente.
William de Naſſau, Prince of Orange, *afterwards* King William III.
Frederic William, Marquis and Elector of Brandenburg.
John Gaſpar Ferdinand de Marchin, Count de Graville.
George, Duke of Albemarle.
Edward, Earl of Sandwich. Killed in the great ſea-fight 1672.
William, Marquis of Hertford, *afterwards* Duke of Somerſet.
Aubrey, Earl of Oxford.
Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
Montague, Earl of Lindſey.
Edward, Earl of Mancheſter.
William, Earl of Strafford.
Chriſtian, Prince of Denmark, *afterwards* King of Denmark.
James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh. Beheaded 1685.
Charles IX. King of Sweden.
James, Duke of Cambridge, ſon to James Duke of York.
John George II. Elector of Saxony.
Chriſtopher, Duke of Albemarle.
John, Duke of Lauderdale.
Henry, Marquis of Worceſter, *afterwards* Duke of Beaufort.
Henry, Earl of St Alban's.
William, Earl of Bedford, *afterwards* Duke of Bedford.
Henry, Earl of Arlington.
Thomas, Earl of Oſſory, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Ormond.
Charles, Earl of Southampton, *afterwards* Duke of Southampton and Cleveland.
John, Earl of Mulgrave, *afterwards* Duke of Buckingham.
William, Duke of Newcaſtle.
Thomas, Earl of Danby, *afterwards* Duke of Leeds.

Henry,

Henry, Duke of Grafton. Killed at the ſiege of Corke, 1689.
William, Earl of Saliſbury.
Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
Charles, Duke of Richmond and Lenox.
George, Prince of Denmark.
Charles, Duke of Somerſet.
George, Duke of Northumberland.

King JAMES II.

Henry, Duke of Norfolk.
Henry, Earl of Peterborough.
Laurence, Earl of Rocheſter.
Louis, Earl of Feverſham.
Robert, Earl of Sunderland.

King WILLIAM III.

James, Duke of Ormond.
Frederic, Duke of Schomberg. Killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1689.
William, Earl, *afterwards* Duke of Devonſhire.
Charles, Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex.
Frederick III. Elector of Brandenburg, *afterwards* King of Pruſſia.
George William, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg-Zell.
Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury.
Prince William, Duke of Glouceſter.
John, Duke of Newcaſtle.
William, Earl of Portland.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.
Arnold Jooſt, Earl of Albemarle.
James, Duke of Queenſberry.
George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, *afterwards* King George I

Queen ANNE.

Wriotheſley, Duke of Bedford.
John, Duke of Marlborough.
Mynhardt, Duke of Schomberg.
Sidney, Earl of Godolphin.
George Auguſtus, Electoral Prince of Hanover, *afterwards* King George II.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich.
James, Duke of Hamilton. Killed in a duel by Lord Mohun, 1712.
Henry, Duke of Beaufort.
Henry, Duke of Kent.
John, Earl Paulet.
Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.
Thomas, Earl of Strafford.
Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

King

King GEORGE I.

Charles, Duke of Bolton.
John, Duke of Rutland.
Lionel Cranfield, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Dorſet and Middleſex.
Charles, Earl of Halifax.
Frederick Louis, Duke of Glouceſter, *afterwards* Prince of Wales.
Erneſt Auguſtus, Biſhop of Oſnabrug, and Duke of York.
Charles, Duke of St Albans.
John, Duke of Montagu.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle.
James, Earl of Berkeley.
Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton.
Charles, Earl of Sunderland.
Charles, Duke of Grafton.
Henry, Earl of Lincoln.
Charles, Duke of Bolton.
John, Duke of Rutland.
John, Duke of Roxburgh.
Richard, Earl of Scarborough.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend.
Charles, Duke of Richmond.
Sir Robert Walpole, *afterwards* Earl of Orford.

King GEORGE II.

William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.
Philip Dormer, Earl of Cheſterfield.
Richard, Earl of Burlington and Corke.
William Charles Henry Friſo, Prince of Orange.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
Spencer, Earl of Wilmington.
William, Earl of Eſſex.
James, Earl Waldegrave.
Charles, Duke of St Albans.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough.
Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton.
William, Duke of Portland.
Frederick III. Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, *afterwards* Landgrave, 1760.
Frederick III. Duke of Saxe Gotha
His Royal Highneſs, Prince George, eldeſt ſon to the Prince of Wales, *now* King George III. *l.*
Charles Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Anſpach.
Thomas, Duke of Leeds, *l.*
John, Duke of Bedford.
John, Earl Granville.
Daniel, Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham.
William Anne, Earl of Albemarle.
His Royal Highneſs, Prince Edward, ſecond ſon to the late Prince of Wales, *afterwards* Duke of York.
William V. Prince of Orange, *l.*

Henry, Earl of Lincoln, *now* Duke of Newcaſtle, *l.*
George, Earl of Cardigan, *now* Duke of Montagu, *l.*
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
Henry, Earl of Carliſle.
James, Earl Waldegrave.
Hugh, Earl (*afterwards* Duke) of Northumberland, *l.*
Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, *l.*
Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, *l.*
Charles Watſon, Marquis of Rockingham.
Richard, Earl Temple.

King GEORGE III.

His Royal Highneſs, Prince William Henry, ſecond brother to the King, *now* Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, *l.*
John, Earl of Bute, *l.*
His Serene Highneſs, Adolphus Frederick III. Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, *l.*
George Dunk, Earl of Halifax.
His Royal Highneſs, George Auguſtus, Prince of Wales, *l.*
His Serene Highneſs, Charles, Hereditary Prince (*now* reigning Duke) of Brunſwick Wolffenbuttle, *l.*
George, Earl of Albemarle.
His Royal Highneſs, Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland and Strathern, third brother to the King, *l.*
George, Duke of Marlborough, *l.*
His Royal Highneſs, Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnabrug, ſecond ſon to the King, *now* Duke of York and Albany, *l.*
Granville Leveſon, Earl Gower, *now* Marquis of Stafford, *l.*
Auguſtus Henry, Duke of Grafton, *l.*
Sir Frederick North, Lord North, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Guilford, *l.*
Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire,
William Henry, Earl of Rochford,
Thomas, Viſcount Weymouth, *l.*
1782. Apr. His Royal Highneſs, Prince William Henry, third ſon to the King, *l.*
—— —— Charles Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, *l.*
—— —— William, Duke of Devonſhire, *l.*
—— —— William, Earl of Shelburne, *now* Marquis of Lanſdowne, *l.*
—— Oct. Charles, Duke of Rutland,

June 2. 1786.

A Chapter of the Noble Order of the Garter was held at St James's. The Chancellor of the Order read a new ſtatute, ſigned by his Majeſty as Sovereign of the Order, and counterſigned by the Chancellor; by which it is ordained, That the order ſhall in future conſiſt of the ſons of the Sovereign, and twenty-five Knights, excluſive of the ſons of his Majeſty, or his ſucceſſors, who have been elected, or ſhall be elected, Knights of the ſame Noble Order.

At the above Chapter the following were elected Knights of the Order, viz.

His

His Royal Highneſs, Prince Edward, fourth ſon to his Majeſty.
——— ——— ——— Erneſt Auguſtus, fifth ſon to ditto.
——— ——— ——— Adolphus Frederick, ſixth ſon to ditto.
His Serene Highneſs, William, Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel,
Henry, Duke of Beaufort.
George Nugent Temple, Marquis of Buckingham,
Charles, Earl Cornwallis.
Two vacant.

An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ORDER of the THISTLE, or St ANDREW.

THIS Order was founded in 1540, by King James V. who being honoured with the Order of the Garter from his uncle King Henry VIII. with the Golden Fleece from the Emperor, and the order of St Michael from France, reſolved to be in royal mode, and ſo made this Order for himſelf and twelve Knights, in imitation of Chriſt and his twelve Apoſtles. Then celebrating all the feſtivals of theſe orders, he ſet up their arms and badges over the gate of his palace of Linlithgow, joing St Andrew with them.

Some Scotch writers, ever fond of antiquity, not ſatisfied with the novelty of this inſtitution, affect to call it moſt ancient as to its derivation. But for this they have no better warrant than the dream of King Hungus the Pict, to whom St Andrew making a midnight viſit, promiſed him a ſure victory over his foes the Northumbrians; and the next day, St Andrew's croſs appearing in the air, he made his words good, and the Northumbrians were defeated. On this ſtory, as they ſay, King Achaius, about the 800, framed the Order of the St Andrew, 700 years before King James V. revived it. But after ſo many ages, it is remarkable that no foreign teſtimonies or authors are produced, no cotemporary vouchers to confirm, or even ſo much as mention it; ſo that this part, relating to its great antiquity, muſt be given up as a fable.

Immediately after King James V. had founded and eſtabliſhed this Order, he died in 1542, which put an end to the deſign for that time; for it being about the time of the Reformation, when religious diſputes run to a great height, it was deemed impious to imitate, in an Order of Knighthood, Chriſt and his Apoſtles; nor was this honourable Order thought of, till King James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England, renewed it, by making eight Knights, on the 27th of May 1687. But the glorious Revolution happening next year, no more Knights were added till December 1703, when her Majeſty Queen Anne was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to fill up the vacant ſtalls, agreeable to the original ſtatutes of the Order, to which ſhe added ſome new rules. In 1714, King George I. was pleaſed to confirm the ſtatutes of Queen Anne, and ſeveral more, particularly that of making rays of glory to ſurround the figure of St Andrew, which hangs at the collar; and, as elections and inſtalments were both wanting, his Majeſty ordered that chapters of election ſhould thenceforth be held in the Royal preſence; and the great wardrobe to provide ſuitable mantles, and other veſtments, for the Knights and officers of the Order.

The enſigns are, the image of St Andrew in a purple robe, irradiated as before obſerved, and veſted in cloth of gold, with the white croſs of martyrdom on his breaſt, and is pendant to the collar of ſaid Order, as worn by the Knights on their feaſt day, (being the 30th of November), and other great occaſions.

The collar is made of gold, with thiſtles and ſprigs of rue linked together, enamelled green, being the two ancient ſymbols of the Scots and

and Picts; the one not to be handled without being hurt, and the other an antidote againſt infection. Hence the motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſet.* The arms of the Knights Companions are encircled with the motto.

The common badges worn by the Knights are, a croſs ſurmounted by a ſtar of four ſilver points, and over them a green circle, and lettered with gold, containing the motto; and in the center is a thiſtle proper; the whole being embroidered on the left breaſt; and with the collar, always worn with the other enſign, which is a green riband ſpread over the left ſhoulder, and brought under the left arm, pending to which is the image of St Andrew, within an oval of gold, enamelled green, with the ſame motto; but ſometimes they wear a thiſtle crowned, encircled after the ſame manner.

King James appointed the Knights to wear the image of St Andrew, pendant to a blue riband; which continued ſo till Queen Anne changed it for that of green, as it is now worn.

The OFFICERS of the ORDER are,

Dean, Dr George Hill.
Secretary, George Dempſter, Eſq;
Lion King at Arms, Campbell Hook, Eſq;
Gentlemen Uſher of the Green Rod, Matthew Robert Arnot, Eſq;

KNIGHTS of the THISTLE by King JAMES II. May 29. 1687.

[Thoſe marked thus *, are the preſent Knight-Companions.]

George, Duke of Gordon.
John, Marquis of Athol.
James, Earl of Arran, *afterwards* Duke of Hamilton. Killed in a duel 1712.
Alexander, Earl of Moray.
James, Earl of Perth. Attainted.
Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth. Attainted.
George, Earl of Dumbarton.
John, Earl of Melford. Attainted.

Queen ANNE.

John, Duke of Argyle. Quitted on being elected a Knight of the Garter.
John, Duke of Athol.
William, Marquis of Annandale.
James, Earl of Dalkeith.
Charles, Earl of Moray.
George, Earl of Orkney.
James, Earl of Finlater and Seafield.
William, Marquis of Lothian.
Charles, Earl of Orrery.
John, Earl of Mar Attainted.
Hugh, Earl of Loudoun.

John,

John, Earl of Stair.
David, Earl of Portmore.

King GEORGE I.

William, Earl of Cadogan.
John, Earl of Sutherland.
Thomas, Earl of Haddington.
Charles, Earl of Hopetoun.
Charles, Earl of Tankerville.
William, Earl of Eſſex. Quitted on being elected a Knight of the Garter.
Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, *afterwards* Duke of Buccleugh.
Alexander, Earl of Marchmont.
James, Duke of Hamilton.

King GEORGE II.

Charles, Earl of Tankerville.
Charles, Earl of Portmore.
James, Duke of Athol.
William, Marquis of Lothian.
James, Earl of Morton.
John, Earl of Bute. Quitted for the Order of the Garter 1761.
Auguſtus, Earl of Berkeley.
James, Earl of Moray.
John, Earl of Hyndford.
Lionel, Earl of Dyſart.
Coſmo George, Duke of Gordon.
John, Earl of Dumfries and Stair.
John, Earl of Rothes.
Francis, Earl Brook, and Earl of Warwick.
James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

King GEORGE III.

* William, Earl of March, *now* Duke of Queenſberry.
Charles, Lord Cathcart.
* Henry, Duke of Buccleugh.
John, Duke of Athol.
* Frederick, Earl of Carliſle.
William, Marquis of Lothian.
* David, Viſcount Stormont.
* John, Duke of Roxburgh.
* His Roval Highneſs Prince William Henry, third ſon to his Majeſty.
* Niel, Earl of Roſeberry.
Robert, Earl of Northington.
* Alexander, Duke of Gordon.
* John, Earl of Galloway.
* William John, Marquis of Lothian.
* Douglas, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
* Thomas, Earl of Ailſbury.

An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Inſtitution of the MILITARY ORDER of the BATH, with a Liſt of the KNIGHTS of that Honourable ORDER, created in each Reign, and a particular Account of the Ceremonies uſed at the Inſtallation in 1725, when the Order was revived by King GEORGE I.

THE antiquity of Knighthood of the Bath is ſuppoſed to have been practiſed by the ancient Franks, the inhabitants of Lower Germany, with whom, it is highly probable, the Saxons, who invaded England, had the ſame common deſcent, and who, with other cuſtoms, upon their ſettling here, introduced the ſame method of Knighthood. Theſe ancient Franks, when they conferred Knighthood, obſerved, amongſt other ſolemn rites, bathing before they performed their vigils; which rites continued to be practiſed in England, and from thence were denominated *Knights of the Bath.*

In the reign of Henry IV. there was a degree of Knighthood ſpecified under the expreſs appellation of *the Bath.* That King, on the day of his coronation in the Tower of London, conferred the ſame upon forty-ſix Eſquires, who had watched all the night before, and had bathed themſelves. From that time it was cuſtomary with our Kings to confer this dignity preceding their coronations, the coronations of their Queens, the birth and marriage of the royal iſſue, and their firſt advancement to honours, upon their deſigned expeditions againſt their foreign enemies, upon inſtallations of Knights of the Garter, and when ſome grand anniverſary feſtivals were celebrated. The laſt Knights of the Bath ſo made, was at the coronation of King Charles II. in 1661; after which the Order was neglected, until the year 1725, when King George I. was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to revive it, and to order a book of ſtatutes for the government of the Order. By this the number of Knights is fixed to thirty-eight, viz. the Sovereign, and thirty-ſeven Knights-Companions. The apparel of a Knight of the Bath, is a red ſurcoat, lined and edged with white, girded about with a white girdle, without any ornament thereon; the mantle is of the ſame colour and lining, made faſt about the neck with a lace of white ſilk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with taſſels of ſilk and gold at the end; which mantles are adorned upon the left ſhoulders with the enſign of the Order, being three imperial crowns *or*, ſurrounded with the ancient motto of this Knighthood, *Tria juncta in uno*, wrought upon a circle *gules*, with a glory or rays iſſuing from the centre, and under it the lace of white ſilk, heretofore worn by the Knights of the Bath.

They have red breeches and ſtockings, and have white hats, with a plume of white feathers thereon.

The King allowed the Chapel of King Henry VII. to be the Chapel of the Order, and ordered, that each Knight's banner, with plates of his arms and ſtyles, ſhould be placed over their ſeveral ſtalls, in like manner as the Knights of the Garter in St George Chapel in the Caſtle of Windſor, and he allowed them ſupporters to their arms.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William, ſecond ſon to the Prince of Wales,

Wales, on this occaſion, was made the firſt Knight Companion, and his Grace the Duke of Montagu, Grand Maſter of the Order, the Dean of Weſtminſter, (for the time being), Dean of the Order; the other officers of which are, Bath King of Arms, a Genealogiſt, Regiſter and Secretary, Gentleman Uſher, and Meſſenger.

CEREMONIES obſerved at the INSTALLATION of the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the Moſt Honourable ORDER of the BATH, upon Thurſday, June 17. 1725.

The Knights having apparelled themſelves in the habit of the Order, in the chambers belonging to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and the proxies of the abſent Knights, taking upon their right arms the mantle of their principal, from thence repaired to the Prince's Chamber (their Chapter-room) about ten of the clock in the forenoon; and the perſons who were to attend this ceremony, being ranged according to their degrees, and waiting upon the ſtairs that lead from that room, a ſolemn proceſſion was made from thence to the weſt door of the Abbey Church of Weſtminſter, through St Margaret's church-yard, by a paſſage railed in, floored with boards, and covered with cloth, in the following order:

The Drums of his Majeſty's houſehold, The Drum-Major attending.

A Kettle drum, and his Majeſty's Trumpets, the Serjeant-Trumpeter attending.

Twelve Alms-men of the Church of Weſtminſter, going two and two in their gowns, having three imperial crowns, embroidered upon that part which covered their right ſhoulders.

The Meſſenger of the Order, in a ſurcoat of white ſilk, lined and edged red, having a hood of the ſame affixed to it, and upon his right ſhoulder the plain eſcutcheon of the Order, *azure*, three imperial crowns *or*.

Eſquires of the Knights Companions in the like dreſs, going three and three, all of them in red ſtockings; thoſe of the Knights in the loweſt ſtalls foremoſt, according to their courſes.

The Prebendaries of the Church of Weſtminſter, two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the badge of the Order on their right ſhoulders.

The Purſuivants of Arms in their tabarts; the Heralds in tabarts and collars; the Provincial Kings of Arms in tabarts, collars, and with their badges.

Then the Knights Companions, all habited in their mantles and ſurcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white hat, adorned with the plume of white feathers; the proxies only carrying the mantles of their Principals upon their right arms, going by pairs, according to the following ſcheme, wherein thoſe in the loweſt ſtalls went foremoſt.

On the left hand.	On the right hand.
38. Sir John Brownlow, Viſcount Tyrconnel.	37. Sir William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin.
35. Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth.	36. Sir Thomas Coke, of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk.

33. Sir

33. Sir John Monſon, of Northorp, in the county of Lincoln.
34. Sir Thomas Watſon-Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouſe, in the county of York.
31. Sir Michael Newton, ſon of Sir John Newton of Barrow's Court, in the county of Glouceſter.
32. Sir William Yonge, ſon of Walter Yonge of Eſtcot, in the county of Devon, Eſq;
29. Sir William Gage of Firle, in the county of Suſſex, Bart.
30. Sir Robert Clifton.
27. Sir Charles Willes.
28. Sir John Hobart, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk, Bart.
25. Sir Robert Walpole of Houghton, in the county of Norfolk.
26. Sir Robert Sutton of Broughton, in the county of Lincoln.
23. Hon. Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderſon, brother to the Earl of Scarborough.
24. Sir Paul Methuen, of Biſhops Canings, in the county of Wilts.
21. Hon. Sir William Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Cheſterfield.
22. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, uncle to the Earl of Holderneſſe.
19. Robert, Lord Walpole, ſon to Sir Robert Walpole, K. B.
20. Hon. Sir Spencer Compton, brother to the Earl of Northampton.
17. John, Lord Delawar.
18. Hugh, Lord Clinton.
15. Sir George Cholmondeley, Viſcount Malpas, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Cholmondeley.
16. Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt, proxy for Sir John Campbell, Viſcount Glenorchy, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Breadalbane.
13. Lord Nauſſau Powlett, youngeſt brother to the Duke of Bolton.
14. George, Viſcount Torrington.
11. Talbot, Earl of Suſſex.
12. Thomas, Earl of Pomfret.
9. Henry, Earl of Deloraine.
10. George, Earl of Halifax.
7. John, Earl of Leiceſter.
8. William Anne, Earl of Albemarle.
5. William, Duke of Manchester.
6. Charles, Earl of Burford, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of St Albans.

Sir George Saunders, (proxy for the Duke of Richmond), going ſingle.

Edward Younge, Eſq; Regiſter of the Order, habited in a mantle like the Prebendaries, having under it a ſurcoat like the Eſquires, and on his breaſt, hanging to a gold chain, an eſcutcheon enamelled on a field *azure*, three imperial crowns *or*, the arms of the Order; having, in the centre the repreſentation of a book bound *gules*, the leaves *or*, and carrying the ſtatutes of the Order, covered with red velvet, with the arms of the Order emboſſed thereon with gold; having on his right hand Edward Montagu, Eſq; Secretary of the Order, habited in like manner, his eſcutcheon, with the arms of the order, having two

pens enamelled croſſways; and on his left hand, Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; the Gentleman-Uſher of the Order, habited in like manner, having the arms of the Order pendant to a gold chain, and carrying in his right hand the ſcarlet rod, ſurmounted with three imperial crowns; all three carrying their red caps, or bonnets, in their hands.

John Anſtis, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms; on his right hand, John Anſtis, *junior*, Eſq; Genealogiſt of the Order, habited like the other officers, and wearing the arms of the Order pendant to a gold chain, in the centre of which was enamelled in cypher, the letter *G*. On his left hand, Grey Longueville, Eſq; Bath King of Arms, in like habit, having on his breaſt, hanging to a gold chain about his neck, the eſcutcheon of the arms of the Order empaling thoſe of the Sovereign, ſurmounted with three imperial crowns, and carrying the white rod or ſceptre in his right hand. The firſt with his hat, and the two laſt with their bonnets in their hands.

The Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and Dean of the Order, in his mantle and ſurcoat, like to the Companions, and with the badge of the Order pendant to a red riband, carrying the forms of the oaths and admonitions to be given to the Knights and proxies, fairly engroſſed upon vellum.

The Great Maſter, in his full habit, with the Collar, his Grace having his hat on his head.

Sir Andrew Fountaine, proxy for Prince William, went covered with his hat in the proceſſion, having his mantle over his right arm.

In this form they proceeded to the Chapel of King Henry VII. at the eaſt end of Weſtminſter Abbey. The twelve Alms-men there entered, two and two, and coming to the middle of the choir, did all together in a body make their joint and low reverences to the altar; and turning about, then made their obeiſances to the Sovereign's ſtall; and dividing themſelves, ſtood in a row down from the rails of the altar.

The Meſſenger did the like.

The Eſquires having made the like reverences, placed themſelves, and ſtood before their reſpective ſeats, which were underneath the ſtalls of their reſpective Knights.

The Prebendaries, after making the like reverences, placed themſelves behind the altar, in order to aſſiſt at divine ſervice.

The Purſuivants, Heralds, and Provincial Kings of Arms, likewiſe entered, and were permitted to ſtand before the forms, under Prince William's ſtall. They had commands given them by the Great Maſter, to take eſpecial care to ſhew the Knights their reſpective banners, upon their entries.

The two Knights in the loweſt ſtalls entered, and, upon paſſing up near to their banners, made their reverences together, in the middle of the choir, and then retired under their banners.

In like manner, all the other Knights and proxies, according to the method obſerved in the proceſſion, did the ſame.

The Regiſter, Secretary, and Gentleman Uſher, after making their obeiſances, ſtood before their bench, at the foot of the Sovereign's ſtall.

Garter,

Garter, the Genealogiſt, and Bath King of Arms, did the ſame, and ſtood before their bench.

The Dean, in like manner, ſtood before his choir.

The Great Maſter entered ſingle, and after making the like obeiſances, retired under his banner.

The proxy of Prince William entered alone, in like manner.

Prince William, who, by the ſtatutes, is declared to be firſt and principal Companion of this Order, and to be placed next to the Sovereign, at this time came into the Chapel in perſon, and the Sovereign having been pleaſed, in regard to the tenderneſs of his age, to diſpenſe with his obſervance of all the rites of this Order, that might give him any fatigue, he therefore immediately aſcended into his ſtall, being inveſted in his Mantle and Collar, and ſat down covered.

Bath King of Arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himſelf to the Great Maſter, who making his double reverences in the choir, took his ſtall, and there repeated his obeiſances, and ſat down, covered with his white hat.

Then the proxy of the Duke of Richmond aſcended into the ſtall of his Principal, in like manner, and ſtood there uncovered, holding his Mantle upon his right arm.

Then Bath turned himſelf to the two Knights in the next ſtalls, who, at the ſame inſtant, made the like obeiſances below, and repeated them in their ſtalls, and ſat down uncovered.

In like manner all the reſt of the Knights and proxies did.

This being done, the Eſquires in a body made their obeiſances, and retired to their ſeats. After them the officers of Arms, and the officers of the Order, placed themſelves on their form, after the like ceremonies. The Provincial Kings of Arms, and the Heralds, according to a requeſt made to the Great Maſter, were allowed to ſit on benches in this preſent ceremony, placed at the feet of Prince William's ſtall, the Purſuivants ſtanding before them.

Bath and the Gentleman-Uſher forthwith aroſe, made their reverences in the middle of the choir; and being followed by the Dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the ſtall of the Great Maſter, who, making his obeiſances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to inſtal the Knights, in the following manner:

The Great Maſter entered into the ſtall of the Knight next in height to his own, and having there given the proxy of the Duke of Richmond the tranſcript of the ſtatutes, atteſted under the ſeal of the Order, the Dean adminiſtered unto him the oath in the name of his principal, Bath holding the Book of the Goſpels, and the Great Maſter then ſeated the proxy down in his ſtall, who riſing, made his double reverences, and continued ſtanding, holding his Mantle.

The Great Maſter, with the like attendance, having made his double obeiſance in the middle of the choir, then repaired to the ſtall of the Duke of Mancheſter, delivering to him a copy of the ſtatutes; and the Dean having adminiſtered the oath, which was as follows: "You ſhall "honour God above all things; you ſhall be ſtedfaſt in the faith of "Chriſt; you ſhall love the King, your Sovereign Lord, and him and "his right defend to your power; you ſhall defend maidens, widows, "and orphans, in their rights, and ſhall ſuffer no extortion, as far as

"you

" you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this Order unto you, " as it was to your progenitors, or others;" Bath then delivered the Collar of the Order to the Great Maſter, who put it about the neck of the Duke of Manchester, and placing the white hat on his head, ſeated him down in his ſtall, who, riſing, made his double obeiſances, and the Great Maſter having embraced and congratulated him, he then ſat down in his ſtall, covered with the white hat, adorned with a plume of white feathers.

The Great Maſter having performed the like ceremonies to all the other Knights and proxies, returned to his ſtall, the Dean to his chair, and Bath and the Gentleman-Uſher to their benches, divine ſervice then began, during which time the Knights did place their hats upon the cuſhions laid before them.

Upon the firſt ſentence of the offertory, *Let your light ſo ſhine*, &c. the muſic playing, Bath ſtepped from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and coming before the ſtall of the junior Knight, bowed to him, and immediately turned himſelf to the oppoſite ſide, bowing to the Knight in that ſtall, who aroſe, and making their double obeiſances, both at one time in their ſtalls, deſcended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the ſame, and retired under their banners. Bath then, in like manner, ſummoned the Knights in the next ſtalls, ſo throughout the whole courſe of the ſtalls, ſummoning them by pairs, and the proxy of the Duke of Richmond ſingle, then the Great Maſter, and then Prince William alone, who all of them, after the obeiſances, placed themſelves under their banners.

Bath returned to his bench, and the Provincial Kings of Arms, making their reverences, waited upon Prince William, who, upon his going from under his banner, made his double obeiſances; and being thus preceded, made his double obeiſances near the rails of the altar, and at the rails, to the altar only, where, kneeling down, his Highneſs made his offering into the baſon held by the Dean, aſſiſted by the Prebends; and he repeated the ſame reverences in his return, and entered into his ſtall, where he again made his double obeiſances, and ſat down.

Bath King of Arms then aroſe, and being joined by the eldeſt Herald, in like manner repaired to the Great Maſter, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offered in the ſame manner, and ſat down in his ſtall, with the like ceremonies; and then the proxy of the Duke of Richmond in the like method, and ſtood in the ſtall, holding his mantle. In like manner, the reſidue of the Knights and proxies performed this ceremony by pairs. Divine ſervice being ended, the Knights Companions put on their white hats; and while the muſic played, Bath King of Arms ſummoned all the Knights and proxies to come down from their ſeveral ſtalls, in the former method, who all ſtood under their banners. Which being done, Prince William was conducted to the rails of the altar, with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where the Prince unſheathed his ſword, and offered it himſelf naked to the Dean; and having redeemed it, the Dean returned it, with the following admonition: " I exhort and admoniſh you, to uſe your ſword " to the glory of God, the defence of the Goſpel, the maintenance of

" your

" your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and juſtice, to " the utmoſt of your power."

And ſoon afterwards the Prince retired out of the Chapel, leaving Sir Andrew Fountaine to be his proxy in the proceſſion for the return to the Chapter-houſe. Then the Great Maſter covered, after him the proxy of the Duke of Richmond uncovered, each ſingly, and all the other Knights covered, and proxies uncovered, by pairs, being reſpectively attended as at the firſt offering, were conducted to the rails of the altar, with the uſual obeiſances, where each Knight and proxy, ſtanding, unſheathed his ſword, and offered it naked to the Dean, who, upon the redemption of it, reſtored the ſame, with the proper admonitions, according to the oaths they had taken this day; and theſe Knights and proxies being all ſeverally reconducted back to their places, under their reſpective banners, the Alms-men began the proceſſion, and were followed by all the others, having firſt performed their double obeiſance in the Chapel. And this proceſſion was made in the ſame form back to the Chapel-room, as in the firſt proceſſion to the Chapel, except in the following particulars; that, at the outſide of the weſt door of the Abbey, the Sovereign's maſter-cook, having a linen apron, and a choping-knife in his hand, ſeverally ſaid to each Companion, " Sir, you know what " great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great ho- " nour to you; but if you break it, I ſhall be compelled, by my of- " fice, to hack off your ſpurs from your heels." And the Prebendaries had leave to retire to the Jeruſalem Chamber, from the weſt end of the Abbey Church; the Eſquires, officers of Arms, and of the Order, after they came out of the church, were allowed to be covered, and at the door of the Chapter-room, Bath King of Arms took the mantles from the proxies.

Dinner being ready, the Great Maſter being preceded by the officers of the Order, and Garter King of Arms, came into the Court of Requeſts, proceeded down to the lower end thereof, and entered into the way at the farther ſide of the table, and came up to the top of it, being followed by all the Knights in courſe, according to the height of their ſtalls; and when grace had been ſaid, they all ſat down in that order, in the ſame row, upon one ſide of the table, each of them having an eſcutcheon of his arms and titles fixed to the wall over his ſeat; the Dean was placed next to the junior Knight, and the proxies of the Duke of Richmond, and the Lord Glenorchy, ſat uncovered at the bottom of the table.

The officers of the Order, covered with their bonnets, ſat at a table placed oppoſite to the Knights table, towards the lower end of the room; the officers of Arms dined at a table in the paſſage from the Houſe of Lords to the Houſe of Commons; and the Prebendaries in the Jeruſalem Chamber.

The Eſquires, having for ſome time attended behind their reſpective Knights, had leave given them to retire to their dinner in the Painted Chamber, who went thither in their courſes, where they dined.

At the ſecond courſe, Bath King of Arms aroſe, and the muſic ceaſing, made his reverence in the middle of the room, and there, according to the command given him, proclaimed the ſtyle of Prince William, the Firſt and Principal Companion of this Moſt Honourable Order, who

is

is always to be placed next the Sovereign; and then coming up near to the Great Maſter, who ſtood up uncovered, while Bath proclaimed his ſtyles, and, the Great Maſter then ſitting down, the ſtyle of each Companion preſent, in the like manner, was reſpectively proclaimed, at which ſome Heralds and Purſuivants aſſiſted.

The whole ceremony was performed with great regularity, magnificence, and ſplendor.

The preſent OFFICERS of this Moſt Honourable ORDER, are,

Dean, Dr John Thomas, Dean of Weſtminſter, and Biſhop of Rocheſter
Bath King of Arms, Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, Bart.
Genealogiſt, John Suffield Brown, Eſq;
Regiſter and Secretary, William Fauquier, Eſq;
Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod, Sir Iſaac Heard, Knt.
Meſſenger, William Rowland Tryon.

KNIGHTS of the BATH.

[N. B. Such of the Knights of the Bath as are marked thus *, were employed in a public character at ſome foreign court.]

At the Coronation of King HENRY IV. October 13. 1399.

Thomas, John, Humphrey, } younger ſons of the King.
Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.
Richard Nevil, ſon to the Earl of Warwick.
Edmund Stafford, brother to the Earl of Stafford.
—— Courtney, } ſons to the E. of
—— Courtney, } Devonſhire.
Henry Beaumont, Lord Beaumont.
——— Willoughby, the Lord Willoughby's brother.
Hugh Stafford, brother to the Earl of Stafford.
—— Camois, ſon of the Lord Camois.
The Lord of Paule.
Peter Mawley, Lord Mawley.
Lord Latymer.
Lord Deyncourt.
Almeric Scyntiſmond, Lord Scyntiſmond.
Thomas Beauchampe.
Thomas Pelham.
John Luttrell.
John Liſteie.
William Heankeford. Juſtice.
William Brinchleie. Juſtice.
Bartholomew Rachford.
Giles Daubinie.
William Butler.
John Aſhton.
Richard Sanape.
John Tipſton.
Richard Francis.
Henry Perſie.
John Arundel.
William Strall.
John Turpington.
Ailmer Saint.
Edward Haſtings.
John Creiſteie.
Gerald Satill.
John Arden.
Robert Chalons.
Thomas Dimocke,
——— Hungerford,
——— Gilethorpe,
——— Newport,

At

At the Coronation of King HENRY V. 1413.

Edward, Earl of March.	Brother of the Earl of Huntingdon.
Roger, brother to the Earl.	Jo. Philip
Earl of Huntingdon.	—— Rothenhale.
Lord le Deſpenſer.	—— Weſt.

The 5th or 6th of King HENRY V. were made Fifteen Knights on St George's Feaſt.

Sir Lewis Robſart.	Sir John Strotebrooke.
Sir Roger Salveine.	Sir John Montgomery, and ten
Sir John Stewart.	more.

The 9th of King HENRY V. on the Eve of St George.

James I. King of Scotland.	Earl of Stafford.

At the Coronation of King HENRY VI. November 6. 1429.

Richard, Duke of York.	John, Earl of Oxford.
John Mowbray, ſon and heir to the	Richard, Earl of Weſtmorcland.
Duke of Norfolk.	Lord Camoys.
Henry Percy, ſon to the Earl of	William Sheyne.
Northumberland.	William Babynton.
Thomas, Lord Roos.	James, ſon of the Earl of Ormond.
Thomas de Beaumont.	Henry Bourgchier.
Lord Welles.	Henry Gray.
Lord Mautravers.	Robert Veer.
William Neville.	Gilbert Denham.
George Neville, ſon and heir of	—— Drury.
the Lord Talbot.	—— Carbonet.
Earl of Devonſhire.	

At the Coronation of King EDWARD IV. in June 1461.

George, Duke of Clarence, } brothers to the King.
Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, }
John Mowbray, ſon and heir to the Duke of Norfolk.
John Stafford, *afterwards* Earl of Wiltſhire.
Lord Thomas Fitzalan, ſon and heir to the Earl of Arundel.

Lord Straunge.	Sir Robert Markham.
Sir John Markham.	Sir Robert Clifton.
Sir Robert Danby.	Sir William Stanley.
Sir William Gelverton.	Sir Nicholas Byron.
Sir John Wingefield.	Sir William Canteleive.
Sir Walter Blount.	

At the Coronation of Queen ELIZABETH, Wife of King EDWARD IV. May 26. 1464.

Lord Duras, } Gaſcons.
Sir Bartelot de Ribaire of Bayen, }

Sir

Sir John Wydeville, brother to the Queen.
Sir Thomas Cooke,
Sir Matthew Philip,
Sir Reaff Joſſeline,
Sir Henry Wavir,
} Citizens of London.

At the Creation of the Prince of WALES and Duke of YORK, April 18. 1475.

The Prince of Wales.
The Duke of York.
Thomas Grey, Earl of Huntington, created Marquis of Dorſet.
Richard Grey, his brother.
The Earl of Lincoln, ſon and heir to the Duke of Suffolk.
The Earl of Shrewſbury.
The Earl of Wiltſhire.
Edward Widevill.
The Lord Nevill.
The Lord Berkeley's ſon and heir.
The Lord Stanley's ſon and heir.
The Lord Stourton's ſon and heir.
The Lord Haſtings's ſon and heir.
The Lord Ferrers's ſon and heir.
——— Herbert, brother to the Earl of Pembroke.
Thomas Vaughan.
——— Bryan, Chief Juſtice.
——— Lytylton, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.
Henry Bodryngam.
Bryan Stapilton.
William Knyvett.
Richard Ludlow.
Richard Charleton.

On the Marriage of RICHARD, Duke of York, ſecond ſon to King EDWARD IV.

Henry, ſon and heir to the Lord Bourgchier.
The Lord Latymer.
The Lord Berners.
The Lord Powis.
The Lord Morley.
The Lord Lawarr.
The Lord Mountjoy.
John, the Lord Beauchamp's ſon and heir.
Sir Thomas Howard, ſon and heir to the Lord Howard.
Sir Thomas Bourſer.
Sir Thomas St Leger.
Sir John Elrington.
Sir Giles Dawbency
Sir William Stoner.
Sir Guy Fearfax.
Sir William Gaſcoigne.
Sir Robert Broughton.
Sir Thomas Froweck.
Sir Henry Talboys.
Sir William Redman.
Sir Henry Wentworth.
Sir Richard Delabere.
Sir Richard Lakyn.

King EDWARD V. had named the Perſons to be KNIGHTS of the BATH for his Coronation, but was depoſed before he was crowned.

At

At the Coronation of King RICHARD III. and Queen ANNE.

Sir Edmund, the Duke of Suffolk's ſon.
Sir John Grey, the Earl of Kent's ſon.
Sir Will. Sowche, Lord Sowche's ſon.
Sir William Nevill, ſon and heir to the Lord Abergavenny.
Sir Chriſtopher Willoughby.
Sir William Barkeley.
Sir Henry Banington.
Sir Thomas Arundel.
Sir Thomas Bolayne.
Sir Edmund Bedingfield.
Sir Gervaſe Clifton.
Sir William Say.
Sir William Enderby.
Sir Thomas Lewkenor.
Sir Thomas Ormond.
Sir John Brown.
Sir William Barkeley.
Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford.

At the Coronation of King HENRY VII. October 28. 1485.

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.
Lord FitzWater.
Thomas Cokeſay.
Roger Lewkenor.
Henry Heydon.
Reginald Bray.
John Verney.

At the Coronation of ELIZABETH, Queen of HENRY VII. in the third year of his Reign.

The Lord William Courteney, ſon to the Earl of Devonſhire.
The Lord Edward Dudley.
John Gaſcoyne.
Thomas Butteler.
Edward Barkeley.
William Lucy.
Thomas Hungerford.
Gaydo Wolſton.
Thomas Pemery.
Rauf Sheldon.
Hugh Lotterell.
Thomas Pultney.
Hugh Conway.
Nicholas Liſley.

On Prince ARTHUR, the King's eldeſt Son, being created Prince of Wales, 1489.

Prince Arthur.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
The Lord Mautravers.
George Grey, Lord Grey of Ruthyn.
Lord Stourton.
Sir Thomas Weſt.
Sir John St John.
Sir Henry Vernon.
Sir John Haſtings.
Sir William Griffith.
Sir William Tyndall.
Sir Nicholas Montgomery.
Sir William Uvedall.
Sir Matthew Browne.
Sir Thomas Darcy.
Sir Thomas Cheyney.
Sir Edmund Gorges.
Sir Walter Denis.
Sir William Scotte.
Sir John Guyſe.

On Prince HENRY, the King's ſecond Son, being created Duke of York, 1494.

Prince Henry.
Lord Harynton.
Lord Clyfford.
Lord FitzWarin.

Thomas Fienes.
Lord Dacre of the South.
Sir Thomas Stanley, ſon and heir to the Lord Strange.
Sir John Arundell.
Sir Walter Gryffithe.
Sir Gervoys of Clifton.
Sir Edmund Traford.
Sir Robert Harrcourt.
Sir Henry Marney.
Sir Roger Newborough.
Sir Rauff Rider.
Sir Thomas Bawde.
Sir John Speke.
Sir Humphry Fullford.
Sir Robert Litten.
Sir Piers Eggecombe.
Sir Robert Clere.
Sir Thomas Fairfax.
Sir Richard Knightby.
Sir John Chooke.

On the Marriage of ARTHUR, Prince of Wales. November 17. 1501.

The Lord Willoughby.
The Lord Clinton.
George, ſon and heir of the Lord Haſtings.
Sir Thomas Hawte.
Sir Richard Warr.
Sir Alnathe Malyverer.
Sir William Rede.
Sir William Finys.
Sir Gryffithe ap Sir Ryes Thomas.
Sir Robert Corbet.
Sir John Wogan.
Sir Thomas Laurence.
Sir Henry Rogers.
Sir William Walgrave.
Sir William Seymour.
Sir Robert Throgmorton.
Sir John Baſſett.
Sir Thomas Grenefield.
Sir John Arundel of Trerie.
Sir Roger Strange.
Sir John Scrope of Caſtlecomb.
Sir John Paulet.
Sir Walter Baſkervyle.
Sir Robert Waterton.
Sir John Gyfford.
Sir John Aſton.
Sir William Fyloll.
Sir Thomas Ingilfeld.
Sir William Martyn.
Sir William Callwey.
Sir George Putnam.
Sir Nicholas Biron.
Sir John Trevelyan.
Sir John Foſter.
Sir Walter Strykeland.
Sir Thomas Long.
Sir John Philpot.
Sir John Lee of Wiltſhire.
Sir William Hartwell.
Sir Nicholas Griffin.
Sir Lancelot Thyrkyll.
Sir John Norton.
Sir Roger Ormiſton.
Sir George Feldynge.
Sir Thomas Curwyn.
Sir Hugh Loder.
Sir Thomas Sampſon.
Sir Richard Fowler.
Sir Thomas Woodhouſe.
Sir Philip Bothe.
Sir George Inwardby.
Sir Henry Frowick.
Sir John Leghe of Stokewell.
Sir William Aſcu.
Sir Thomas Kemp.
Sir Morgan Kydwell.
Sir John Gyllot.

On Prince HENRY D. of York's being created Prince of Wales, 1503.

The Viſcount Liſle.
Thomas, Lord Dacres of the North.
Sir Mylys Buſſi.
Sir Edward Pomery.
Sir John Mordaunt.
Sir Brian Stapilton.
Sir Rauff Gray.
Sir James Hubert.

At

At the Coronation of King HENRY VIII. June 23. 1509.

Richard, Lord FitzWater.
The Lord Scroope of Bolton.
The Lord FitzHugh.
The Lord Mountjoy.
The Lord Dawbeney.
The Lord Broke.
Sir Morris Barkeley.
Sir Henry Clyfford.
Sir Thomas Knevet.
Sir Andrew Windsor.
Sir Thomas Parr.
Sir Thomas Boulleyne.
Sir Richard Wentworth.
Sir Henry Owtred.
Sir Francis Cheny.
Sir Henry Wyotte.
Sir George Haſtings.
Sir Thomas Metham.
Sir Thomas Bedingfield.
Sir John Skelton.
Sir Giles Attington.
Sir John Trevanyon.
Sir William Crowmer.
Sir John Heydon.
Sir Henry Oxenbridge.
Sir Henry Sackveyle.
Sir Stephen Jenigo, then Mayor of London.

At the Coronation of Queen ANNE BULLEN. May 30. 1533.

Henry, Marquis of Dorſet.
The Earl of Derby.
The Lord Clifford, ſon and heir to The Earl of Cumberland.
The Lord FitzWater, ſon and heir to the Earl of Suſſex.
The Lord Haſtings, ſon and heir to the Earl of Huntingdon.
William, Lord Monteagle.
The Lord Vaux.
Sir Henry Parker, ſon and heir to the Lord Morley.
Sir William Windſore, ſon and heir to the Lord Windſore.
Sir John Mordaunt, ſon and heir to Lord John Mordaunt.
Sir Francis Weſton.
Sir Thomas Arundell.
Sir John Hudleſton.
Sir Thomas Poynings.
Sir Henry Savell.
Sir George FitzWilliams of Lincolnſhire.
Sir Henry Jermey.

At the Coronation of King EDWARD VI. February 20. 1546.

Henry, Duke of Suffolk.
The Earl of Hertford.
The Earl of Oxford.
The Earl of Ormond.
The Lord Mautravers.
The Lord Talbot.
The Lord Strange.
Sir George Norton.
Sir Valentine Knightby.
Sir Robert Lytton.
Sir George Vernon.
Sir John Porte.
Sir Thomas Joſelyn.
Sir Edward Moleneux, ſerjeant of the law
The Lord Herbert.
The Lord Lyſley.
The Lord Cromewell.
The Lord Haſtings.
The Lord Charles Brandon.
The Lord Scroope's ſon.
The Lord Windſor's ſon and heir.
Sir Francis Ruſſell.
Sir Anthony Browne.
Sir Richard Devereux.
Sir Henry Seimour.
Sir John Gates.
Sir Anthony Cook, of Eſſex.
Sir Alexander Umpton, of Oxford.
Sir Chriſtopher Barker, Garter King at Arms.
Sir James Halles.
Sir William Bapthorpe.
Sir Thomas Brykenell.
Sir Thomas Nevell.
Sir Angel Mareyn, an Italian, from Cremona.
Sir John Holeroffe.

Sir

Sir John Cuff.
Sir Henry Tirrell.
Sir William Sherington.
Sir Wimond Carewe.
Sir William Sneath.

At the Coronation of Queen MARY. September 28.

Edward Courtney, Earl of Devonshire.
The Earl of Surry's ſon.
The Lord Cardiff.
The Lord Bergavenny.
The Lord Barkeley.
The Lord Lomley.
The Lord Mountjoy.
Sir Henry Clinton, ſon of Lord Clinton.
Sir William Paulet, ſon of Lord St John.
Sir Hugh Rich, ſon of Lord Rich.
Sir Henry Paget, ſon of Lord Paget.
Sir Henry Parker.
Sir Robert Rocheſter (Comptroller)
Sir Henry Jerningham,
Sir William Dormer.

At the Coronation of Queen ELIZABETH.

The Lord Darcy of the North.
The Lord Sheffield.
The Lord Darcy of Chiche.
Sir Robert Rich.
Sir Roger North.
Sir John Souwche.
Sir Nicholas Poynes.
Sir John Barkeley.
Sir Edward Umpton.
Sir Henry Weſton.
Sir George Speke.

At the Coronation of JAMES I. July 25. 1603.

Sir Philip Herbert, *afterwards* Earl of Montgomery.
Thomas, Lord Barkeley.
Sir William Evers, *afterwards* Lord Evers.
Sir George Wharton, *afterwards* Lord Wharton.
Sir Robert Rich, *afterwards* Earl of Warwick.
Sir Robert Carr, *afterwards* Earl of Somerſet.
Sir John Egerton, *afterwards* Earl of Bridgewater.
Sir Henry Compton, third brother to the Earl of Northampton.
Sir Thomas Erſkine, ſon to the Earl of Mar.
Sir William Auſtuddur.
Sir Patrick Murray.
Sir James Hay, Lord Yeſter.
Sir John Lyndſey.
Sir Richard Preſton, *afterwards* Earl of Deſmond.
Sir Oliver Cromwell.
Sir Edward Stanley.
Sir William Herbert, *afterwards* Lord Powys.
Sir Foulk Greville, *afterwards* Lord Brooke.
Sir Francis Fane, *afterwards* Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Sir Robert Chicheſter,
Sir Robert Knowles.
Sir William Clifton.
Sir Francis Forteſcue,
Sir Edward Corbet.
Sir Edward Herbert, *afterwards* Ld Herbert in Ireland and England.
Sir Thomas Langton.
Sir William Pope.
Sir Arthur Hopton.
Sir Charles Moriſon.
Sir Francis Leigh.
Sir Edward Montague, *afterwards* Lord Montague of Boughton.
Sir Edward Stanhope.
Sir Peter Manwood.
Sir Robert Harley.
Sir Thomas Strickland,
Sir Chriſtopher Hatton.

Sir

Sir Edward Griffin.
Sir Robert Bevill.
Sir William Welby.
Sir Edward Harwell.
Sir John Mallet.
Sir Walter Aſton.
Sir Henry Gawdy.
Sir Richard Muſgrave.
Sir John Stowell.
Sir Richard Amcotts.
Sir Thomas Leeds.
Sir Thomas Jermyn.
Sir Ralph Hare.
Sir William Forſter.
Sir George Speak.
Sir George Hyde.
Sir Anthony Felton.
Sir Anthony Browne.
Sir Thomas Wiſe.
Sir Robert Chamberlaine.
Sir Anthony Palmer.
Sir Edward Heron.
Sir Henry Burton.
Sir Robert Barker.
Sir William Norris.
Sir Roger Bodenham.

On TWELFTH-EVE, January 5. 1604.

Charles, Duke of York, ſecond ſon of the King.
Sir Robert Bartie, Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, *afterwards* Earl of Lindſey.
Sir William Compton, Lord Compton, *afterwards* Earl of Northampton.
Sir Grey Bridges, Lord Chandos.
Sir Francis Norris, Lord Norris, *afterwards* Earl of Berkſhire.
Sir William Cecil, (ſon and heir to the Viſcount Cranbourne), *afterwards* Earl of Saliſbury.
Sir Allan Percy, brother to Henry, Earl of Northumberland.
Sir Francis Manners, *afterwards* Earl of Rutland.
Sir Francis Clifford, brother to the Earl of Cumberland.
Sir Thomas Somerſet, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Worceſter, *afterwards* Viſcount Caſhell in Ireland.
Sir Thomas Howard, *afterwards* Earl of Berkſhire.
Sir John Harrington, ſon and heir to the Lord Harrington of Exton.

On Prince HENRY's being created Prince of Wales. June 1610.

Henry, Earl of Oxford.
George, Lord Gordon, ſon and heir to the Earl of Huntley, *afterwards* Marquis of Huntley.
Henry, Lord Clifford, *afterwards* Earl of Cumberland.
Henry, Lord Fitzwater, ſon and heir to the Earl of Suſſex.
Edward, Lord Fitzwarrin, *afterwards* Earl of Bath.
Francis, Lord Hay, *afterwards* Earl of Carliſle.
James, Lord Erſkine, ſon and heir to the Earl of Mar.
Thomas, Lord Windſor.
Thomas, Lord Wentworth, *afterwards* Earl of Cleveland.
Sir Charles Somerſet, third ſon to the Earl of Worceſter.
Sir Edward Somerſet, fourth ſon to the Earl of Worceſter.
Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Suſſex.
Sir Francis Stuart, ſon to the Earl of Moray.
Sir William Stewart, ſon to the Lord Blantyre.
Sir Ferdinando Sutton, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Dudley.
Sir Henry Carey, (ſon and heir to the Lord Hunſdon), *afterwards* Earl of Dover.

Sir

Sir Oliver St John, Lord St John, (ſon of the Lord St John), *afterwards* Earl of Bolingbroke.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, ſon and heir of the Lord Gerrard.
Sir Charles Stanhope, ſon and heir of the Lord Stanhope of Harrington.
Sir Edward Bruce, ſon and heir of the Lord Kinloſſe.
Sir William Sydney, Lord Sydney, (ſon of the Viſcount Liſle, *afterwards* Earl of Leiceſter.
Marvin Touchet, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Caſtlehaven.
Sir Peregrine Bartu, brother to the Earl of Lindſey.
Sir Henry Rich, brother to the Earl of Warwick, *afterwards* Earl of Holland.
Sir Edward Sheffield, (ſon and heir to the Lord Sheffield), *afterwards* Earl of Mulgrave.
Sir William Cavendiſh, *afterwards* Viſcount Mansfield and Earl of Newcaſtle.

On Charles Duke of York's being created Prince of Wales. November 3. 1616.

James, Lord Mautravers, ſon to the Earl of Arundel.
Algernoon, Lord Percy, ſon to the Earl of Northumberland.
James, Lord Wriotheſley, ſon to the Earl of Southampton.
Theophilus, Lord Clinton, ſon to the Earl of Lincoln.
Edward, Lord Beauchamp, grandſon to the Earl of Hertford.
John, Lord Erſkine, ſon to the Earl of Mar.
Sir Henry Howard, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Arundel, *afterwards* Lord Mautravers.
Sir Robert Howard, fifth ſon to the Earl of Suffolk.
Sir Edward Sackville, *afterwards* Earl of Dorſet.
Sir William Howard, ſixth ſon to the Earl of Suffolk.
Sir Edward Howard, ſeventh ſon to ſaid Earl.
Sir William Seymour, ſecond ſon to Lord Beauchamp, *afterwards* Earl of Hertford.
Sir Montagu Bertie, ſon and heir to Lord Willoughby, *afterwards* Earl of Lindſey.
Sir William Stourton, ſon and heir to the Lord Stourton.
Sir William Parker, ſon and heir to the Lord Monteagle.
Sir Dudley North, ſon and heir to the Lord North.
Sir William Spencer, ſon and heir to the Lord Spencer.
Sir Spencer Compton, ſon and heir to the Lord Compton.
Sir Rowland St John, brother to the Earl of Bolingbroke.
Sir John Cavendiſh, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Devonſhire.
Sir Thomas Nevil, ſon to Lord Abergavenny.
Sir John Roper, ſon and heir to Lord Tenham.
Sir John North, brother to the Lord North.
Sir Henry Carey, *afterwards* Viſcount Falkland.

At the Coronation of Charles I. February, 1625.

George, Viſcount Callen, ſon to the Earl of Deſmond.
James, Lord Strange, ſon to the Earl of Derby.
Charles, Viſcount Cranbourn, ſon to the Earl of Saliſbury.

Charles,

Charles, Lord Herbert, ſon to the Earl of Montgomery.
Robert, Lord Rich, ſon to the Earl of Warwick.
James, Lord Hay, ſon to the Earl of Carliſle.
Baſil, Lord Fielding, ſon to the Earl of Denbigh.
Oliver, Lord St John, ſon to the Earl of Bolingbroke.
Mildmay, Lord Burgherſh, ſon to the Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Lord Harry Paulet, younger ſon to the Marquis of Wincheſter.
Sir Edward Montagu, eldeſt ſon to the Viſcount Mandevill.
Sir John Carey, eldeſt ſon to the Viſcount Rochford.
Sir Charles Howard, eldeſt ſon to the Viſcount Andover.
Sir William Howard, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Arundel.
Sir Robert Stanley, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Derby.
Sir Pawlet St John, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Bolingbroke.
Sir Francis Fane, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Sir James Howard, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Howard of Walden.
Sir William Cavendiſh, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Cavendiſh.
Sir Thomas Wentworth, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Wentworth.
Sir William Paget, ſon to the Lord Paget.
Sir William Ruſſell, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Ruſſell, *afterwards* Earl of Bedford.
Sir Henry Stanhope, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Stanhope of Shelford.
Sir Richard Vaughan, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Vaughan of Molingar, Ireland.
Sir Chriſtopher Nevil, ſecond ſon to the Lord Abergavenny.
Sir Roger Bertie, ſecond ſon to the Lord Willoughby of Eresby.
Sir Thomas Wharton, ſecond ſon to the Lord Wharton.
Sir St John Blunt, brother to the Lord Mountjoy.
Sir Ralph Clare.
Sir John Maynard, brother to Lord Maynard.
Sir Francis Carew.
Sir John Byron.
Sir Roger Palmer, Maſter of the Houſehold.
Sir Henry Edmonds, Treaſurer of the Houſehold.
Sir Ralph Hopton, *afterwards* Lord Hopton.

Sir William Brooke.
Sir Alexander Ratcliffe.
Sir Edward Scot.
Sir Chriſtopher Hatton.
Sir Thomas Sackville.
Sir John Manſon.
Sir Peter Wentworth.
Sir John Butler.
Sir Edward Hungerford.
Sir Richard Lewſon.
Sir Nathaniel Bacon.
Sir Robert Poyntz.
Sir Robert Bevill.
Sir George Sands.
Sir Thomas Smith.
Sir Thomas Fanſhaw.
Sir Miles Hobard.
Sir Henry Hart.
Sir Francis Carew.
Sir John Backhouſe.
Sir Matthew Monins.
Sir John Stowell.
Sir John Jennings.
Sir Stephen Harvey, ſon to Judge Harvey.

At the Coronation of King CHARLES II. April 23. 1661.

Edward, Lord Clinton, grandchild to the Earl of Lincoln.
John, Lord Brackley, ſon to the Earl of Bridgewater.

Philip

Philip Herbert, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Pembroke.
William Egerton, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Bridgewater.
Vere Vane, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Charles Barkeley, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Barkeley.
Henry Bellaſis, eldeſt ſon to the Lord Bellaſis.
Henry Hyde, eldeſt ſon to the Lord High Chancellor.
Rowland Bellaſis, brother to the Viſcount Fauconbridge.
Henry Capel, ſecond ſon to the late Lord Capel.
John Vaughan, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Carbery.
Charles Stanley, grandchild to the Earl of Derby.
Fran. Fane, Hen. Fane, } grandchildren to the late Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Sir William Portman, Bart.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
Sir William Ducy, Bart, *afterwards* Viſc. Downe in Ireland.
Sir Thomas Trevor, Bart.
Sir John Scudamore, Bart.
Sir William Gardiner, Bart.
Sir Charles Cornwallis, ſon to the Lord Cornwallis.
Sir John Nicholas, ſon to Secretary Nicholas.
Sir John Monſon.
Sir Bourchier Wrey.
Sir John Coventry.
Sir Edward Hungerford.
Sir John Knevet.
Sir Philip Butler.
Sir Adrian Scrope.
Sir Richard Knightley.
Sir Henry Heron.
Sir John Lewkenor.
Sir George Brown.
Sir William Terringham.
Sir Francis Godolphin.
Sir Edward Baynton.
Sir Grevill Verney.
Sir Edward Harley.
Sir Edward Walpole.
Sir Francis Popham.
Sir Edward Wiſe.
Sir Edward Calthorpe.
Sir Richard Edgecumbe.
Sir William Bromley.
Sir Thomas Bridges.
Sir Thomas Fanſhaw.
Sir John Denham.
Sir Nicholas Bacon.
Sir James Altham.
Sir Thomas Windy.
Sir John Brampſton.
Sir George Freeman.
Sir Nicholas Haning.
Sir Richard Ingoldſby.
Sir John Rolles.
Sir Edward Heath.
Sir William Morley.
Sir John Bennet.
Sir Hugh Smith.
Sir Simon Leech.
Sir Henry Cheſter.
Sir Robert Atkins.
Sir Robert Gayer.
Sir Richard Powle.
Sir Hugh Dercy.
Sir Stephen Hales.
Sir Ralph Baſh.
Sir Thomas Whitmore.

On the Revival of the ORDER in 1725.

His Majeſty King George, Sovereign.
His Royal Highneſs, William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.
John, Duke of Montagu, Grand Maſter.
Charles, Duke of Richmond. Quitted for the Order of the Garter, 1726.
William, Duke of Mancheſter.
Charles, Earl of Burford, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of St Alban's. Quitted for the Garter, 1741.
John, Earl of Leiceſter.

William

William Anne, Earl of Albemarle. Quitted for the Garter, 1749.
Henry, Earl of Doleraine.
George, Earl of Halifax.
Talbot, Earl of Suſſex.
Thomas, Earl of Pomfret.
Lord Naſſau Powlett, younger ſon to the Duke of Bolton.
George, Viſcount Torrington.
George, Viſcount Malpas, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Cholmondeley.
* John, Viſcount Glenorchy, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Breadalbane.
John, Lord Delawarr, *afterwards* Earl of Delawarr.
Hugh, Lord Clinton, *afterwards* Earl Clinton.
Edward, Lord Walpole, *afterwards* Earl of Orford.
Sir Spencer Compton, *afterwards* Earl of Wilmington. Quitted for the Garter, 1733.
Sir William Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Cheſterfield.
Sir Conyers D'Arcy, uncle to the Earl of Holderneſſe.
Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderſon, *afterwards* Earl of Scarborough.
* Sir Paul Methuen.
Sir Robert Walpole, *afterwards* Earl of Orford. Quitted for the Garter, 1726.
* Sir Robert Sutton.
Sir Charles Willes.
Sir John Hobart, *afterwards* Earl of Buckinghamſhire.
Sir William Gage, Bart.
Sir Robert Clifton.
Sir Michael Newton.
Sir William Yonge, Bart.
Sir Thomas Watſon Wentworth, *afterwards* Earl of Malton and Marquis of Rockingham.
Sir John Monſon, *afterwards* Lord Monſon.
Sir William Morgan.
Sir Thomas Coke, *afterwards* Lord Lovel and Earl of Leiceſter.
William, Earl of Inchiquin.
John, Viſcount Tyrconnel.

During the Reign of King GEORGE II.

James, Marquis of Caernarvon, eldeſt ſon to the Duke of Chandos, and *afterwards* Duke of Chandos.
William, Viſcount Bateman.
Sir George Downing, Bart.
Sir Charles Gunter Nicol.
* Sir Thomas Robinſon, *afterwards* Lord Grantham.
Sir Philip Honeywood, Lieutenant-General.
Sir John Cope, General.
Sir James Campbell, ſon to the Earl of Loudoun, Lieutenant-General. Killed at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
Sir John Ligonier, *afterwards* Earl Ligonier, Field Marſhal.
Richard, Viſcount FitzWilliam.
* Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.
Sir Henry Calthorpe.
Sir Thomas Whitmore.

Sir William Morden Harbord, Bart.
Sir Peter Warren. Vice-Admiral.
Sir Edward Hawke, *afterwards* Lord Hawke. Admiral of the fleet.
Hon Sir Charles Howard, brother to the Earl of Carlisle. Lieutenant-General.
Sir John Mordaunt. General.
Sir Charles Armand Powlett. Major-General.
Sir John Saville, *afterwards* Lord Pollington, and Earl of Mexborough.
Richard, Lord Onslow.
Sir Edward Walpole, second son to the Earl of Orford.
Sir Charles Powlett, *afterwards* Duke of Bolton.
Sir Edward Hussey Montagu, *now* Earl Beaulieu, *l.*
Sir Richard Lyttelton, brother to Lord Lyttelton. Lieutenant-General.
Sir William Rowley. Admiral to the fleet.
* Sir Benjamin Keene.
William, Lord Blakeney. Lieutenant-General.

During the Reign of King GEORGE III.

John, Lord Carysfort.
* Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, third son to the E. of Hardwicke. General, *h.*
* Sir James Gray, Bart.
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
Sir John Gibbons, Bart.
Sir George Pocock. Admiral, *l.*
Sir Jeffrey Amherst, *now* Lord Amherst. General, *l.*
Sir John Griffin Griffin, *now* L. Howard of Walden. General, *h.*
Sir Francis Blake Delaval.
Sir Charles Frederick. Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Sir George Warren, *l.*
Sir Charles Saunders. Admiral.
Sir Charles Coote, *now* Earl of Bellamont, *h.*
Robert, Lord Clive. Major-General.
Sir William Draper. Lieutenant-General.
* Sir Andrew Mitchell. Envoy-Extraordinary at the Court of Prussia.
His Royal Highness, Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh, second son to the King, *now* Duke of York. Principal Companion, *l.*
Sir Horace Mann, Bart. Resident at Florence.
Robert, Earl of Catherlough.
Sir John Lindsay, Knt. Rear-Admiral, *h.*
Sir John Moore, Bart. Vice-Admiral.
* Sir William Lynch.
Sir Charles Montagu. Lieutenant-General.
Sir Ralph Payne. Governor-General of the Leeward Islands, *h.*
Sir Eyre Coote. Lieutenant-General.
* Sir William Hamilton Ambassador at the Court of Naples, *l.*
Sir Charles Hotham, Bart, *now* Thompson. Lieutenant-General, *l.*
* Sir Robert Murray Keith. Major-General, *l.*
* Sir George Macartney, *now* Lord Macartney, *l.*
Sir James Adolphus Oughton. Lieutenant-General.
* Sir Robert Gunning, Bart, *l.*

Sir

Sir George Howard. General, *l.*
Sir John Blaquiere. Lieutenant-Colonel, *l.*
* Sir William Gordon, *l.*
Sir John Irwin. Lieutenant-General, *l.*
Sir Guy Carleton, *now* Lord Dorchester. Lieutenant-General, *l.*
Hon. Sir William Howe, brother to Lord Viscount Howe. Lieutenant-General, *l.*
1777. Sir John Clavering, Lieutenant-General.
Sir Henry Clinton. Lieutenant-General, *l.*
1778. Sir Edward Hughes, Knt. Vice-Admiral, *l.*
1779. * Sir James Harris. Envoy at the Hague, *l.*
1780. Sir Hector Munro. Major-General, *l.*
William Randal, Earl of Antrim, *l.*
Sir Rich. Peirson, (died before installation). Lieut.-Gen.
* Sir Thomas Wroughton, Envoy at Stockholm.
Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. Admiral, *now* Lord Rodney, *l.*
1781. Edward, Earl Ligonier, Lieutenant-General. Died before installation.
1782. Sir John Jervis, Rear-Admiral, *l.*
1783. Sir George Augustus Elliot, *now* Lord Heathfield, General, and Governor of Gibraltar, *l.*
Sir Charles Grey, Lieutenant-General, and Commander in Chief in North America, *l.*
1784. Sir Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-General, and Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, *l.*
1785. Sir Frederick Haldimand, Lieutenant-General, and Governor of Quebec, *l.*
Sir Archibald Campbell, late Governor of Jamaica, *l.*
1786. William Faucett, Lieutenant-General, *l.*
—— Robert, Viscount Galway, *l.*

[Those marked *l.* are at present alive.]

Of the Illuſtrious ORDER of ST PATRICK.

Whitehall, February 5. 1783.

HIS Majeſty was pleaſed to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for creating a Society or Brotherhood, to be called Knights of the illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, to conſiſt of the Sovereign and fifteen Knights Companions, of which his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall perpetually be Sovereigns, and his Majeſty's Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, or the Lord Deputy or Deputies, or Lords Juſtices, or Chief Governor or Governors of the ſaid kingdom for the time being, ſhall officiate as Grand Maſters: And alſo for conſtituting and appointing the following Knights Companions of the ſaid illuſtrious Order;

His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, 4th ſon to the King.
William-Robert Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinſter.
Henry Smyth de Burgh, Earl of Clanrickarde.
Randal-William Macdonell, Earl of Antrim.
Thomas Nugent, Earl of Weſtmeath.
Murrough O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin.
Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda.
George de la Poer Beresford, Earl of Tyrone.
Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon.
James Hamilton, Earl of Clanbraſſil.
Richard Colley Welleſley, Earl of Mornington.
James Stopford, Earl of Courtown.
James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont.
Thomas Taylor, Earl of Bective.
Henry Loftus, Earl of Ely.

Whitehall, March 8. 1783.

Upon the Earl of Antrim's deſiring to relinquiſh the ſtall intended for him in the illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for creating the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Arran one of the original Knights of ſaid illuſtrious Order.

Dublin Caſtle, March 11. 1783.

This day having been appointed by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, for the inveſtiture of the Knights of the moſt illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, the Noblemen named in his Majeſty's letter to be Knights Companions of the Order were ſummoned to attend, in order to be inveſted with the enſigns of that dignity, previous to their inſtallation; and being aſſembled in the Preſence-chamber, a proceſſion was made from thence to the great Ball-room, viz.

Purſuivants

Purſuivants, and
Officers attending the State.
Peers named in the King's letter, viz.
Earls,
Bective and Charlemont,
Courtown and Mornington,
Clanbraſſil and Shannon,
Tyrone and Drogheda,
Inchiquin and Weſtmeath,
Clanrickarde, and Duke of Leinſter.
Officers of his Excellency's Houſehold, viz.
Pages,
Gentlemen at large,
Gentlemen of the Chamber,
Maſter of the Ceremonies,
Gentleman of the Horſe,
Comptroller and Steward of the Houſehold.
Officers of the Order, viz.
Purſuivants,
Heralds,
Regiſter and Uſher,
Secretary and Genealogiſt,
Chancellor.

Ulſter King at Arms, bearing his Majeſty's Commiſſion, and the Badge and Ribbon of the Grand Maſter upon a velvet cuſhion.

Lord Viſcount Carhampton, bearing the Sword of State.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with ten Aids de Camps, five on each ſide.

Gold Stick.
Yeomen of the Guard.

On their arrival in the great Ball-room, the different perſons who compoſed the proceſſion, proceeded to the place aſſigned them; and his Excellency being covered, and ſeated in the chair of State, the King at Arms preſented to him his Majeſty's letter, which his Excellency delivered to the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon, Secretary of State, who read the ſame aloud; during which time his Excellency and the Aſſembly remained ſtanding, and uncovered. His Excellency being again ſeated, Ulſter preſented to him the Blue Ribbon, and Badge of Grand Maſter, with which his Excellency inveſted himſelf.

His Excellency then ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the great Ball-room ſhould be ſtyled the Hall of St Patrick, which was done by proclamation made by the King at Arms, at the ſound of the trumpets, and with the uſual formalities; after which his Excellency directed the King at Arms, and Uſher of the Black Rod, to introduce his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, to whom the Secretary of State adminiſtered the oath, as Chancellor of the Order; and his Grace, kneeling, was inveſted by the Grand Maſter with the proper Badge, and receiving from his Excellency's hands the purſe containing the ſeals.

The Dean of St Patrick was then introduced, to whom the Oath of Regiſter was adminiſtered by the Chancellor, and he was inveſted in like

like manner by his Excellency, who delivered to him the ſtatutes and the regiſter of the Order. Lord Delvin was next introduced; and having taken the oath, was inveſted as Secretary; and, in like manner, Charles Henry Coote, Eſq; as Genealogiſt, John Freemantle, Eſq; as Uſher, and William Hawkins, Eſq; as King at Arms of the ſaid Order, the oaths being firſt adminiſtered to them by the Chancellor, were ſeverally inveſted by the Grand Maſter.

His Excellency then ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure, that, in conſideration of the tender years of Prince Edward, his Royal Highneſs ſhould be inveſted in England; and that his Majeſty's diſpenſation for that purpoſe ſhould be entered upon the regiſter of the Order; and in conſequence of his Majeſty's direction, the Lord Baron Muſkerry was knighted, and declared proxy to his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward. His Excellency then directed, that his Grace the Duke of Leinſter ſhould be called in; and as by the ſtatutes of the Order, none but a Knight can be elected or inveſted, his Grace being introduced by the Uſher and King at Arms, was knighted by his Excellency with the ſword of ſtate, and immediately delivered to the Genealogiſt the proofs of blood required by the ſtatutes; whereupon the oaths were adminiſtered by the Chancellor, and his Grace kneeling, was inveſted by the Grand Maſter with the ribbon and badge. His Grace then joined the proceſſion, to introduce the Earl of Clanrickarde, who being ſworn, was inveſted in like manner, and both Knights joined the proceſſion, to bring in the Earl of Weſtmeath; after which the two junior Knights performed this duty, and the ſenior Knight took his ſeat as Companion of the Order. The Earls of Inchiquin, Drogheda, Tyrone, Shannon, Clanbraſſil, Mornington, Courtown, Charlemont and Bective, being ſeverally introduced by the two junior Knights, were each of them ſworn by the Chancellor, and inveſted by the Grand Maſter, and took their ſeats as Knights Companions.

The ceremony of inveſtiture being ended, his Majeſty's pleaſure was declared and regiſtered, for appointing his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, to be the Prelate of the ſaid moſt illuſtrious Order.

A proceſſion was then made from St Patrick's Hall to the Preſence-chamber, where the Lord Lieutenant received the compliments of the Knights of the Order, and of a numerous aſſembly of the nobility and gentry, who teſtified their ſatisfaction on this diſtinguiſhed mark of royal favour to this kingdom.

St Patrick's Hall was elegantly fitted up for the occaſion, and the galleries belonging to it were crowded with ladies of the firſt rank and faſhion; and the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmoſt propriety, and with the moſt ſplendid magnificence.

Dublin

Dublin Caſtle, March 27. 1783.

INSTALLATION of the KNIGHTS of the Moſt Illuſtrious ORDER of St PATRICK.

His Excellency, preceded by the officers of his houſehold, and Eſquires * of the Sovereign, in his Excellency's coaches, and attended by a ſquadron of cavalry, ſet forward from the Caſtle before eleven o'clock, followed by the Knights Companions, each in his coach, attended by his Eſquires, his Excellency only being in his full mantle,

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* *A Liſt of the Knights and their Squires.*

KNIGHTS.	ESQUIRES.
Earl Temple,	Lord Viſcount Jocelyn. Lord Viſcount Sudley. Lord Robert Fitzgerald.
Prince Edward,	Honourable C. Jones. William Gore. Honourable G. Jocelyn.
Duke of Leinſter,	Captain Thomas Burgh. Richard Neville. Robert Rochford.
Earl of Clanrickarde,	Dennis Kelly. Richard Talbot. Robert Dillon.
Earl of Weſtmeath,	Edward Hamilton. James Nugent. Oliver Nugent.
Earl of Inchiquin,	Captain Sandford. Allen Bellingham. Captain O'Brien.
Earl of Drogheda,	John Moore. Ponſonby Moore. Captain Veſey.
Earl of Tyrone,	Honourable J. Beresford. Marcus Beresford. Theophilus Clements.
Earl of Shannon,	Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. Ralph Ward. Lodge Morres.
Earl of Clanbraſſil,	—— Price. Honourable J Jocelyn. William Calbeck.
Earl of Mornington,	Gerald Forteſcue Captain Forteſcue. Richard St George.
Earl of Arran,	Francis Gore. Charles Cobb. Cornet Yelverton.
Earl of Courtown,	Edward Smyth. Francis Matthew. Captain Walter Hore.

Earl

habit, and collar of the Order, the Knights in their furcoats only, with their caps in their hands, and the Eſquires in their full dreſs.

His Excellency was received at the Cathedral of St Patrick, by the Members of the Chapter, and by the officers of the church, and of the Order, who all attended him to the Chapter-room.

A proceſſion was ſoon after made from thence to the Choir, in the following order, *viz.*

Vergers.
Choriſters.
Prebends.
Meſſengers.
Kettle-drum.
Trumpets.
Purſuivants.
Pages.
Gentlemen at large.
Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.
Gentleman of the Horſe, Chamberlain, and Gentleman Uſher.
Steward and Comptroller.
Eſquires, three and three.
Heralds.
Knights, two and two.
Lord Muſkerry, as proxy for his R. H. Prince Edward.
Ulſter King at Arms, Dean of St Patrick, Regiſter, and Uſher of the Black Rod.
Secretary and Genealogiſt.
Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, Chancellor.

[*Note.* The Lord Primate of Ireland, Prelate of the Order, was abſent, on account of his health.]

Lord Viſcount Carhampton, carrying the Sword of State.
The Lord Lieutenant, as Grand Maſter, with his Aids de Camp on each ſide, his train ſupported by three Peers ſons.
Colonel of the Battle-Ax-Guards.
Battle-Ax-Guards.

Upon entering the Choir, the ſeveral officers attending the proceſſion proceeded to the places aſſigned them. The Eſquires, making their reverences to the altar, when they came to the ſtall of their Knight, took their reſpective places. The Knights, after the like reverences, proceeded to their ſtalls, where they remained ſtanding till his Excellency was ſeated, when they all bowed together, and ſeated themſelves. A grand band of muſicians, vocal and inſtrumental, then

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Earl of Charlemont, { Charles Stewart. / Richard Fitzgerald. / James Stewart.
Earl of Bective, { Honourable Robert Taylor. / Thomas Peppard. / —— Rowley.

The Earl of Ely was out of the kingdom, and died before he was inſtalled.

performed

performed Handel's coronoration anthem. After which, the Ulſter King at Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants, attended by Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Lord Sudly, and Lord Jocelyn, the Sovereign's Eſquires, brought in the Sovereign's banner, which was by the ſenior Eſquire carried to the ſteps of the altar, and being delivered to the Ulſter, was by him preſented to the Regiſter, and placed within the rails of the altar. The officers of the Order, and the Eſquires of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, then went, with the uſual reverences, for the inſignia of the Order, with which they returned in manner following, viz.

The principal Eſquire, bearing his Royal Highneſs's banner furled.

The two other Eſquires, bearing the mantle and ſword.

Ulſter, carrying the great collar of the Order upon a blue velvet cuſhion.

As ſoon as they proceeded to the centre of the Choir, they remained there, while the four great officers of the Order proceeded to his Royal Highneſs's ſtall; and after the uſual reverences to the Sovereign's ſtall, Lord Muſkerry, proxy to his Royal Highneſs, deſcended into the middle of the Choir, where the ſword, the mantle, and the collar were delivered to his Lordſhip by the Chancellor and Regiſter, the Chancellor reading the admonitions preſcribed. His Lordſhip was not inveſted, but bore the inſignia upon his arm. They then conducted his Lordſhip to the Prince's ſtall, with the uſual reverences to the Sovereign; and his Lordſhip being ſeated, but not with the cap upon his head, the Eſquires immediately unfurled the banner, and then his Lordſhip and the Knights ſtanding up uncovered, Ulſter proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's ſtyle in Engliſh, and a proceſſion was made to the altar, of the Regiſter, and Officers at Arms, attended by the Eſquires with the banner, which was delivered to Ulſter, who preſented it to the Regiſter, to be placed by him within the rails of the altar, the principal Eſquire making the offering, which was delivered to the Dean, and by him placed upon the altar. After which, with the uſual reverences, the Eſquires proceeded to their places.

The Officers at Arms, with the Eſquires of his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, proceeded in like manner to bring in the inſignia; and his Grace having deſcended into the Choir, was inveſted with the ſword, the mantle, and the collar, by the Chancellor and Regiſter, the admonitions being read by the Chancellor. The Duke of Leinſter was then conducted to his ſtall, and ſtanding up with his cap on his head, his banner was unfurled, Ulſter proclaimed his ſtyle; and his Grace bowing to the Grand Maſter, by whom he was at the time ſaluted, took his ſeat. The banner and offering were afterwards preſented at the altar, with the ceremonies before deſcribed.

His Grace then aſſiſted in preſenting the Earl of Clanrickarde, who was inveſted by him, and inſtalled with the ſame ceremonies.

The Earl of Weſtmeath was next preſented by the Duke of Leinſter and the Earl of Clanrickarde, and in like manner inveſted by them, and inſtalled. The Earls of Inchiquin, Drogheda, Tyrone, Shannon, Clanbraſſil, Mornington, Arran, Courtown, Charlemont, and Bective, were reſpectively inveſted and inſtalled with the like ceremonies, and being preſented and inveſted by the two juniors of the inſtalled Knights.

When the ceremonies of the inſtallation were finiſhed, the band performed Handel's Dettingen Te Deum. After which, a proceſſion was

made in the former order to the Chapter-room, the Knights, Eſquires, and officers of the Order, wearing their caps; and the proceſſion returned from the Chapter-room to the Caſtle.

A ſumptuous banquet being prepared in St Patrick's Hall, the Grand Maſter, with the Knights and their Eſquires, the Officers of State, the officers of the Order, and the officers of his Excellency's houſehold, in proceſſion as before, went from the Preſence-chamber to St Patrick's Hall, where the Grand Maſter and Knights took their ſeats at table, covered, viz. the Grand Maſter in a chair of ſtate in the centre, the Prince's proxy, in a chair covered with crimſon velvet, on his left hand, the Prelate's chair being placed at the end of the Sovereign's ſtall on the right, and the Chancellor ſeated at the other end on the left, and the Knights on each ſide. The Eſquires remained ſtanding, till after grace was ſaid by the Chancellor, when they retired to the ſeats prepared for them.

Towards the end of the firſt courſe, his Excellency ſtood up uncovered, the Knights alſo roſe uncovered, and the King at Arms proclaimed by ſound of trumpet, that the Grand Maſter, and Knights Companions of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of St Patrick, did drink the Sovereign's health. The ſecond courſe was then brought in by the Yeomen of the Guard, with the uſual ceremonies; after which his Excellency ſtood uncovered, and the Knights again ſtanding up uncovered, Ulſter proclaimed, that the Grand Maſter, in the name of the Sovereign, did drink the health of the Knights Companions. At the end of the ſecond courſe, all riſing again, uncovered, drank the Queen's health, which was proclaimed in the ſame manner. The deſſert being brought in, the Officers at Arms, with the uſual reverence, cried *largeſs* thrice, and proclaimed the ſtyle of the Sovereign, and afterwards of each Knight Companion, who ſucceſſively ſtood up during ſaid proclamation, and ſat down again, after bowing to the Sovereign.

After which the Knights, Eſquires, and Officers attended the Grand Maſter to the Preſence-chamber, where the ceremony finiſhed; and the Eſquires and Officers retired to the dinner prepared for them.

During the banquet in St Patrick's Hall, his Excellency was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Hawkins, Eſq; Ulſter King at Arms, attendant on the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of St Patrick.

The Earl of Ely dying before he was inſtalled, the Right Honourable John-Joſhua, Lord Carysfort, was elected in his room, and inveſted by his Excellency Charles Duke of Rutland, Grand Maſter.

A Liſt of the KNIGHTS, as they now ſtand.

1. The Sovereign.
2. Prince Edward.
3. Duke of Leinſter.
4. Earl of Clanrickarde.
5. Earl of Weſtmeath.
6. Earl of Inchiquin.
7. Earl of Drogheda.
8. Earl of Tyrone.
9. Earl of Shannon.
10. Earl of Clanbraſſil.
11. Earl of Mornington.
12. Earl of Arran.
13. Earl of Courtown.
14. Earl of Charlemont.
15. Earl of Bective.
16. Lord Carysfort.

A Liſt of AMBASSADORS, &c. to Foreign States, at and ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion in 1760.

To FRANCE. Paris.

1761. Hans Stanley, Eſq; Charges des Affaires.
1762. John Ruſſell, Duke of Bedford, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
1763. Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, ditto.
1765. Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, &c. ditto.
1766. William Henry Naſſau, Earl of Rochford, ditto.
1768. Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, ditto.
1772. David Murray, Viſcount Stormont, ditto.
1783. Francis Godolphin Oſborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, ditto, January.
George Montagu, Duke of Mancheſter, ditto, April.
John Frederick Sackville, Duke of Dorſet, ditto, December.

To SPAIN. Madrid.

George William Hervey, Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſ. Extr. & Plen.
1763. John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, ditto, February.
William Henry Naſſau, Earl of Rochford, ditto, June.
1766. Sir James Gray, Bart, and K. B. ditto.
1770. George Pitt, Eſq (*now* Lord Rivers), ditto.
1771. Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham, ditto.
James Harris, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary until Lord Grantham's arrival, Feb. 22.
1783. John Stuart, Viſcount Mountſtuart, Ambaſ. Ex. & Plen March.
Philip Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield, Ditto, December. Recalled.
Robert Liſton, Eſq; Min. Plen. until Lord Cheſterfield's arrival.
1787. William Eden, Eſq; Ambaſ. Ex. and Plen.

To PORTUGAL. Liſbon.

Hon. Edward Hay, Envoy Extraordinary.
1766. William-Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; (*now* Lord Weſtcote), Envoy Extr. & Plen.
1771. Hon. Robert Walpole, Ditto.

To the King of SARDINIA. Turin.

Hon. James Stuart-Mackenzie, Envoy Extr.
1762. George Pitt, Eſq; (*now* Lord Rivers), Ditto.
1768. Sir William Lynch, K. B. Ditto.
1779. John, Viſcount Mountſtuart, Envoy Extr. and Plen.
1783. Hon. John Trevor, Ditto, February.

To CONSTANTINOPLE.

James Porter, Eſq; (*afterwards* Sir James), Ambaſſador.
1761. Hon. Henry Grenville, Ditto.

1765.

1765. Robert Colebrook, Eſq; Ditto, July.
John Murray, Eſq; Ditto, November.
1775. Sir Robert Ainſlie, Knt, Ditto.

To the King of the Two SICILIES. Naples.

Sir James Gray, Bart. Envoy Extr.
1764. William Hamilton, Eſq; (*now* Sir William, K. B.), Ditto.

To the Grand Duke of TUSCANY. Florence.

Sir Horace Mann, Bart, and K B. Envoy Extr.
1787. Apr. 27. William Fawkener, Eſq; Ditto.
Aug. 4. John Aug. Lord Hervey. Ditto.

To the Republic of VENICE.

John Murray, Eſq; Reſident.
1761. Charles Compton, Earl of Northampton, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1762. John Murray, Eſq; Reſident.
1765. Sir James Wright, Bart, Envoy Extr.
1773. John Strange, Eſq; Ditto.

To the SWISS CANTONS.

Arthur Villettes, Eſq; Miniſter.
1765. William Norton, Eſq; Ditto.

To the Emperor and Empreſs of GERMANY. Vienna.

1763. David Murray, Viſcount Stormont, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1772. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. ditto.

To the Empreſs of RUSSIA. St Peterſburgh.

Robert Keith, Eſq; Envoy Extr.
1762. John, Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1764. Sir George (*now* Lord) Macartney, K. B. Envoy Extr.
1765. Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1767. Sir George Macartney, K. B. Envoy Extr. and Plen.
1768. Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1771. Sir Robert Gunning, Bart, and K. B. Envoy Extr.
1776. Sir James Harris, K. B. Ditto.
1783. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Eſq; Ditto, July.

To the Emperor of Germany's Court at BRUSSELS.

1763. Sir James Porter, Knt, Miniſter Plenipotentiary.
1765. William Gordon, Eſq; (*now* Sir William, K. B.), Ditto.
1771. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Eſq; Reſident.
1783. George Byng, Viſcount Torrington, Envoy Extr.

To the King of SWEDEN. Stockholm.

Sir John Goodricke, Bart, Envoy Extr.
1773. Lewis de Viſme, Eſq; Ditto. Died in 1776.
1776. Horace St Paul, Eſq; Ditto.
1778. Sir Thomas Wroughton, K, B. Ditto.
1787. Ditto, Miniſter Plenipotentiary. Died in 1787.

To

To the STATES GENERAL. Hague.

Hon. Joſeph Yorke, (*now* the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B.).
1783. Sir James Harris, K. B.

To the King of DENMARK. Copenhagen.

Walter Titley, Eſq; Envoy Extr.
1763. Dudley Alexander Sydney Coſby, (*afterwards* Lord Sydney), Reſident.
1765. William Gordon, Eſq; Envoy Extr. June.
Robert Gunning, Eſq; Reſident. November.
1771. Robert Murray Keith, Eſq; Envoy Extr.
1772. Ralph Woodford, Eſq; Envoy Extr.
1774. Daniel de Laval, Eſq; Reſident.
1778. Ditto, Envoy Extr.
1779. Morton Eden, Eſq; Ditto.
1782. Hugh Elliot, Eſq; Ditto.

To the King and Republic of POLAND. Warſaw.

Thomas Wroughton, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary.
1778. Richard Oakes, Eſq; Ditto.
1779. James Hare, Eſq; Ditto.
1782. John, Viſcount Dalrymple, Ditto.
1784. Charles Whitworth, Eſq;

To the King of PRUSSIA. Berlin.

Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; (*afterwards* Sir Andrew, K. B.), Envoy Extr.
1771. Robert Gunning, Eſq; Ditto.
1772. James Harris, Eſq; Ditto.
1776. Hugh Elliot, Eſq; Ditto.
1782. George James Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, Ditto, June.
Sir John Stepney, Bart, Ditto, September.
1784. John, Viſcount Dalrymple, Ditto.

To the Elector of SAXONY. Dreſden.

David, Viſcount Stormont, Envoy Extr.
1764. Philip Stanhope, Eſq; Ditto.
1768. Robert Murray Keith, Eſq; Ditto.
1771. John Oſborn, Eſq; Ditto.
1775. Sir John Stepney, Bart, Ditto.
1782. Morton Eden, Eſq; Ditto.

To the Electors of BAVARIA and PALATINE, and the DIET at RATISBON.

1763. Philip Stanhope, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary.
1764. William Gordon, Eſq; Ditto.
1765. Fulke Greville, Eſq; Ditto.
1769. Lewis de Viſme, Eſq; Ditto.

1773. Hugh Elliot, Eſq; Ditto.
1776. Morton Eden, Eſq; Ditto.
1779. Richard Oakes, Eſq; Ditto.
1780. Hon. John Trevor, Ditto.
1783. Thomas Walpole, Eſq; December.

To the Electors of MENTZ, COLOGNE, and TRIERS, and the Circle of WESTPHALIA.

George Creſſener, Eſq; Miniſter.
1781. Ralph Heathcote, Eſq; Ditto.

To HAMBURGH, and the other HANS TOWNS.

Philip Stanhope, Eſq; Reſident.
1762. Robert Colebrooke, Eſq; Ditto.
1763. Ralph Woodford, Eſq; Ditto.
1772. Emanuel Matthias, Eſq; Ditto.

A LIST of the AMBASSADORS, &c. at and ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion in 1760, from the different Foreign States of Europe.

From FRANCE.

1761. M. de Buſſy, Charges des Affaires.
1762. Duc de Nivernois, Ambaſ. Extr.
1763. Compte de Guerchy, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen. (Chev. D'Eon, Charges des Affaires).
1767. Compte de Chatelet Lomond, Ambaſ. Extr.
1770. Compte de Guignes, Ditto.
1776. Marquis de Noailles, Ditto.
1783. Jan. 24. M. Gerard de Reyneval, Min. Plen.
Feb. 7. Compte de Mouſtier, Ditto.
May 14. Compte d'Adhemar, Ambaſ. Extr.

From SPAIN.

Count de Fuentes, Ambaſ. Extr.
1762. Prince Mazzerano, Ambaſ. Extr. and Plen.
1778. Marquis de Almodavar, Ditto.
1783. March 24. Don Bernardo Del Campo, Min. Plen.

From PORTUGAL.

Don Mello y Caſtro, Envoy Extr.
1774. M. de Pinto, Ditto.

From the TWO SICILIES.

Prince San Severino, Envoy Extr.
1764. Marquis Caraccioli, Ditto.
1771. Count de Pignatelli, Ditto.
1780. Prince Caramanico, Ditto.
1785. Sept. Count de Lucchese, Ditto.

From

From the King of SARDINIA.

Count d' Laſcaris, Envoy Extr.
1761. Count Viri, ditto.
1763. Count de la Marmora, ditto.
1766. Baron de la Perriere, ditto.
1767. Count de Viry, ditto.
1769. Count de Scarnafis, ditto.
1774. Marquis de Cordon, ditto.
1784. Oct. 1. Chevalier de Pollon, ditto.

From the Republic of VENICE.

Count de Colombo, Miniſter.
M. Zuccato, Reſident.
1761. M. Querini and M. Moroſini, Ambaſ. Extr.
1764. M. de Vignola, Reſident.
1768. M. d' Imberti, ditto
1772. Baron Berlendis, ditto.
1774. M. Pizzoni, ditto.
1778. Count de Cavally, ditto.
1782. M. Torniello, Reſident.
1784. M. Torniello, Reſident.
1786. M. Soderino.

From the Republic of GENOA.

M. d'Ageno, Miniſter.

From the Duke of MODENA.

Marquis Paolucci, Miniſter.
1764. M. L. Andriani, ditto.
1766. Count Poggi, Envoy Extr.

From the Emperor and Empreſs of GERMANY.

1763. Count de Seleirn, Ambaſſador.
1770. Count de Belgioioſo, Envoy Extr. and Miniſter Plen.
1783. Count de Kageneck, ditto.

From the Empreſs of RUSSIA.

Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extr.
1762. Count Woronzow, Miniſter Plen.
1764. M. de Groſſe, ditto.
1766. M. Mouſin Pouſin, ditto.
1769. Count Czernichef, Ambaſ. Ext. and Plen.
1776. (M. Liſakewitz, Miniſter Plen.)
1778. M. de Mouſſin Pouſchkin, Miniſter Plen.
1779. M. de Simolin, Envoy Extr. and Miniſter Plen.
1785. Count Woronzow, ditto.

From

From SWEDEN.

1764. Baron de Nolken, Envoy Extraordinary.
1787. Ditto, Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

From DENMARK.

Baron Bothmar, Envoy Extr.
1766. M Hanniker, Charges des Affaires.
1767. Baron Dieden de Furſtenſtein, Envoy Extr.
1777. Baron Dreyer, Reſident.
1785. Count Reventlow, Envoy Extr.

From PRUSSIA.

Baron Kniphauſen, Miniſter Plen.
1763. M. Michell, Miniſter.
1764. M. Badouin, ditto.
1766. Count de Malzahn, Miniſter Plen.
1781. Count Luſi, ditto.

From POLAND.

1763. Count d'Einſiedel, Envoy Extr.
1764. Count Poniatouſky, ditto.
1770. Count Barzynſki, ditto.
1774. M. de Bukatty, Reſident in 1785, Miniſter Plen.

From HANOVER.

1764. Baron Behr, Miniſter.
1771. Baron Alvenſteben, ditto.

From BAVARIA and the ELECTOR PALATINE.

Count de Haſlang, Envoy Extr.
1784. Count de Haſlang, ditto. (Son of the former).

From HESSE-CASSEL.

M. Alt, Reſident.
1763. Baron Wittoff, ditto.
1764. M. Alt, ditto.
1771. M. Murhard, ditto.
1777. Baron Kutzleben, Min. Reſident.

From SAXONY.

1764. Count Bruhl, Envoy Extr.

From the STATES-GENERAL.

Lieutenant-General Hop, Envoy Extr.
1761. (M. Boreel, Ambaſ. Extr.)
1762. Count de Weilderen, Envoy Extr.
1784. Baron de Lynden, Envoy Extr. and Plen.

From

From the HANS TOWNS.

M. Elkring, Reſident.
1771. P. Amſinck, Agent and Conſul.

From TUSCANY.

Signor Pucci, Miniſter.
1764. M. de Lortinger, Reſident.

From the SWISS.

1761. M. Steiger.

From the United States of NORTH AMERICA.

1785. John Adams, Eſq; Envoy.

PRINCES of EUROPE.

KINGS of ENGLAND, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine.

A. M.	N°	
3895.	1.	Cassibelan.
3921.	2.	Theomantius.
3944.	3.	Cymbeline.
4180.	4.	Guiderius.
A. Ch.		
45.	5.	Arviragus.
73.	6.	Marius.
125.	7.	Coilus I.
179.	8.	St Lucius. The first christened King of Britain, and in the world. Dying without children, he left the Roman Emperors his heirs.
207.	9.	Severus, Emperor of Rome. Died at York.

A. Ch.	N°	
211.	10.	Bassianus.
218.	11.	Carausius, a Noble Briton.
225.	12.	Alectus, sent from Rome by the Senate.
232.	13.	Asclepiodorus, Duke of Cornwall.
262.	14.	Coilus II.
289.	15.	St Helena. Constantius, Emperor of Rome.
310.	16.	Constantine, son of the two former, who added Britain to the Roman empire, and was the first Christian Emperor of Rome.

KINGS of ENGLAND, from the Departure of the Romans to the Settling of the Saxons.

A. Ch.		
329.	1.	Octavius, Duke of Cornwall.
383.	2.	Maximinianus.
394.	3.	Gratian, a Briton.
431.	4.	Constantine.
443.	5.	Constantius.
446.	6.	Vortiger, Earl of the Gevites, who called in the Saxons.
464.	7.	Vortimer.
471.	8.	Vortiger, again.
481.	9.	Aurelius Ambrosius.
500.	10.	Uther Pendragon.
506.	11.	Arthur.
542.	12.	Constantine II. cousin to Arthur.

A. Ch.		
546.	13.	Conan.
576.	14.	Vortipor.
580.	15.	Malgo Coranus.
586.	16.	Careticus.
613.	17.	Cadwan VI. Prince of N. Wales.
615.	18.	Cadwallan.
678.	19.	Cadwalladar, after whose death the Saxons conquered all the country east of the Severn, and divided it. The British princes lost the name of Kings of Britain, and were called Princes of Wales.

KINGS

KINGS of KENT, whoſe Dominions contained the county of Kent.

A. Ch.
457. 1. Hengiſt.
488. 2. Eſke, or Oſea.
512. 3. Octa, or Otha.
552. 4. Irmerick.
562. 5. St Ethelbert.
617. 6. Edbald.
641. 7. Ercombert.
665. 8. Egbert.
674. 9. Lotharius.
686. 10. Edrick.
693. 11. Wightred.
726. 12. Egbert II.
749. 13. Ethelbert II.
760. 14. Alricus.
794. 15. Ethelbert III.
797. 16. Guthred.
805. 17. Baldred, who, in the year 827, loſt both his life and dominions to Egbert, King of the Weſt Saxons.

KINGS of the SOUTH SAXONS, whoſe Dominions conſiſted of the counties of Suſſex and Surry. The exiſtence of this Kingdom was of ſhort duration, they having only the following Monarchs, viz.

491. 1. Ella.
515. 2. Ciſſa.
3. Ethelwolfe.
4. Borthun and Authun, two brothers, both jointly reigning, and both jointly vanquiſhed by Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons.

KINGS of the WEST SAXONS, whoſe Dominions contained originally the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Southampton, and Berks, but in the end ſubdued and conquered the other Kingdoms.

519. 1. Cerdicus.
535. 2. Kenricus.
562. 3. Celingus.
592. 4. Celricus.
598. 5. Ceowulf.
612. 6. Kingil.
643. 7. Kenewalchin.
674. 8. Sigabertus.
675. 9. Eſcwin.
677. 10. Centwin.
686. 11. St Cedwalla.
690. 12. Ina, who firſt gave Peter's pence to the Ch. of Rome.
725. 13. Ethelard.
739. 14. Cuthbert.
755. 15. Sigebert II.
756. 16. Kinulphus.
787. 17. Bithrick.
800. 18. Egbert, of whom more among the Saxon Monarchs.

KINGS of the EAST SAXONS, whoſe Dominions conſiſted of the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire.

527. 1. Erchenwyn.
587. 2. Sledda.
595. 3. St Sebert.
617. 4. Seward and Sigebert.
623. 5. Sigebert the Little.
648. 6. Sigebert III.
661. 7. Swithelme.
664. 8. Sighere.

664.

A. Ch.		
664.	9.	St Sibba, after reigning thirty years, took a religious habit in St Paul's, London.
694.	10.	Sighred.
694.	11.	Seofride.
701.	12.	Offa.
709.	13.	Selred.
747.	14.	Suthred, who was ſubdued by Egbert, King of the Weſt Saxons; and his dominions added to his empire.

KINGS of the EAST ANGLES, whoſe Dominions conſiſted of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire, with the Iſle of Ely.

575.	1.	Uffa.
582.	2.	Titullus.
593.	3.	Redwald.
624.	4.	Erpenwald.
636.	5.	St Sigebert.
632.	6	Egric.
642.	7.	Anna.
654.	8.	Ethelbert.
636.	9.	Edelwald.
664.	10.	Alduffe.
683.	11.	Elfewolfe.
714.	12.	Beorne.
714.	13.	St Ethelred.
749.	14.	St Ethelbert II.
870.	15.	St Edmund, after whoſe ſlaughter by the Danes, and that his kingdom had been long waſted by that people, it was at laſt united to the Weſt Saxons by K. Edward the elder.

KINGS of NORTHUMBERLAND, whoſe Dominions were divided into two parts: The firſt contained the counties of York, Durham, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, and was calléd BERNICIA: The other part contained all the land between the river Tweed and the frith of Edinburgh, and was called DEIRA.

547.	1.	Ella and Ida.
559.	2.	Adda and Elappea.
	3.	Theodwald.
	4.	Frethulfe.
	5.	Theodorick.
589.	6.	Ethelrick.
593.	7.	Ethelfride.
616.	8.	St Edwine. Killed.
633.	9.	Oſrick I.
634.	10.	St Oſwald. Killed.
643.	11.	Oſway, united Deira to Northumberland.
671.	12.	Egfride.
686.	13.	St Affride.
705.	14.	Oſred I.
716.	15.	Kenred.
718.	16.	Oſrick II.
729.	17.	St Ceolnulph.
738.	18.	St Egbert, became a Monk.
758.	19.	Oſwulph.
759.	20.	Ediwald.
765.	21.	Alured.
774.	22.	Ethelred I.
778.	23.	Alfwald.
789.	24.	Oſred II.
794.	25.	Ethelred II. after whoſe death this kingdom was much infeſted by the Danes, and became a province of the Weſt Saxons.

KINGS

Kings of Mercia.

The laſt and greateſt of the ſeven Kingdoms, was that of Mercia, ſo called from its being in the middle of England: It was a march or border to ſome of the other kingdoms: its dominions conſiſted of the counties of Glouceſter, Hereford, Worceſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Bedford, Nottingham, Buckingham, Oxford, Derby, Stafford, Shropſhire, Cheſhire, and a part of Hertfordſhire.

A. Ch.	
542.	1. Cridda.
593.	2. Wibba.
614.	3. Cheorl.
626.	4. Penda.
656.	5. Peada.
659.	6. Wulfhere.
675.	7. Ethelred, reigned thirty years, and then became a Monk.
704.	8. Kenred, became a Monk.
709.	9. Chelred.
716.	10. Ethelbald.
758.	11. Offa.
796.	12. Egfrido.
797.	13. Kenwolfe.
819.	14. St Kenelm, a Martyr.
820.	15. Ceolwolf.
821.	16. Bernulf.
824.	17. Ludican.
826.	18. Withlafe.
839.	19. Berthulf.
852.	20. Burdred, after whoſe death the kingdom ſuffered much by the battle of Burford, wherein King Ethelbald was beat by Cuthbud, King of Weſt Saxons, and his whole ſtrength broken; ſo that the valiant King Egbert ſubdued this kingdom, and added it to his dominions.

Kings of the English Saxons.

The Saxons, though they were divided into ſeven different Kingdoms, yet were for the moſt part ſubject to one alone, who was intitled, *Rex gentis Anglorum*, or King of the Engliſh nation; thoſe which were ſtronger than the reſt giving the law to them in their ſeveral turns, till, in the end, they all became incorporated in the empire of the Weſt Saxons.

A. Ch.	
455.	1. Hengiſt, King of Kent.
481.	2. Ella, King of the South Saxons.
495.	3. Cerdick, King of the Weſt Saxons.
535.	4. Henrick, ditto.
561.	5. Celingus, ditto.
562.	6. St Ethelbert, ditto and Kent.
616.	7. Redwald, King of Eaſt Angles.
617.	8. Edwin, King of Northumberland.
634.	9. Oſwald, ditto.
643.	10. Oſwy, ditto.
659.	11. Wolfhere, King of Mercia.
675.	12. Ethelred, ditto.

A. Ch.
704. 13. Kenred, King of Mercia.
709. 14. Chelred, ditto.
716. 15. Ethelbald, ditto.
758. 16. Offa, ditto.
794. 17. Egfride, ditto.
796. 18. Kenwolf, ditto.
800. 19. Egbert, the ſon of Alemond, King of the Weſt Saxons, the firſt and abſolute Monarch of the whole Heptarchy; who having vanquiſhed all or moſt of the Saxon Kings, and added their dominions to his own, commanded the whole country to be called by the name of England.

KINGS of ENGLAND, of the SAXON Race.

800. 1. Egbert, the 18th King of the Weſt Saxons, the 19th Monarch of the Engliſh, and 1ſt King of England.
857. 2. St Ethelwolf.
857. 3. Ethelbald, eldeſt ſon of ditto.
858. 4. Ethelbert, ſecond ſon of ditto.
863. 5. St Etheldred, third ſon of ditto. Martyred.
873. 6. St Alfred the Great, who reduced the Saxons to one monarchy. He eſtabliſhed juries; he erected a naval force; he divided his kingdom into counties, and founded the univerſity of Oxford.
900. 7. Edder the elder, ſon to Alfred.
925. 8. Athelſtane, ſon to Edward
940. 9. Edmund, brother to Athelſtane.
946. 10. Eldred, who ſtyled himſelf King of Great Britain, brother to Edmund.
955. 11. Edwin, eldeſt ſon to King Edmund.
959. 12. St Edgar
975. 13. St Edward the Martyr, ſon to Edgar.
978. 14. Ethelred.
1016. 15. Edmund Ironſide, ſon to Ethelred; Edward, his ſon, called the Outlaw, defeated by the Danes.

KINGS of ENGLAND, of the DANISH Race.

1017. 16. Canutus, King of Denmark.
1037. 17. Harold, ſurnamed Harefoot, fourth ſon to the former.
1041. 18. Hardicanute, elder brother to Harold.

The SAXONS repoſſeſſed.

1045. 19. St Edward, the Confeſſor.
1066. 20. Harold. Killed in battle.

NORMAN

NORMAN Race.

1066. 21. William, 7th Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror.
1087. 22. William II. Rufus, ſecond ſon to the former.
1100. 23. Henry Beauclerk I.
1135. 24. Stephen, Earl of Blois, nephew to King William I.

SAXON Line reſtored.

1154. 25. Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, deſcended by his mother from the royal blood of the Saxons.
1189. 26. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion).
1199. 27. John.
1216. 28. Henry III.
1272. 29. Edward I. ſurnamed Longſhanks.
1307. 30. Edward II. Murdered at Pomfret.
1326. 31. Edward III.
1377. 32. Richard II. Dethroned and murdered.

Houſe of LANCASTER.

1399. 33. Henry IV.
1412. 34. Henry V.
1422. 35. Henry VI. Murdered by Richard Duke of Glouceſter.

Houſe of YORK.

1460. 36. Edward IV.
1483. 37. Edward V. Murdered in the Tower.
—— 38. Richard III. Killed at the battle of Boſworth.

The FAMILIES UNITED in the Houſe of TUDOR.

1485. 39. Henry VII.
1509. 40. Henry VIII.
1546. 41. Edward VI.
1553. 42. Mary I.
1558. 43. Elizabeth.

The UNION of the KINGDOMS in the Houſe of STUART.

1603. 44. James Stuart, King of Scotland, who reaſſumed the title of King of Great Britain.
1625. 45. Charles I. Murdered by his rebellious ſubjects.
1648. 46. Charles II. who, after fourteen years exile, was reſtored to his kingdoms, May 29. 1660.
1685. 47. James II. After endeavouring to ſubvert the conſtitution, he abdicated the throne, and fled.
1688. 48. William III. Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary II. eldeſt daughter to K. James II. were placed on the throne.
1702. 49. Anne, ſecond daughter of the ſaid King.

Houſe

House of Hanover.

A. Ch.

1714. 50. George I. Elector of Hanover.
1727. 51. George II. ditto.
1760. 52. George III. ditto. He married, Sept. 8. 1761. Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, by whom he has the following issue, now living.

1. George, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12. 1762.
2. Frederick, Duke of York, and Bishop of Osnaburg, b. Aug. 16. 1763.
3. William-Henry, a Captain in the Navy, b. Aug. 21. 1765.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, Princess Royal, b. Sept. 29. 1766.
5. Edward, a Colonel in the Army, b. Nov. 2. 1767.
6. Augusta Sophia, b. Nov. 8. 1768.
7. Elizabeth, b. May 22. 1770.
8. Ernest, b. June 5. 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, b. Jan. 27. 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, b. Feb. 24. 1774.
11. Mary, b. April 25. 1776.
12. Sophia, b. Nov. 3. 1777.
13. Amelia, b. Aug. 7. 1783.

Kings of Wales.

The Britons being driven beyond the Severn, fortified themselves in that country, which got the name of Wales.

688. 1. Idwallo.
720. 2. Roderick.
755. 3. Conan.
818. 4. Mervyn.
843. 5. Roderick, surnamed the Great. He divided Wales between his three sons, allotting unto each his part; to the eldest he gave North Wales; to the second, South Wales; and to the third, Powis-Land.

Principality of North Wales, contained the counties of Merioneth, part of Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, and the Isle of Anglesey; and at Aberfraw, in this last, was the Prince's seat.

Princes of North Wales.

877. 1. Anarawd.
913. 2. Eidwal Voel.
939. 3. Howel Dha, Prince of all Wales.
948. 4. Jevaf and Jago, 2d and 3d sons of Eidwal.
972. 5. Howel ap Jevaf
984. 6. Cadwallon ap Jevaf.
985. 7. Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha.

992.

A. Ch.
992. 8. Edwal ap Meyric ap Eidwal Voel.
998. 9. Aedan ap Blegored, an uſurper.
1015. 10. Llewelyn ap Sitſyllt, and Angharad his wife.
1021. 11. Jago ap Edwal ap Meyric.
1038. 12. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitſyllt.
1061. 13. Bleddyn and Rygwallon, the ſons of Convyn.
1079. 14. Trahaern ap Caradoc.
1079. 15. Griffith ap Conan.
1137. 16. Owen Gwynedh.
1169. 17. David ap Owen Gwynedh.
1194. 18. Leolinus Magnus, or Llewelyn a Joewerth.
1240. 19. David ap Llewelyn.
1246. 20. Llewelyn ap Griffith. The laſt Prince of Britiſh blood, ſlain in 1282.

The Principality of South Wales contained the counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and part of Brecknock; and the Prince's ſeat was at Dynevor Caſtle, in the county of Carmarthen.

PRINCES of SOUTH WALES.

877. 1. Cadeth.
907. 2. Howel Dha.
948. 3. Owen ap Howel Dha.
987. 4. Meredith ap Owen.
993. 5. Llewelyn ap Sitſyllt, and Angharad his wife.
1021. 6. Rytherch ap Jeſtyn, an uſurper.
1031. 7. Howel and Meredith, the ſons of Edwyn.
1042. 8. Rytherch and Rys, the ſons of the uſurper.
1061. 9. Meredith ap Owen ap Edwyn.
1073. 10. Rys ap Owen, and Yytherch ap Caradoc.
1077. 11. Rys ap Teudwr Mawr.
1115. 12. Griffith ap Rys.
1137. 13. Rys ap Griffith, called the Lord Rys.
1196. 14. Griffith ap Rys.
1202. 15. Rys ap Griffith.
1222. 16. Owen ap Griffith.
1235. 17. Meredith ap Owen. He died in 1267. After many attempts for recovering their rights, the Barons of South Wales finally ſubmitted themſelves to King Edward I. in 1277; and Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, being killed in 1282, the King, reſolved, if poſſible, to gain the hearts of his new ſubjects, ſent for the Queen, then big with child, to Carnarvon Caſtle; and, ſoon after ſhe was delivered, convening the Welſh chieftains, who he perceived were much averſe to be ruled by ſtrangers, told them, he ſhould offer them a Prince to rule them who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh, and whoſe life was free from reproach, of their own nation. When they had all agreed to this, he named his new-born ſon their Prince. Since which time the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England have been created Princes of Wales ſoon after their birth.

The Principality of Powys-Land comprehended the whole counties of Montgomery and Radnor, with part of Denbigh, Brecknock, Merioneth, and Shropshire. The Prince's seat was at Matraval, in Montgomeryshire. The last Prince who held this dominion entire was Meredith ap Blethin, and divided it between his two sons, Madoc and Griffith, the former of whom died at Winchester in 1160; and the latter was, by King Henry I. of England, created Lord Powis.

PRINCES and LORDS of POWYS-LAND.

A. Ch.
877. 1. Merfyn.
900. 2. Cadeth, Prince of South Wales.
927. 3. Howel Dha, Prince of all Wales.
4. Gwaithvoed Vawr.
5. Gweryftan ap Gwaithvoed.
6. Convyn ap Gwerygan.
1061. 7. Bledhyn ap Convyn.
1073. 8. Meredith ap Bledhyn.
1132. 9. Madoc ap Meredith.
1160. 10. Griffith ap Meredith.
11. Owen Cyvelioc.
1256. 12 Gwenwinwin.
13. Griffith ap Gwenwinwin.
14. Owen ap Griffith; whose daughter and heir Hawise married John Cherlton, who, in 1324, was created Lord Powys.

PRINCES of WALES of the Blood Royal of England.

1291. 1. Edward of Carnarvon, son to King Edward I. and afterwards King of England.
1344. 2. Edward the Black Prince, eldest son to K. Edw. III.
1376. 3. Richard of Bourdeaux, eldest son to the Black Prince.
1399. 4. Henry of Monmouth, eldest son to K. Henry IV. *afterwards* King.
1454. 5. Edward of Westminster, only son to K. Hen. VI.
1472. 6. Edward of Westminster, eldest son to K. Edw. IV.
1484. 7. Edward, Earl of Salisbury, only son to K. Rich. III.
1490. 8. Arthur Tudor, eldest son to K. Henry VII.
1504. 9. Henry Tudor, Duke of York, second son to K. Hen. VII, *afterwards* King Henry VIII.
1610. 10. Henry Frederick Stuart, eldest son to K. James I.
1616. 11. Charles Stuart, Duke of York, second son to K. James I. *afterwards* K. Charles I.
1630. 12. Charles, eldest son to K. Charles I. *afterwards* King.
1714. 13. George, Duke of Cambridge, &c. only son to K. George I. *afterwards* K. George II.
1728. 14. Frederick Lewis, Duke of Gloucester, &c. eldest son to King George II.

1751.

1751. 15. George William Frederick, eldeſt ſon of the laſt Prince, his preſent Moſt Excellent Majeſty.
1762. 16. George Auguſtus Frederick, eldeſt ſon of his preſent Majeſty.

Kings of Scotland.

B. Ch.	N°		A. Ch.	N°	
330.	1.	Fergus I. Loſt in the Iriſh Sea.	301.	35.	Fincormachus.
305.	2.	Feritharis, his brother. Killed.	348.	36.	Romachus. Beheaded by his Nobles.
290.	3.	Mainus.	351.	37.	Anguſianus. Killed in battle by the Picts.
261.	4.	Dornadilla.	354.	38.	Fethelmacus. Murdered.
233.	5	Nothatus.	357.	39.	Eugenius I. Killed in battle by the Romans.
213.	6.	Ruther.	404.	40.	Fergus II. killed by ditto.
187.	7.	Reutha. Abdicated.	420.	41.	Eugenius II.
173.	8.	Thereus. Baniſhed for tyranny.	451.	42.	Dongardus. Killed in battle.
161.	9.	Joſina.	457.	43.	Conſtantine I. Murdered.
137.	10.	Finnanus.	479.	44.	Congallus I.
107.	11.	Durſtus. Killed by his Nobles.	501.	45.	Goranus. Murdered in his chamber.
98.	12.	Evenus I.	535.	46.	Eugene III.
79.	13.	Gillus. Killed in battle.	558.	47.	Congallus II.
77.	14.	Evenus II.	569.	48.	Kinnatillus.
60.	15.	Ederus.	570.	49.	Aidan.
13.	16.	Evenus III. Killed in priſon by a child.	605.	50.	Kenneth I.
7.	17.	Metellan.	606.	51.	Eugene IV.
A. Ch.			621.	52.	Ferchard I. Killed himſelf in priſon.
35.	18.	Caractacus.	632.	53.	Donald IV. Drowned in the river Tay.
55.	19.	Corbred I.	646.	54.	Ferchard II.
72.	20.	Dardanus. Killed in battle.	664.	55.	Malduinus. Strangled by his wife in a fit of jealouſy, for which ſhe was burnt four days afterwards.
76.	21.	Corbred II.	684.	56.	Eugene V. Killed in battle
110.	22.	Lugthacus. Murdered.	688.	57.	Eugene VI.
113.	23.	Mogallus. Murdered.	697.	58.	Amberkeletus. Killed by an arrow.
149.	24.	Coranus. Died in priſon.	699.	59.	Eugene VII.
163.	25.	Ethodius I. Killed by a harper.	715.	60.	Mordacus.
195.	26.	Satrahel Killed by one of his courtiers.	730.	61.	Etfinus.
199.	27.	Donald I.	761.	62.	Eugene VIII. Murdered by his Nobles
216.	28.	Ethodius II. Murdered by his guards.	764.	63.	Fergus III. Killed by his wife, who to avoid puniſhment, ſtabbed herſelf.
231.	29.	Athirco. Killed himſelf.	767.	64.	Solvathius.
242.	30.	Natvaloccus. Killed by his Nobles	787.	65.	Achaius.
253.	31.	Findocus. Murdered by feigned hunters.			
264.	32.	Donald II. Died of his wounds got in battle.			
265.	33.	Donald III. Murdered.			
277.	34.	Crathilinthus.			

A. Ch.		
819.	66.	Congallus III.
824.	67.	Dongal. Drowned in the Spey.
831.	68.	Alpine. Beheaded by the Picts.
834.	69.	Kenneth II.
854.	70.	Donald V. Killed himself in prison.
859.	71.	Conſtantine II. Beheaded by the Danes.
874.	72.	Ethus, ſurnamed Lightfoot. Died in priſon.
876.	73.	Gregory.
894.	74.	Donald VI.
904.	75.	Conſtantine III. Retired to a monaſtery.
943.	76.	Malcolm I. Murdered at Ulrine in Moray by knaves.
952.	77.	Indulphus. Wonderfully ſlain.
961.	78.	Duffus. Aſſaſſinated.
966.	79.	Cullenus. Murdered at Methven by a Nobleman whoſe daughter he debauched.
970.	80.	Kenneth III. Murdered at Fettercairn.
994.	81.	Conſtantine IV. Killed in battle.
996.	82.	Grimus. Died of his wounds.
1004.	83.	Malcolm II. Murdered at Glamis.
1034.	84.	Duncan I. Murdered.
1040.	85.	Macbeth. Killed in battle.
1057.	86.	Malcolm III. Killed at the ſiege of Alnwick.
1093.	87.	Donald VII. Died in priſon.
1094.	88.	Duncan II. Killed as an uſurper.
1098.	89.	Edgar.
1107.	90.	Alexander I. the Fierce.
1124.	91.	David I.
1153.	92.	Malcolm IV.
1165.	93.	William the Lion.
1214.	94.	Alexander II.
1249.	95.	Alexander III. Diſlocated his neck when hunting near Kinghorn.
1293.	96.	John Baliol. Reſigned.
1306.	97.	Robert Bruce I.
1330.	98.	David II.
1330.	99.	Edward Baliol. Forced to reſign.
1371.	100.	Robert II. Stewart.
1390.	101.	Robert III. Died of diſpleaſure.
1424.	102.	James I. Aſſaſſinated.
1437.	103.	James II. Killed at the ſiege of Roxburgh Caſtle.
1460.	104.	James III. Killed at Bannockburn field.
1489.	105.	James IV. Killed at the battle of Floddon.
1514.	106.	James V. Died of a frenzy.
1543.	107.	Mary. Put to death in England.
1567.	108.	James VI. Who in 1603 ſucceeded Q. Elizabeth, and the kingdoms became united under one Sovereign.

KINGS of IRELAND, from the Miletian Conqueſt to the Arrival of K. Henry II. of England.

A. M.	
2934.	Heremon.
2957.	Eithrial. Killed in battle.
3011.	Tighermas.
3041.	Achy I. Killed in battle.
3085.	Achy II. Ditto.
3128.	Angus I. Killed in battle, as were four more of his ſucceſſors till
3236.	Olam Fodla.
3276.	Finnocta.
3296.	Slanoll. Killed in battle, as were all his ſucceſſors, in civil wars and broils for 263 years.
3596.	Kimbath. Murdered
3619.	Hugory the Great. Killed by his brother.

3649.

A. M.

3649. Logary I. Murdered by his brother.
3665. Cobthach. Murdered.
3682. Labra Longeach. From this time to near 220 years, only two of the Kings of Ireland died natural deaths
3786. Angus II.
3922. Achy III. Murdered.
3934. Achy IV. Killed in battle.
3944. Ederſgol. Murdered.
3947. Conary I. Burnt in his palace. He reigned 60 years, and after his death was an inter regnum of five years.

A. Ch.

65. Lugad I. Killed himſelf.
74. Crimthan I. Killed by a fall from his horſe.
90. Carbry I.
95. Feredach.
116. Fiatach. Murdered.
119. Fiacha. Died by accident.
126. Elim. Killed in battle.
130. Tuathal, ditto.
164. Fiedlim.
174. Cathir. Killed in battle.
177. Conn, ditto.
212. Conary II. Aſſaſſinated.
220. Arthur the Melancholy. Killed by the Welch.
250. MacConn. Aſſaſſinated.
253. Fergus. Killed in battle.
254. Cormac O'Conn. Reſigned.
278. Achy Gunad. Aſſaſſinated.
279. Carbry Liffecar. Murdered.
297. Fiacha II. Killed in battle.
327. Colla. Depoſed.
331. Muredach Tireach. Killed in battle.
356. Colbach. Murdered.
357. Achy Moimedih.
366. Crimthan II. Poiſoned by his ſiſter.
379. Niall I. Killed in France.
405. Dathy. Killed near the Alps.
428. Logary II.
463. Ollioll Molt. Killed in battle.
483. Lagad II. Killed by lightning.
512. Murkertagh.
533. Tuathal II.
544. Dermond I. Killed himſelf.
565. Fergus II. and Donald. The next four monarchs were all murdered till
572. Hugh I. Killed in battle.
599. Hugh II. and Colman, both murdered
605. Hugh III. Killed in battle.
612. Donald II.
642. Conall and Kellach; the former killed in battle, and the latter loſt in a bog.
658. Dermond II. and Blathmac, both died of the plague.
665. Sachnaſach Murdered.
671. Kinfaola, ditto.
675. Finnachta, ditto.
695. Longſeach. Killed in battle.
704. Congall.
711. Feargall. Killed in battle.
722. Fogarth, ditto.
724. Keneth, ditto.
727. Flaithertach. Turned Monk.
734. Hugh IV. Killed in battle.
743. Donald III. Died on pilgrimage at Joppa.
753. Niall II. Turned Monk.
760. Donogh.
797. Hugh V. Killed in battle.
819. Connor.
833. Niall III. Drowned in paſſing a river.
846. Malachy I.
863. Hugh VI.
879. Flan.
916. Niall IV. Killed in battle.
919. Donogh II.
944. Congall II. Killed in battle.
956. Donald IV. O'Neil. Turned Monk.
980. Malachy II. Forced to reſign.
1002. Brian Boromy. Aſſaſſinated.
1014. Malachy II. again. Turned Monk.
1064. Tarlogh I.
1094. Mortogh I. Turned Monk.
1121. Tarlogh II. the Great.
1156. Mortagh II. O'Lachlin. Killed in battle.

1166.

1166. Rodoric King of Connaught The diſſenſions among the Iriſh compelled Dermond King of Bronſny to aſk aid of K. Henry II. The Engliſh troops landed in Ireland in 1169 and 1171; and all the princes of that kingdom choſe him for their monarch. From this time to 1540, the Engliſh monarchs were ſtyled Lords of Ireland; but at that time K. Henry VIII. ſtyled himſelf King of Ireland, and this has continued ever ſince.

Emperors of Germany.

A. Ch.

800. Charlemagne the Great.
814. Lewis the Pious, or Debonaire.
840. Lothario
855. Lewis II.
875. Charles II. the Bald. Poiſoned.
878. Lewis III. the Stammerer.
879. Charles III. the Groſs.
887. Arnould.
899. Lewis IV.
912. Otho, Duke of Saxony; but he refuſed the dignity on account of his age.
—— Conrad, Duke of Franconia.
919. Henry I the Fowler, ſon of Otho, Duke of Saxony.
936. Otho I. the Great.
973. Otho II. the Bloody. Died of a wound from a poiſoned arrow.
983. Otho III. the Red. Poiſoned.
1002. Henry II. Duke of Bavaria, the Holy and the Lame.
1024. Conrad II. the Salique, Duke of Franconia.
1039. Henry III. the Black.
1055. Henry IV. Depoſed.
1077. Rodolphus, Duke of Swabia. Killed in battle.
1080. Henry IV. reinſtated. Reſigned, and died in priſon.
1105. Henry V. Duke of Saxony.
1125. Lothario, Duke of Saxony.
1138. Conrad III. Duke of Franconia.
1152. Frederick Barbaroſſa. Drowned in Bohemia.
1191. Henry VI. the Sharp.
1198. Philip V. Killed by the Count Palatine at Bamberg.
1208. Otho V. Duke of Saxony. Depoſed.
1211. Frederick II. Depoſed.
1245. Henry VII. Landgrave of Thuringia. Killed at Ulm.
1246. William, Earl of Holland. Killed in battle with the Friſons.

Here is a ſort of chaſm in the hiſtory of the Emperors; one party of the Electors, at Francfort, chuſing Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of K. Henry III. of England, who was crowned at Aker; and the other chuſing Alphonſus, King of Caſtile. The firſt loſt the dignity, by attending the civil wars in England; and the laſt loſt it by negligence: So they are neither of them reckoned in the liſt of Emperors.

1273.

A. Ch.
1273. Rodolphus, Count of Hapſburg, the firſt of the Auſtrian family.
1291. Adolphus, Count of Naſſau. Depoſed.
1298. Albert I. Duke of Auſtria. Killed by his nephew at Rheinfels.
1308. Henry VIII. Earl of Luxemberg. Poiſoned at Piſa, by a prieſt, in the conſecrated wafer.
1314. Lewis IV. of Bavaria. Killed by a fall from his horſe.
1347. Charles IV. of Luxemberg.
1378. Wenceſlaus, King of Bohemia.
1399. Frederick, Duke of Brunſwick; but being killed ſoon after by the means of the Biſhop of Mentz, he is not placed in the liſt of Emperors.
1400. Robert, Palatine of the Rhine.
1410. Joſus, Marquis of Moravia
—— Sigiſmond, King of Hungary.
1437. Albert II. Duke of Auſtria, and King of Bohemia.
1440. Frederick III. Archduke of Auſtria.
1493. Maximilian I. He married the heireſs of Burgundy.
1519. Charles V. King of Spain.
1558. Ferdinand I. King of Hungary.
1564. Maximilian II.
1576. Rodolphus II.
1612. Matthias I.
1619. Ferdinand II. King of Hungary.
1637. Ferdinand III. King of Hungary.
1658. Leopold I. ——————
1705. Joſeph I. —— ———— and Bohemia.
1711. Charles VI. ——————
1742. Charles VII. Elector of Bavaria.
1745. Francis I. Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Duke of Lorraine, huſband to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, eldeſt daughter to the Emperor Charles VI.
1765. Joſeph II. the preſent Emperor.

The preſent IMPERIAL Family.

Joſeph II. of Lorraine, Archduke of Auſtria, born March 13. 1741, elected King of the Romans March 27. 1764, and ſucceeded his father as Emperor Auguſt 18. 1765; ſucceeded his mother as King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Archduke of Auſtria, Nov. 29, 1780. He married, 1ſt, October 6. 1760, Princeſs Iſabella of Parma; ſhe died Nov. 28. 1763; and he married, 2dly, January 23. 1765, the Princeſs Mary-Joſepha-Antonietta of Bavaria; ſhe died May 28. 1767.

1, Peter-Leopold-Joſeph, brother to the Emperor, Grand Duke of Tuſcany. See Tuſcany.

2. Ferdinand Charles Anthony Joſeph John Staniſlaus de Lorraine, brother to the Emperor, born June 1. 1754, Governor-General of Lombardy, married October 15. 1771, the Princeſs Maria Beatrix d'Eſté, daughter and heireſs of the Duke of Modena, born April 7, 1750, and has iſſue,

1. Fer-

1. Francis Joſeph Charles Ambroſe, born October 6. 1779.
2. Ferdinand, born April 25. 1781.
3. Maximilian Joſeph, born July 14. 1782.
4. Charles Ambroſe Ferdinand, born November 2. 1785.
5. Maria Tereſa Jeane Joſepha, born November 1. 1773.
6. Maria Leopolda, born December 10. 1776.

3. Maximilian Francis, &c. brother to the Emperor, born December 8. 1756, Archbiſhop of Cologne.
4. Maria Anne Joſepha, &c. ſiſter to the Emperor, born October 6. 1738, Abbeſs of the Noble Chapiter at Prague in 1765.
5. Maria Chriſtian Joſepha, ſiſter to the Emperor, born May 13. 1742, married April 8. 1766, to Prince Albert of Saxony, Duke of Saxe Teſchen, Governor-General of Brabant.
6. Maria Elizabeth Joſepha, &c. ſiſter to the Emperor, born Auguſt 13. 1743.
7. Maria Amelia, ſiſter to the Emperor, born February 2. 1746, married June 27. 1769, to the Duke of Parma.
8. Charlotte Louiſa, ſiſter to the Emperor, born Auguſt 13. 1752, married April 7. 1768, to the King of the Two Sicilies.
9. Maria Ant. Joſepha Jean, ſiſter to the Emperor, born November 2. 1755, married May 16. 1770, to the King of France.

Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Peter Leopold Joſeph of Lorraine, brother to the Emperor, Archduke of Auſtria, and Grand Duke of Lorraine, born May 5. 1747, became Grand Duke, Auguſt 23. 1765. He married, February 16. 1765, Maria Louiſa, Infanta of Spain, born November 24. 1745, and they have iſſue,

1. Francis Joſeph Charles, &c. Hereditary Prince, born Feb. 12. 1768.
2. Ferdinand Joſeph Jean, born May 6. 1769.
3. Charles Louis, born September 5. 1771.
4. Alexander Leopold, born Auguſt 14. 1772.
5. Joſeph Anthony, born March 9. 1776.
6. Anthony Victor, &c. born Auguſt 13. 1779.
7. John Baptiſte, &c. born January 20. 1782.
8. Regnier Joſeph, &c. born September 29. 1783.
9. Louis Joſeph, born September 14. 1784.
10. Maria Thereſa, &c. born January 14. 1767; married, Oct. 19. 1787, to Prince Anthony, brother to the Elector of Saxony.
11. Maria Anne Ferdinanda, &c. born April 21. 1770.
12. Maria Clementina, &c. born April 24. 1777.
13. Maria Amelia Joſepha, &c. born October 14. 1780.

Archbishops and Electors of Mentz.

St Bardon.
1051. Leopold.
1059. Segefroi.
1084. Wecelo.
1089. Rothaire.
1109. Albert de Saarbruck.
1137. Marcoul.
1142. Henry. Depoſed.
1135. Anon de Selenhoffen.
1160. Conrad de Witteſpach. Depoſed.
1164. Chriſtian de Buch.
1182. Conrad, reſtored.
1200. Segefroi d' Epenſtein.
1230. Segefroi d' Epenſtein.
1249. Chriſtian
1251. Gerard Rhingrave.
1260. Werner de Falkenſtein.
1284. Henry.
1288. Gerard Epenſtein.
1304. Pierre d' Iechſpalt.
1321. Matthias de Bucheck.
1331. Henry, Comte de Virneburg. Depoſed.
1346. Gerlac de Naſſau.
1371. John de St Paul.
1373. Louis de Miſnia.
1381. Adolphus de Naſſau.
1388. Conrad de Winſberg.
1391. John de Naſſau.
1419. Conrad de Daun.
1434. Thierri d'Erpach.
1459. Thierri d' Iſenburg. Depoſed.
1463. Adolphus de Naſſau.
1482. Thierri, reſtored.
Albert, Duke of Saxony.
1484. Buthold, C. P. de Henneburg.
1504. James de Leibenſtein.
1508. Uriel de Gemmingen.
1514. Albert de Brandenburg.
1545. Seb. de Heſſenſtein.
1555. Daniel de Hombourg.
1582. Wolfang de Dalberg.
1601. John de Bitſch.
1604. J. Schweickhardt de Cronberg.
1624. Geo. de Greifenklau.
1629. Anſelm d' Ulmſtadt.
1647. J. Ph. de Schoenborn.
1673. Loth. de Meternich.
1675. Daniel de Leyen.
1678. Char. Henry de Meternich.
1679. Anſelm Ingelheim.
1695. Loth. Fr. de Schoenborn.
1729. Fr. L. Comte Palatine de Neuburg.
1732. Philip Charles D'Oels.
1743. J. Frederick Count d'Oſtein Engleheim.
1763. John, Baron de Breidbach de Burriſheim.
1774. Frederick Cha. Joſ. Baron d' Erthal.
1787. Baron de Dalberg, elected Coadjutor.

Archbishops and Elector of Treves, or Triers.

1188. John.
1212. Thierri de Wied.
1242. Arnoul d'Iſenburg.
1259. Henry de Vinſingen.
1286. Boemond de Voſberg.
1296. Thierri, Count de Naſſau.
1307. Bandouin, Count de Luxemburg.
1354. Boemond, Count Saarbruck
1368. Gerard de Falkenſtein.
1388. Werner de Konigſtein.
1418. Otho de Zegenkayn.
1420. Raban de Helmſtadt.
1439. James de Sirck.
1456. John, Margrave of Baden.
1500. James de Baden.
1511. Richard de Greifenklau.
1531. John de Mekenhauſſen.
1540. John Louis de Hagen.
1547. John, Count d'Iſenburg.

1556. John de Leyen.
1567. James d'Oels.
1581. John de Schoenburg.
1599. Loth. de Meteraich.
1623. Chriſtopher Ph. de Soetem.
1652. Cha. Gaſpard de Leyen.
1672. John Hugh d'Orſbeck.
1710. Charles Joſeph de Loraine.
1715. Fr. Louis, Count Palatine de Neuburg.
1729. Fr. Geo. de Schoenborn.
1756. John Ph. Baron de Waldendorf.
1768. Clement, Prince of Saxony.

Archbishops and Electors of Cologne.

Herman.
1155. Annon.
1076. Hidulphus.
1078. Seguin.
1089. Herman.
1099. Frederick.
1131. Brunon.
1137. Hugo de Spanheim. Arnoul.
1151. Arnoul II. de Gueldres.
1156. Frederick de Altena.
1160. Renaud de Daſſel.
1167. Philip de Heinſberg.
1191. Brunon de Altena. Reſigned.
1192. Adolphus de Altena. Depoſed.
1204. Brunon, Comte de Sayn.
1208. Thierri, Comte de Bergues.
1216. Engelbert, Compte de Bergues Aſſaſſinated.
1225. Henry, Comte de Molenarck.
1231. Conrad, Comte de Hoeſtett.
1262. Engelbert de Falkenbourg.
1275. Segefroi de Waſterburg.
1298. Winchbold de Holte.
1305. Henry de Vernſburg.
1331. Welram, Comte de Juliers.
1349. William de Geneppa.
1362. John de Vernebourg.
——. Adolphus de la Marck. Reſigned.
1363. Engebert de la Marck.
1368. Conrad de Falkenſtein. Reſigned.
1370. Frederick de Saarwerden.
1414. Thierri de Meurs.
1463. Robert, Comte Palatine. Depoſed.
1473. Herman, Landgrave de Heſſe.
1508. Philip d'Oberſtein.
1515. Herman de Weid.
1547. Adolphus de Schaumburg.
1556. Anthony de Schaumburg.
1558. J. Gibherd de Mansfield.
1562. Frederick, Comte de Wied.
1567. Salentine, Comte d' Iſenburg.
1577. Gibherd, T. de Waldbourg. Depoſed.
1583. Erneſt, Duke of Bavaria.
1612. Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria.
1650. Ferdinand, Duke of Bavaria.
1688. Joſ. Clement, Duke of Bavaria.
1723. Clement Aug. Duke of Bavaria.
1761. Max. Fred. de Konigſigg Rothenfils.
1784. Archduke Max. Francis de Loraine, brother to the Emperor.

Princes and Electors Palatine of the Rhine.

1294. Rodolphus, ſucceeded his father Louis, Duke of Bavaria, in his grandmother's dominions. He died in exile in England.
1319. Adolphus.
1327. Rodolphus.

1353.

1353. Robert I. the Red.
1390. Rupert II.
1398. Rubert III. In 1400 he was elected Emperor.
1410. Louis, the ſecond ſon, ſurnamed Barbatus or Longbeard. He was ſucceeded by his brother Frederick, on condition that he ſhould not marry; and at his death Philip, the ſon of John, his uncle, eldeſt ſon of Robert III. ſhould ſucceed.
1436. Louis.
1449. Frederick I. the Victorious.
1476. Philip the Sincere, ſon of King Louis.
1508. Louis V. the Peaceable. He refuſed the Imperial Crown: he became a Proteſtant, and, dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his nephew
1544. Otho Henry, ſon of his brother Rupert.
1556. Frederick II. the Wiſe and Pious.
1559. Frederick III.
1576. Frederick IV.
1583. Louis.
1610. Frederick V. an unhappy and unfortunate Prince. He was choſen King of Bohemia in 1619; was cruelly uſed by the Emperor; dethroned, and ſtripped of his hereditary dominions, and remained unaſſiſted by his father-in-law, K. James VI. of England. He died in exile in 1632, and was ſucceeded by his ſon
1648. Charles Louis, who, by the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, had the greateſt part of his Electorate reſtored to him. Was ſucceeded by his ſon
1680. Charles. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his couſin
1685. Philip William, Duke of Newburg, a Roman-Catholic.
1690. John William, ſucceeded by his brother
1716. Charles Philip, who dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by
1743. Charles Theodore, Duke of Sultzbach; who, in 1777, ſucceeded to the dominions of the Bavarian branch of this family. But the dignity of Elector of Bavaria became extinct.

Dukes and Electors of Bavaria.

This Illuſtrious Houſe has the ſame origin as that of Saxony, and are the remaining branches of the Guelphian family, founded by Guelphus, ſon of Iſenbredus Earl of Altorf in Swabia. Henry Guelph, ſon of Robert Earl of Altorf, was by Conrad II. made Duke of Bavaria, many of whoſe poſterity enjoyed this Dukedom in conjunction with that of Saxony. Henry, ſurnamed the Proud, was father of Henry called the Lion, and grandfather to Henry and William the firſt Dukes of Brunſwick and Lunenburg. We ſhall begin the liſt of Dukes of Bavaria with Henry the Lion.
1156. Henry the Lion, diſpoſſeſſed of his dominions by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa.
1189. Otho, Earl of Wittelbach, created Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa.

1231.

1231. Louis of Wittelbach.
1253. Otho II. the Illuſtrious. He married Agnes, ſole daughter of the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, and 1227, his ſon Louis was raiſed to the Electoral dignity.
1253. Louis the Severe.
1293. Louis III. He was elected Emperor in 1314.
1294. Louis IV.
Stephen I.
1375. Stephen II.
1413. John
Albert.
1508. William.
1550. William.
Albert.
William.
1597. Maximilian the Great. The firſt Elector of Bavaria.
1651. Ferdinand Mary
1679. Maximilian Emanuel.
1726. Charles Albert, and in 1742 was elected Emperor of Germany.
1745. Maximilian Joſeph. Died in 1777.

Princes of the Electoral Houſe of Palatine.

Deux-Ponts.

Charles Auguſtus, Prince Palatine, Duke of Deux-Ponts, born Oct. 24. 1746, ſucceeded his uncle in November 1775, and married, Feb. 12. 1774, Princeſs Maria Amelia of Saxony, born Sept. 26. 1757.
Maximilian Joſeph, brother to the reigning Duke, born in May 1756, married, Sept. 30. 1785, Princeſs Maria Wilhelmina Auguſta of Heſſe Darmſtadt, born in April 1765, by whom he has iſſue,
Louis Charles Auguſtus, born Aug. 25. 1786.
Princeſs Maria Amelia, born May 10. 1752, married to the Elector of Saxony.
Princeſs Maria Anne, born July 18. 1753, married in January 1780 to William Prince Palatine of Birkenfield.
Frances Dorothea, Princeſs Palatine de Sultzback, mother of the reigning Duke, born in June 1724, married Feb 5. 1746, to Frederick Prince Palatine of Deux-Ponts, became his widow Aug. 15. 1767.

Birkenfield.

John Charles, Prince Palatine, Duke of Birkenfield, born Sept. 18. 1745.
William, Prince Palatine of Birkenfield, brother to the reigning Duke, born Nov. 10. 1752, married Jan. 30. 1780, to the Princeſs Maria Anne of Deux-Ponts, born in July 1753; by whom he has iſſue,
Prince Pius Auguſtus, born in Auguſt 1786.
Princeſs Mary Elizabeth, born May 5. 1784.

Elector of Saxony.

The Duke of Saxony is the ſixth Elector, and is of a moſt ancient family, and allied to all the Royal Houſes in Europe. The dukedom ſtill continues in the ſame family, notwithſtanding it encountered an interruption of two hundred years, viz. from 1180 to 1423.

He

He is by right of birth High Marſhall, or Maſter of the Horſe of the Empire. They were amongſt the firſt Princes of Germany who became Proteſtants, and continued in that religion till the Elector was choſen King of Poland.

DUKES and ELECTORS of SAXONY.

Year.

880. Otho the Great.
912. Henry the Fowler.
951. Otho.
952. Herman Billing.
973. Bernard I. Duke of Angria.
1010. Bernard II.
1061. Otho.
1073. Magnus.
1106. Lothair, Count of Suplenburg, who in 1125 was elected Emperor.
1127. Henry the Proud. Depoſed.
1138. Albert St Ours de Balenſtadt. Reſigned in 1142.
1142. Henry the Lion, ſon to Henry the Proud. Depoſed.
1180. Bernard of Anhalt, III. youngeſt ſon of Albert the Bear, Earl of Aſcany, Berenſtadt, and Baremberg.
1212. Albert I.
1260. Albert II.
1298. Rodolphus I.
1356. Rodolphus II.
1370. Wincelaus.
1389. Rodolphus III.
1419. Albert III. From Bernard III. they were all of them deſcended from the Dukes of Lawenberg.
1423. Frederick I. the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia and Marquis of Miſnia of the ancient Houſe of Saxony.
1428. Frederick II. the Peaceable, or the Good.
1464 Erneſt.
1486. Frederick III. the Wiſe. He refuſed the Imperial crown.
1525. John his brother.
1532. John Frederick the Magnanimous. Depoſed by Charles V. and the Electorate conferred upon
1548. Maurice, couſin to the late Elector of the Erneſtine branch.
1553. Auguſtus the Juſt.
1586. Chriſtian I.
1591. Chriſtian II.
1611. John George I.
1656. John George II.
1680. John George III.
1691. John George IV.
1694. Frederick Auguſtus I. King of Poland.
1733. Frederick Auguſtus II.
1763. *Feb.* Frederick Auguſtus III.
—— *Dec.* Frederick Auguſtus IV.

Family of the preſent ELECTOR of SAXONY.

Frederick Auguſtus IV. was born Dec. 23. 1750, and ſucceeded his father as Elector of Saxony Dec. 17. 1763. He married the Princeſs Mary Amelia, daughter of the late Frederick Prince Palatine of Deux-Ponts, born May 10. 1752, by whom he has iſſue,

Mary Aug. Anth. Princeſs of Saxony, born in 1782.

Prince Anthony Clement, brother to the Elector, born Dec. 27. 1755, married Sept. 29. 1781, to the Princeſs Maria Charlotte of Savoy; ſhe died Dec. 30. 1782. He married, 2dly, Oct. 17. 1787, the Archduchеſs Maria Thereſa, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

Prince

Prince Maximilian Maria, brother to the Elector, born April 13. 1759.
Princeſs Mary Amelia, ſiſter to the Elector, born Sept. 26. 1757, married Feb. 12. 1774 to Charles Auguſtus Prince Palatine of Deux Ponts.
Thereſa Mary Joſepha, &c. ſiſter to the Elector, born Feb. 21. 1761.
Prince Francis Xavier Auguſtus, uncle to the Elector, born Aug. 25. 1730, married, in 1765, Clara Maria Roſe, Counteſs of Spinucci, born Aug. 30. 1741.
Prince Charles Chriſtian, Duke of Courland, uncle to the Elector, born 13th July 1733, married, in , to Frances de Corvin Krafinſka, born March 9. 1742.
Prince Albert Caſimir, &c. uncle to the Elector, Duke of Saxe-Teſchen, born July 11. 1738, Governor-General of the Low Countries, married, April 8. 1766, to the Archduchess Maria Chriſtian Joſepha of Lorraine, ſiſter to the Emperor, born May 13. 1742.
Prince Clement Wincelaus, uncle to the Elector, born Sept. 28. 1739, Archbiſhop and Elector of Treves.
Princeſs Mary Elizabeth, &c. aunt to the Elector, born Feb. 9. 1736.
Princeſs Mary Cunegonda, &c. aunt to the Elector, born Nov. 10. 1740, choſen Abbeſs of Thoren and Eſſen in 1776.

Princes of the Houſe of Saxony.

Saxe-Gotha.

Deſcended from John Frederick, the Elector, depoſed by the Emperor, Charles V.
Prince Louis Erneſt, born January 30. 1745, ſucceeded his father as Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altemberg, March 10. 1772. He married, March 21. 1769, Princeſs Maria Charlotte of Saxe-Meningen, born Sept. 11. 1751, by whom they have iſſue,
Emelius Leopold, hereditary Prince, born Nov. 23. 1772.
Prince Frederick, born Nov. 28. 1774.
Prince Auguſtus, brother to the Duke, born Auguſt 13. 1747.
Prince John Adolphus, uncle to the Duke, born May 18. 1721.

Saxe-Weimar.

Charles Auguſtus, born September 3. 1757, became Duke of Saxe-Weimar May 28. 1758. He married, in 1776, Princeſs Louiſa of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, born January 30. 1757, by whom he has iſſue,
Charles Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born February 2. 1783.
Princeſs Caroline Louiſa, born July 28. 1786.
Prince Frederick Ferdinand, brother to the Duke, born September 8. 1758.
Princeſs Anne Amelia of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, born October 24. 1739. Their mother was left a widow by Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, May 28. 1758.

Saxe-

Saxe-Meningen.

George Frederick Charles, born in February 1761, ſucceeded as Duke of Saxe-Meningen, January 27. 1763. He married, November 27. 1782, the Princeſs Louiſa Eleanora of Hohenloe-Langenbourg, born Auguſt 11. 1763, by whom he has iſſue,

Charles Philip Ferdinand, Hereditary Prince, born January 17. 1785.

Princeſs Louiſa de Stolberg-Guideren, born October 1764, and widow of Auguſtus Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Meningen, June 22. 1782.

Saxe-Hilburghausen.

Frederick, born April 29. 1763, became Duke of Saxe-Hilburghauſen September 23. 1780. He married, in September 1785, Princeſs Charlotte Louiſa of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born Auguſt 11. 1763.

Prince Frederick William, uncle to the Duke, born in October 1730, married, March 13. 1780, to his niece the Princeſs Sophia Charlotte of Saxe-Hilbourghauſen, born December 4. 1761.

Prince Joſeph Frederick William, granduncle to the Duke, born October 5. 1702.

Saxe-Cobourg.

Erneſt Frederick, born March 8. 1724, ſucceeded as Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfield September 16. 1764. He married, in April 1749, the Princeſs Sophia Antonietta of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, born in January 1724, by whom he has iſſue,

Francis Frederick, Hereditary Prince, born July 15. 1750, married, in 1777, Auguſta Caroline, Counteſs of Reuſs, born January 17. 1757, by whom he has iſſue,

Erneſt Anthony, &c. born January 3. 1784.

Ferdinand George Auguſtus, born March 28. 1785.

Prince Louis Charles, brother to the Duke, born in 1725.

——— Chriſtian Francis, ——— ——— 1730.

——— Frederick Joſias, ——— ——— 1737.

Princeſs Anne Sophia of Schwartzbourg Rudelſtat, born September 9. 1700, widow, September 16. 1764, of Francis Joſias, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfield.

Kings of Prussia, Margraves and Electors of Brandenburg.

The Brandenburg family is of great antiquity. Some hiſtorians ſay it was founded by the Sclavonians, who gave it the name of *Branber*, which ſignifies the *Guard of the Foreſts*; and the Germans called it *Branburgh*. Henry I. ſurnamed the Fowler, fortified this place in the year 923, to ſerve as a rampart againſt the Huns, a warlike nation, who were extremely troubleſome by their frequent incurſions. He beſtowed the government on Sifroi, Count of Ringelheim, with the title of

of Margrave or Marquis, which ſignifies Protector of the Marches or Frontiers.

923. Sifroi, Count of Ringelheim, Margrave of Brandenburg.
Geron, Margrave of Luſatia; which, in ſucceſſion of time, paſſed into the families of Staden, Aſcania, Bellenſtadt, and that of Bavaria; till the Emperor Sigiſmund, with the conſent of the States of the Empire, gave perpetual inveſtiture to,
1416. Frederick IV. of Nurenberg, made Elector of Brandenburg 1417.
1440. Frederick II. ſurnamed Ferreus or Ironſide, reſigned.
1470. Albert I. ſurnamed the German Achilles. He confirmed the deed made by his predeceſſor, of mutual ſucceſſion with the families of Saxony and Heſſe. Reſigned.
1476. John, ſurnamed the Cicero of Germany, his ſon.
1499. Joachim I. his ſon.
1535. Joachim II. He was poiſoned by a Jew.
1571. John George.
1598. Joachim Frederick.
1608. John Sigiſmund.
1619. George William.
1640. Frederick William the Great.
1688. Frederick, who, in 1701, was made King of Pruſſia.

KINGS of PRUSSIA, ELECTORS of BRANDENBURG.

1701. Frederick II.
1713. Frederick William I.
1740. Frederick III.
1786. Frederick William II.

ROYAL FAMILY of PRUSSIA.

Frederick William II. Elector of Brandenburg and King of Pruſſia, was born September 25. 1744, and ſucceeded his uncle, the late King, Auguſt 17. 1786. He married, July 21. 1765, 1ſt, Elizabeth Chriſtian of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, whom he divorced, and married, 2dly, July 15. 1769, Frederica Louiſa of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, by whom he has iſſue,

1. Frederick William, Prince Royal, born Auguſt 3. 1770.
2. Frederick Henry, born November 4. 1773.
3. Frederick Charles Henry, December 30. 1781.
4. Frederick Louis Charles, July 3 1783.
5. Frederica Charlotte, &c. Princeſs Royal, born May 7. 1767.
6. Frederica Louiſa, born November 18. 1774.
7. Frederica Chriſtien, May 2. 1780.

Frederica Sophia, ſiſter to the King, born Auguſt 7. 1751, married to William V. Prince of Orange and Naſſau.

Frederick Henry Louis, uncle to the King, born January 18. 1726, and married, June 15. 1752, to Princeſs Wilhelmina of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Auguſtus

Auguſtus Ferdinand, uncle to the King, born May 23. 1730. He married, September 17. 1755, Princeſs Anne Elizabeth Louiſa of Brandenburgh Schwedt, by whom he has iſſue,

1. Frederick Chriſtian, born November 11. 1771.
2. Louis Chriſtian, born November 18. 1772.
3. Frederick William, born September 19. 1779.
4. Frederica Elizabeth, born November 1. 1761.
5. Frederica Louiſa Dorothea, &c. born May 24. 1770.

Elizabeth Chriſtian of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, became Queen-Dowager of Pruſſia Aug. 17. 1786, born November 18. 1745.

Philippa Charlotte, aunt to the King, married to Charles late Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel

Henry Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, born Aug. 2. 1709, and married, March 13. 1739, Princeſs Leopoldina Maria of Anhalt Deſſau

Frederick Charlotte Leopoldina, their daughter, born Aug. 18. 1745, Abbeſs of Hervorden.

Brandenburg-Anspach and Bareith.

Chriſtian Frederick Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach, ſucceeded to Anſpach in Aug. 1757, and Bareith in 1769; was born February 24. 1736. He married, October 22. 1754, the Princeſs Frederica Caroline of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfieldt, born in June 1735.

On the deaths of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Schwedt and Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bareith, their territories revert to the King of Pruſſia.

Of the Houſe of Hanover and Brunswick-Lunenburg.

The illuſtrious and ancient Houſe of Brunſwick owes its origin to Azo IV. of the family of Eſté, ſon of Hugo III. Marquis of Ferrara, in Italy. Azo, who died in 1055, left by his wife Cunegonde, daughter and heireſs to Guelf III. Duke of Bavaria, a ſon, who was Guelf IV. great-grandfather to Henry the Lyon. His ſon, Guelf V. furnamed the Valiant, was created Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Henry II. His ſon, Guelf VI. married Matilda, the richeſt heireſs in Europe; but having no iſſue, his brother Henry the Black ſucceeded to his dominions. He died in 1125, having married Wulfhild, daughter of Magnus, laſt Duke of Saxony, of the Bulling family, by whom he had Henry the Proud, who ſucceeded to Bavaria in 1137; and he having married a daughter of the Emperor Lotharius, his father-in-law granted him inveſtiture of Saxony, and meant him for his ſucceſſor in the empire; but this laſt he was diſappointed of. Dying in 1139, both Saxony and Bavaria devolved on his ſon Henry V. furnamed the Lyon. He married Maude, eldeſt daughter of K. Henry II of England, and is always looked upon as the founder of the Brunſwick family; it is therefore extremely remarkable, that his preſent Majeſty ſhould be deſcended from one of our worthieſt monarchs, in whom were united the royal Anglo-Saxon and Norman blood. The dominions poſſeſſed by

Henry the Lyon were the moſt extenſive of any Prince of his time; but having refuſed to aſſiſt the Emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa in a war againſt Pope Alexander III. this drew the Emperor's reſentment on him; and being already jealous of his power and abilities, all his former ſervices were forgotten; and, in the diet of Wurtzburg, in 1179 or 1180, he was proſcribed. The duchy of Bavaria was given to Otho Count Wittelpatch, from whom is deſcended the preſent electoral family of Bavaria; the duchy of Saxony, to Bernard Aſcanius, founder of the houſe of Anhalt; and all his other territories diſpoſed of to different perſons. On this he retired to England; and, by his father's interceſſion, Brunſwick and Lunenburgh were reſtored to him. His wife Maude died in 1189, and he in 1195. He left three ſons; but the two oldeſt not leaving any male iſſue, William, the third ſon, carried on the line of the family; and his ſon Otho was created Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh in 1235, by the Emperor Ferdinand II.

From him all the ſucceeding Dukes of this family have deſcended; and no family can boaſt of a line of princes who have more diſtinguiſhed themſelves, both by their political abilities and martial atchievements; and they are allied to all the principal families in Europe. The Houſe of Brunſwick has divided into ſeveral branches. The preſent Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel is ſprung from the eldeſt; the Duke of Brunſwick-Zell was from the ſecond; and from this laſt ſprung the Elector of Hanover.

Duke of Brunswick.

Erneſt, who divided the family into two branches, Wolfenbuttel and Zell. He died in 1546. He had three ſons. Otho died without iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, who carried on the eldeſt branch of this family, and is anceſtor to the reigning Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel.

Dukes of Zell.

1546. William, the ſecond ſon, became Duke of Zell.
1592. Erneſt, ſucceeded by his brother,
1611. Chriſtian, Biſhop of Minden, ſucceeded by his brother,
1633. Auguſtus, Adminiſtrator of Rateſburg, ſucceeded by his brother,
1636. Frederick, Preſident of the Chapter of Bremen, ſucceeded by his nephew,
1648. Chriſtian Lewis, the ſon of his brother George, Prince of Calenberg, from whoſe ſecond ſon the preſent Royal Family is deſcended.
1665. George William. His only daughter Sophia Dorothea married, in 1682, George Lewis, his nephew; he being eldeſt ſon to his brother Erneſt Auguſtus, Duke of Hanover.

Dukes

Dukes and Electors of Hanover.

A. Ch.
1665. John, second son of Prince Christian Louis, Duke of Brunswick-Zell, became Duke of Hanover, succeeded by his son,
1679. Ernest Augustus, created Elector of Hanover in 1692. He married the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia.
1698. George Louis. He married his cousin, the heiress of the Duke of Brunswick-Zell; and, in 1714, became King of Great Britain.
1727. George Augustus.
1760. George Augustus Frederick.

The present Family of the Senior Branch of the Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfenbuttel Line.

Charles William Ferdinand, born October 10. 1735, became Duke of Brunswick March 26. 1780; married January 16. 1764, to Princess Augusta of Great Britain, by whom he has issue,
1. Charles George Augustus, born February 8. 1766.
2. George William Christian, born June 27. 1769.
3. Augustus, born August 18. 1770.
4. William Frederick, born October 9. 1771.
5. Augusta Caroline, &c. born December 13. 1764; married, October 13. 1780, to Frederick William, Prince of Wirtemburg.
6. Caroline Amelia, &c. born May 17. 1768.

Frederick Augustus, brother to the Duke, born October 29. 1740; married, September 6. 1768, to the Princess Frederica Sophia Charlotte of Wirtemburg Oels, born Aug. 1. 1751.
Pierre, Prince de Brunswick, cousin to the Duke, born in 1745.
Alexis, ——— ———, brother to the above, born March 9. 1746.
Louis Ernest, uncle to the Duke, born September 2. 1718, has long been a General in the States-General's service.
Ferdinand, K. G. born January 12. 1721, was a General in the Prussian service, but resigned.
Philippina Charlotte of Prussia, Duchess-Dowager of Brunswick, mother of the reigning Duke, born March 13. 1716.

Brunswick-Bevern.

Frederick Charles, Prince of Brunswick, Duke of Bevern, born April 5. 1729, a General in the Prussian service. He married, October 27. 1782, Princess Anne Caroline of Nassau-Saarbruck.

Of the House of Hesse.

This illustrious House derives its origin from Gerberge, daughter of Charles of Lorraine, paternal uncle of Louis V. King of France, who was descended in a direct male-line from Louis the Courteous, and

and was married to Lambert II. Earl of Louvaine, from whom the preſent Landgraves of Heſſe, by Henry V. firſt of the family who bore the title of Landgrave, are deſcended. There is no family in Germany more noble by their alliances than this; and it gives place to none for the heroes and ſtateſmen it has produced. Its power is very conſiderable, which has made its friendſhip much ſolicited; and there is no danger of its becoming extinct, as, by an act of confraternity between this houſe and the houſe of Saxony, that whichever of their heirs-male ſhould firſt fail, the ſucceſſion of their dominions ſhall go to the ſurviving male branch of their families reſpectively.

Landgraves of Hesse-Cassel.

Year.

Henry, ſurnamed the Infant of Brabant.

1308. Otho, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1326. Louis I. ſucceeded by his ſon,

1328. Herman, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1413. Louis II. who had been declared Earl of Nida and Zigenheim. He refuſed the Imperial Crown. Succeeded by his ſon,

1453. Louis III. ſurnamed the Open-hearted. Poiſoned.

1471 William III.

1509. Philip, ſurnamed the Magnanimous, who became a Proteſtant, was moſt infamouſly detained a priſoner, and harſhly treated by that tyrant the Emperor Charles V. He divided his dominions between his two ſons, giving the right of ſucceſſion, if either of them ſhould have male iſſue. William, the eldeſt, became Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; and George, the youngeſt, became Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

1569. William IV. ſurnamed the Wiſe.

1591. Maurice. His ſon Erneſt, by a ſecond marriage, formed the branch of Heſſe-Rhinfeld. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon of the firſt marriage.

1632. William V. ſurnamed the Conſtant, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1637. William VI. ſurnamed the Good, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1663. Charles, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1730. Frederick I. Elected King of Sweden in 1720. Succeeded by his brother,

1751. William VII.

1760. Frederick II. (turned Papiſt), K. G.

1785. William George VIII. (a Proteſtant), K. G.

William George, the preſent Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, was born June 3. 1743, and married in 1764, the Princeſs Wilhelmina Caroline of Denmark, born in July 1747, by whom he has two daughters now living, viz.

Maria Frederica, born in September 1768.

Caroline Amelia, born in July 1771.

Charles, brother to the Landgrave, born in December 1744, is a General in the King of Denmark's ſervice, and Viceroy of Norway. He married in September 1766, the Princeſs Louiſa of Denmark, born in January 1750, by whom he has iſſue,

Frederick,

Frederick, born in May 1771.
Chriſtian, born in Auguſt 1776.
Maria Sophia Frederica, born in October 1767.
Juliana Louiſa Amelia, born in January 1773.

Frederick, ſecond brother to the Landgrave, born in September 1747, Governor of Maeſtricht, married December 2. 1786, to the Princeſs Carolina Polixina of Naſſau-Uſingen.

HESSE-PHILIPSTHAL.

William, became Landgrave of Heſſe-Philipſthal May 7. 1770, was born Aug. 29. 1726. He married June 26. 1755, his couſin the Princeſs Ulrica Eleonora of Heſſe Philipſthal, born April 27. 1732, by whom he has iſſue.
Prince Charles, born November 8. 1757.
—— Frederick, born September 4. 1764.
—— Lewis, born October 8. 1766.
—— Erneſt Conſtant, born Auguſt 8. 1771.
Adolphus, Prince of Heſſe-Philipſthal, born June 20. 1743, married Oct. 18. 1781, Princeſs Wilhelmina Louiſa of Saxe-Meningen, born Aug. 6. 1752, by whom he had iſſue Prince Charles Auguſtus, born June 2. 1784.

HESSE-ROTHEMBOURG.

Charles Emmanuel, Landgrave of Heſſe-Rothembourg, Dec. 30. 1778, born June 7. 1746, married Sept. 1. 1771 to the Princeſs Leopoldina Aldegonda of Lichtenſtein, born Jan. 30. 1754, by whom they have iſſue
Victor Amadeus, born Sept. 3. 1779.
Charles Conſtantine, brother to the Landgrave, born Jan. 10. 1752.
Anne Victoria, couſin to the Landgrave, born Feb. 25. 1728, married Dec. 11. 1745 to Charles, Prince of Rohan Soubiſe, born July 16. 1715.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Lewis, born Dec. 15. 1719, became Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt Oct. 17. 1768. He married the 11th of Auguſt 1741 the Princeſs Chriſtina Caroline of Deux-Ponts, by her, who died Mar. 30. 1774, he has iſſue, Lewis, born June 14. 1753, and married Feb. 19. 1777, Princeſs Louiſa Henrietta, his couſin, daughter of Prince George William of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, brother to the Landgrave, born February 16. 1761, by whom he has iſſue,
1. Lewis, born December 26. 1777.
2. Lewis George, born Auguſt 31. 1780.
Frederick Lewis, ſecond ſon to the Landgrave, born June 10. 1759.
Chriſtian Lewis, third ſon to the Landgrave, born Nov. 26. 1763.
Maria Louiſa Albertine de Linange, widow of Prince George William, brother to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and by him, who died June 21. 1782, ſhe has iſſue,
Prince George Lewis, born March 27. 1750.

Prince

Prince George Charles, born June 14. 1754.
—— Charles William, born May 16. 1757.
—— Frederick George, born July 21. 1759.
Princeſs Louiſa Henrietta, married to the Hereditary Prince.

Hesse-Homburg.

Frederick Lewis, Landgrave of Heſſe-Homburg Feb. 7. 1751, born Jan. 10. 1748, married, Sept. 27. 1768, Princeſs Caroline of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, born March 2. 1746, by whom he has iſſue,
Prince Frederick Lewis, born July 30. 1769.
—— Lewis, born Auguſt 27. 1770.
—— Philip Auguſtus, born March 11. 1779.
—— Guſtavus Adolphus, born February 17. 1781.
—— Ferdinand Henry, born April 26. 1783.
Princeſs ———— born November 1. 1785.

Mecklenburg.

This Illuſtrious Houſe is deſcended from the Vandal Princes, who confederating with the Goths, overturned the Roman Empire. Henry, ſurnamed the Lyon, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, acquired by his courage the Duchy of Mecklenburg, then governed by Pribbuſlaus King of the Obotrites. William reſtored great part of the country to the conquered Prince, but not the title of King. From 1167 they were only ſtyled Lords and Princes of Mecklenburg, till in 1348 they were, by the Emperor Charles IV. created Dukes of Mecklenburg, and Princes of the Empire.

Albert I. who was recogniſed a Prince of the Empire in 1348.
1380. Albert II. He was elected King of Sweden, and reſigned the principality of Mecklenburg to his ſecond ſon Magnus.
13 . Magnus I.
1384. John I.
1422. Henry I. choſen King of Sweden.
1423. Henry II. ſurnamed the Groſs.
1497. Magnus II.
1503. Henry III. the Peaceable, left no iſſue. Succeeded by his brother,
15 . Henry IV. the Beau.
1547. John Albert, became a Proteſtant.
1567. John II. His ſecond ſon John Albert began the Branch of Guſtrau.
1592. Adolphus Frederick, whoſe ſecond ſon formed the Branch of Strelitz.
1658. Chriſtian Louis I. ſucceeded by his brother,
1692. Frederick William. During his reign the Branch of Guſtrau became extinct, and great diſputes aroſe between the Houſes of Schwerin and Strelitz, about the diviſion of territories, which was at laſt ſettled by treaty at Hamburg in 1701.
1713. Charles Leopold, ſucceeded by his brother,
1747. Chriſtian Louis II. ſuccceeded by his ſon,
1756. Frederick II. He was ſucceeded by his nephew, ſon of his brother Prince Louis.

1785

1785. Frederick Francis, born December 10. 1756. He married June 1. 1775, Princeſs Louiſa of Saxe-Gotha, born March 9. 1756, by whom he has iſſue,
Frederick Louis, born June 13. 1778.
Charles Auguſtus, born July 2. 1782.
Adolphus Frederick, born December 18. 1785.
Louiſa Charlotte, born November 19. 1779.
Charlotte Sophia of Saxe-Cobourg Saalfeldt, widow of Prince Louis of Mecklenburg, and mother of the preſent Duke, born September 14. 173 .
Louiſa Frederica of Wirtemburg, widow of the late Frederick reigning Duke of Mecklenburg.

Houſe of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

1658. Adolphus Frederick II. ſecond ſon of Adolphus Frederick I. reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
1708. Adolphus Frederick III. ſucceeded by his nephew, ſon of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Frederick Duke of Mecklenburg-Mirow.
1752. Adolphus Frederick IV. born May 5. 1738, is a Knight of the Garter, and at preſent unmarried.
The late Prince Charles Louis Frederick of Mecklenburg-Mirow left iſſue, by his conſort the Princeſs Albertine Elizabeth of Saxe-Hilburghauſen. She died in July 1761.
1. Adolphus Frederick, the reigning Duke.
2. Charles Louis Frederick, born Oct. 10. 1741, is a General in the Hanoverian ſervice, and married, firſt, Sept. 18. 1768, Frederica Caroline of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and by her has one ſon, Prince George Charles, born Aug. 12. 1779. She dying May 22. 1782, he married, ſecondly, September 1784, the Princeſs Charlotte of Heſſe-Darmſtadt; ſhe died December 12. 1785, leaving a ſon, born November 30. that year.
Prince Erneſt Gotlob Albert, brother to the Duke, born Auguſt 27. 1742, is a Lieutenant-General in the Hanoverian ſervice.
Prince George Auguſtus, born Auguſt 16. 1748, was a Major-General in the Emperor's ſervice. He died Nov. 6. 1785.
Princeſs Chriſtiana Sophia Albertina, born December 6. 1735, died in
Princeſs Sophia Charlotte, born May 16. 1744, married to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign King George III. Sept. 8. 1761, and crowned September 22. the ſame year.

Of the Houſe of Nassau, Prince of Orange, Stadtholders.

This illuſtrious Houſe is as ancient as any in Europe, and makes a moſt diſtinguiſhed figure in hiſtory. Otho I. Count of Naſſau, received the provinces of Guelderland and Zutphen with his two wives, and

and they continued ſeveral hundred years in the family. Otho II. Count of Naſſau-Dillembourg, who died in 1369, got a great acceſſion of territories in the Low Countries by his wife Abelais, daughter and heireſs of Godfrey Count of Vianden; and his grandſon Gilbert, having married Jane daughter and heireſs of Philip, Baron of Leck and Breda, added theſe to his other domains in 1404. Egilbert II. was a conſummate General, and greatly eſteemed and employed by the Emperor Maximilian I. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his brother John, who divided his dominions between his two ſons William and John; to the former he gave all his poſſeſſions in the Low Countries, and to the latter his eſtates in Germany. William was a moſt accompliſhed prince, and to him Charles V. was greatly indebted for the Imperial throne. He had, moreover, the ſmall principality of Orange in the ſouth of France, as heir to his couſin-german Rene, Count of Naſſau, to whom it had come by his mother Claudia de Challons, only daughter of John de Challons Prince of Orange.

Princes of Orange and Counts of Nassau, Stadtholders.

Year.

1554. William the Great, ſucceeded according to the will of his couſin Rene, to whom the United Provinces owe their eſtabliſhment and glory. He was killed by an aſſaſſin hired by Philip II. of Spain in 1584.

1584. Henry Philip William, who having been ſtole away from the univerſity of Louvaine, was bred a Roman Catholic, and the Dutch would never ſuffer him to reſide in their territories. He died in 1618, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

1618. Maurice, a moſt conſummate General. He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his half brother in

1625. Frederick Henry, a wiſe and ſucceſsful General, ſucceeded by his ſon,

1647. William II. was ſucceeded by a poſthumous ſon, who became Stadtholder.

1650. William III. made Stadtholder in 1672, and King of Great Britain in 1689. King William having no iſſue, made a will in favour of John William Frizo of Naſſau-Delenburg. To underſtand this ſucceſſion, we muſt remark, that John, younger brother of William I. left iſſue, four ſons, viz. John, George, Erneſt Caſimir, and John Louis, who were all created Princes of the Empire in 1624, by the Emperor Ferdinand III. and from them deſcend the branches of this family, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Siegen, Delenburg, Dietz, and Hadamer; which laſt became extinct in 1711. Prince John William Frizo, was the ſon of Henry Caſimir, Hereditary Stadtholder of Frizeland and Groningen, ſon of William Frederick, ſon of Erneſt Caſimir, third ſon of John, the founder of theſe branches. Perſonal regard ſeems to have been King William's motive in making this deſtination; for certainly no objection could lie againſt the ſecond branch, although a ſtrong one in King William's ſight lay againſt

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againſt the eldeſt, they being Roman Catholics. The King of Pruſſia made ſtrong objections againſt the will, and in the end got full as much of the hereditary eſtates of K. William as he was intitled to.

1702. John William Frizo. Drowned in paſſing a ferry in Holland.

1711. Charles Henry Frizo, and who in 1747 was elected Hereditary Stadtholder of all the confederated provinces.

1751. William IV. Prince of Orange, Count of Nauſſau, Deitz, and Delenburg, &c.

Princes of the Houſe of Nassau.

Naussau, Deitz, and Delenburg.

William, Prince of Orange, and Prince of Naſſau and Delenburg, Hereditary Stadtholder, &c. born March 8. 1748, and married October 4. 1767, to the Princeſs Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, by whom he has iſſue,

Prince William Frederick, born Auguſt 24. 1772.

—— William George Frederick, born February 15. 1774.

Nassau-Usingen.

Charles William, Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, born Nov. 9. 1735, married Caroline Felicité de Linange.

Frederick Auguſtus, brother to the reigning Prince, born April 23. 1738, married on the 3d of February 1755, to Princeſs Louiſa de Waldeck.

John Adolphus, brother to the reigning Prince, born July 19. 1740.

Nassau-Weilburg.

Charles Chriſtein, Prince de Nauſſau-Weilburg, born Jan. 11. 1735, and married in 1759, the Princeſs Wilhelmina Charlotte of Naſſau-Deitz, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, by whom he has iſſue, Frederick William, born October 25. 1768.

Nassau-Saarbruck.

Louis, Prince of Naſſau-Saarbruck, born January 3. 1745, married October 30. 1766, the Princeſs Wilhelmina Sophia Eleonora de Schwartzbourg-Rudolſtat. She died July 17. 1780, leaving iſſue,

Henry Charles Louis, born March 9. 1768, married Oct. 6. 1779, to the Princeſs Maria Frances, Maximiliana de Montbarry, born November 2. 1761.

Wirtemberg-Stutgard.

The Houſe of Wirtemberg is very ancient, and amongſt the moſt powerful of the German Princes. They have, like many others, ſuffered much from the oppreſſions of the Houſe of Auſtria, who form pretenſions to the ſucceſſion of their dominions on the extinction of the heirs-

male; and this for no other reaſon, but the Emperor Charles V. driving Duke Ulrick out of his dominions in 1519, and ſeizing them; although he was reſtored to them in 1534, not through any good will of the Emperor's, but by the aſſiſtance the Duke obtained from the King of France and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Charles Eugene, born Feb. 11. 1728, became Duke of Wirtemberg, Mar 12. 1737. He married Sept 26. 1744, the Princeſs Elizabeth Sophia of Brandenburg-Bareith, born the 30th Auguſt 1732. She died April 6. 1780; and he married, ſecondly, Feb. 2. 1786, Frances, Counteſs of Hohemheim.

Prince Lewis Eugene, brother to the Duke, born Jan. 6. 1731. He married, in 1762, Sophia Albertina, Counteſs of Beichlengen, born December 1728.

Prince Frederick Eugene, ſecond brother to the Duke, born Jan. 21. 1732, married Nov. 29. 1754, the Princeſs Frederica Dorothea of Brandenburg-Schwedt, born December 1736, by whom he has iſſue,

Prince Frederick William, born November 7. 1755. He married Oct 11. 1780, the Princeſs Auguſta Caroline of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, born Dec. 3. 1744, and of this marriage there is iſſue,

Frederick William Charles, born September 27. 1781.

Frederick, born February 19. 1785.

Prince Frederick Lewis, ſecond ſon to Prince Frederick Eugene, born Auguſt 31. 1756, married October 28. 1780, the Princeſs Mary Anne of Czartoriſki.

Prince Frederick Eugene, third ſon, born November 21. 1758.

—— Frederick Philip, fourth ſon, born December 27. 1761.

—— Frederick Auguſtus, fifth ſon, born October 21. 1763.

—— Frederick Henry Charles, ſixth ſon, born May 3. 1770.

—— Charles Alexander Frederick, ſeventh ſon, born June 2. 1771.

—— Charles Frederick, eighth ſon, born July 1. 1772.

Princeſs Sophia Dorothea, born October 25. 1759, married to the Grand Duke of Ruſſia.

Princeſs Elizabeth Wilhelmina Louiſa, born April 21. 1767.

Wirtemberg-Oels.

Charles Chriſtian, Duke of Wirtemberg-Oels, born Oct. 26. 1716, married April 28. 1741, the Princeſs Maria Sophia of Solms Laubac, born April 3. 1721. They have iſſue, Frederica Sophia Charlotte, born Aug. 1. 1751, married Sept. 6. 1768 to Prince Frederick Auguſtus, ſecond ſon to the reigning Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel.

Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach.

This illuſtrious Houſe is eſteemed to be founded by Archinoald, Major-Domo to Clovis II. King of France; from whom, after many deſcents, came Herman III. from whom ſprung the firſt Branch of Baden. The antiquity of this family is ſuch, that genealogiſts are not always of the ſame opinion concerning it, but is generally believed from

from Chriſtopher, who united the Branches of Hochberg and Baden, and died in 1527, proceed the branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Dourlach.

This family make a moſt conſpicuous figure in the annals of Germany, and are allied to all the principal families in the Empire.

Charles Frederick, was born Nov. 22. 1728, became Margrave of Baden-Dourlach May 12. 1738, and Margrave of Baden-Baden Oct. 21. 1771. He married, in January 1751, the Princeſs Charlotte Louiſa of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and by her, who died April 8. 1783, he has iſſue,

Charles Lewis, born Feb. 14. 1755, married July 15. 1774, to the Princeſs Amelia of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, born June 20. 1754, by whom he has iſſue,

Charles Frederick Lewis, born June 8. 1786.
Louiſa Maria, born January 24. 1774.
Catharine Amelia, &c. } born July 14. 1776.
Frederica Wilhelmina, &c. }
Frederica Dorothea, born March 1781.

Prince Frederick, ſecond ſon of the Margrave, born Aug. 29. 1756.
—— Lewis William, third ſon of ditto, born Feb. 9. 1763.
—— William Lewis, brother to the Margrave, born Jan. 14. 1732.
—— Chriſtopher, couſin to ditto, born June 5. 1717.

Anhalt.

This is a very ancient and eminent Houſe in Germany. The beſt genealogiſts deduce their origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the ſixth century: it has produced many Princes who make a great figure in the German hiſtory. Joachim Erneſt, who died in 1586, left five ſons, who divided the principality among them. Having all children, and being of equal authority, they unanimouſly agreed to ſubmit to the eldeſt of the family, who has the ſupreme government, which is,

Anhalt-Dessau.

Leopold Frederick Francis, became Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau, December 16. 1751, was born Auguſt 10. 1740. He married, July 25. 1767, the Princeſs Louiſa Henrietta of Brandenburg-Schwedt, born September 24. 1750, by whom he has iſſue,

Frederick, born December 27. 1769.

John George, brother to the reigning Prince, born January 28. 1748.
Albert Frederick, ſecond brother to the Prince, born April 22. 1750, married 1ſt November 1774 to the Princeſs Henrietta Caroline de la Lippe-Weiſſenfeldt, born Feb. 7. 1753.

Anhalt-Bernburg.

Frederick Albert, born Aug. 1735, became Prince Anhalt-Bernburg, May 18. 1765. He married June 4. 1763, the Princeſs Louiſa of Holſtein

Holſtein Ploen; and by her, who died in April 1769, he has iſſue,
Alexis Frederick, born June 12. 1767.

Anhalt-Schaumburg.

Charles Lewis, Prince of Anhalt-Schaumburg, born May 16. 1723. He married, Dec. 16. 1765, Princeſs Eleanora of Solms-Braunfels, born Nov. 22. 1734, by whom he has iſſue,
Victor Charles, born November 2. 1767.
William Louis, born April 19. 1771.
Alexis Clement, born Auguſt 19. 1772.

Victor Charles Frederick, brother to the reigning Prince, born March 1. 1744; married, April 22. 1778, to the Princeſs Magdelena Sophia of Solms-Braunfels, born June 4. 1742, by whom he has iſſue,
Victor Amadeus, born June 19. 1779.

Anhalt-Coethen.

Charles George, became Prince of Anhalt-Coethen, Auguſt 6. 1755, was born Auguſt 15. 1730; married, July 6. 1763, the Princeſs Louiſa Charlotte of Holſtein-Gluckſtadt, born the 5th of March 1748, and by her he has iſſue,
Auguſtus-Chriſtian, born November 18. 1769.

Anhalt-Zerbst.

Frederick Auguſtus, became Prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt March 16. 1747, was born Auguſt 8. 1734. He married in June 1764, the Princeſs Frederica-Auguſta Sophia Albertine of Anhalt-Bernberg, born Auguſt 28. 1744.

Salm-Salm.

Conſtantine Alexander, born November 22. 1762, became Prince of Salm-Salm, July 29. 1778; married, December 31. 1782, Victoire de Loewenſtein Werthein, born January 2. 1766, by whom he has iſſue,
William Florentine Louis Charles, born March 16. 1786.
Maria Louiſa of Heſſe-Rhinfels, born April 18. 1729, and became the widow of Prince Maximilian de Salm-Salm, September 14. 1773.

William Florentine, Prince de Salm-Salm, uncle to the reigning Prince, born May 10. 1745.
Biſhop of Tournay.

Salm-Kirkburg.

Frederick John Otho, Prince de Salm-Kirkburg, born May 11. 1745, became reigning Prince June 9. 1779; married, Nov. 29. 1781, to the Princeſs Jean Frances of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born the 3d of May 1765; and by her has iſſue,
Charles Anthony Frederick.

Kings

Kings of France.

A. Ch.
420. Pharamond.
428. Clodius the Hairy.
449. Merovæus. This race of the Kings called from him Merovingi.
456. Chilperic.
481. Clovis the Great, or Lewis I.
511. Clothaire I.
561. Chilperic I. Killed when hunting.
583. Clothaire II.
628. Dagobert I. the Great.
638. Clovis II.
656. Clothaire III.
670. Childeric II.
672. Theodoric. Dagobert II. ſeized a part of his dominions, and kept them ſeven years; but being aſſaſſinated, Theodoric reigned alone, and died in
690. Clovis III.
695. Childebert III.
710. Dagobert III.
716. Chilperic II. Depoſed.
718. Clothaire IV.
720. Theodoric IV. died in 735. An inter-regnum for ſix years, when Charles Martel ruled with deſpotic ſway; and dying in 742.
742. Childeric III. ſurnamed the Stupid, ſucceeded. Turned Monk.
751. Pepin the Short, ſon of Charles Martel. This race from hence called Carolovingians.
768. Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, Emperor of Germany.
814. Lewis I. the Gentle.
840. Charles I. the Bald.
877. Lewis the Stammerer.
879. Carolman and Lewis III. The latter died 882, when the former reigned alone.
882 Charles II. the Fat.
888. Eudo.
898. Charles III. the Simple. Depoſed, and died in priſon.
923. Rodolph.
936. Lewis IV. Outremer. Died by a fall from his horſe.
954. Lothaire III.
986. Lewis V. the Indolent. Poiſoned by his wife; and in him ended the race of Charlemagne.
987. Hugh Capet; and from this race of Kings are called Capevigians.

996. Robert.
1031. Henry I.
1059. Philip I. the Fair.
1108. Lewis VI. the Luſty.
1137. Lewis VII. the Young.
1180. Philip II. Auguſtus.
1223. Lewis VIII. the Lyon.
1226. Lewis IX. called St Lewis.
1270. Philip III. the Hardy.
1285. Philip IV. the Handſome.

1314.

1314. Lewis X. Hutin.
1317. John, who reigned but eight days.
—— Philip V. the Long.
1323. Charles IV. the Handſome, King of Navarre
1328. Philip VI. of Valois.
1350. John I.
1363. Charles V. the Wiſe.
1380. Charles VI. the Beloved.
1422. Charles VII. the Victorious.
1461. Lewis XI
1483. Charles VIII.
1498. Lewis XII. Duke of Orleans, ſurnamed the Father of his People.
1515. Francis I. Duke of Angouleſme.
1547. Henry II.
1559. Francis II.
1560. Charles X.
1574. Henry III. King of Poland.
1589. Henry IV. the Great, King of Navarre.
1610. Lewis XIII. the Juſt.
1643. Lewis XIV. the Great.
1715. Lewis XV. the Well-beloved.
1774. Lewis XVI. his grandſon.

Lewis XVI. was born Auguſt 23. 1754, and ſtyled Duc de Berry. He became Dauphin December 20. 1765, and King of France May 10. 1774. He married, May 16. 17 0, Maria Antoinette Joſeph Jeane of Lorraine, Archduchеſs of Auſtria, born November 2. 1 55, by whom he has iſſue,

Lewis Joſeph Xavier Francis, Dauphin of France, born October 22. 1781.
Lewis Charles, Duc de Normandie, born March 27. 1785.
Maria Thereſe Charlotte, born Dec. 19. 17 8.
Sophia Helene Beatrix, born July 9. 1786.

The King of France's brothers and ſiſters are,

Lewis Staniſlaus Xavier, Compte de Provence, born Nov. 17. 1755; married, May 14. 1771, Maria Joſephine Louiſe of Savoy, daughter to the preſent King of Sardinia, born September 2. 1755. They have no iſſue.

Charles Philip, Comte d'Artois, born October 9. 1757; married November 16. 1773, to Maria Thereſe de Savoy, daughter to the preſent King of Sardinia, by whom he has iſſue,

Lewis Anthony, Duc D'Angouleme, born Aug. 6. 1775.
Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berri, born Jan. 24 1778.
Maria Adelaide Clotilda Xavier, ſiſter to the King, born Sept. 23. 1759; married, Aug 27. 1775, to the Duke of Savoy.
Elizabeth Philippine Maria Helene, ſiſter to the King, born May 3. 1764.

Princes of the Blood-Royal.

Of the Orleans Branch.

Louis Philip Joſeph, Duke of Orleans, born April 13. 1747, and married, April 5. 1769, to Louiſa Maria Adelaide de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Penthievre, by whom he has iſſue,

The Duke of Chartres, born October 6. 1773.
The Duke of Montpenſier, July 3. 1775.
The Compte de Beaujolois, October 7. 1779.
Mademoiſelle d'Orleans, Auguſt 23. 1777.

The

The Bourbon Condé' Branch.

Louis Joſeph de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, born Auguſt 9. 1736. married, May 3. 1753, to Charlotte Godefride Elizabeth of Rohan-Soubiſe, by whom he has iſſue,

Louis Henry Joſeph, Duke de Bourbon, born April 13. 1756, married, April 24. 1770, to Louiſe Maria Thereſe Batilde, ſiſter to the Duke of Orleans, by whom he has iſſue,

Louis Anthony Henri, Duke of Enghien, born Auguſt 2. 1772.

The Conti Branch.

Louis Francis Joſeph, Prince of Conti, born September 1. 1734, married, February 7. 1759, to Fortunié Maria d'Eſté.

The Penthievre Branch.

Louis Jean Maria, Duke of Penthievre, born November 16. 1725, married, December 29. 1744, to Maria Thereſe Feliceté d'Eſte.

Kings of Spain.

A. Ch.	
406.	Alarick I. King of the Goths, murdered.
411.	Athulfus, murdered by his ſoldiers.
415.	Wallia.
420.	Theodoric I. killed in battle.
450.	Torriſmund, aſſaſſinated by his favourite.
452.	Theodoric II.
466.	Eurick.
484.	Alarick II. killed in battle.
507.	Geſalrick, ditto.
511.	Amalaric, ditto.
531.	Theodat, aſſaſſinated by a madman.
548.	Theodiſele, murdered for a rape.
549.	Agila, taken priſoner, and put to death.
554.	Athanagild.
567.	Levua I.
568.	Leovigilde.
586.	Recard I.
601.	Levua II. murdered.
603.	Vetericus, ditto.
610.	Gundemar.
612.	Siſebuth.
620.	Recard II.
621.	Suintilla, depoſed.
630.	Siſinand.
636.	Cinthilla.
64-.	Tulga.
642.	Cindaſvinthe.
649.	Reſceſuintus.
672.	Wamba.
680.	Ervigius.
687.	Egica.
697.	Vitizza.
711.	Roderick, killed in battle in 714. An inter-regnum till
718.	Pelagius.
736.	Favila, killed by a bear in hunting.
738.	Alphonſus I. the Catholic.
757.	Froila I. killed by his brother Aurelius.
768.	Aurelius.
774.	Silo.
783.	Mauregat.
789.	Veremund.
791.	Alphonſus II. the Chaſte.

824.

824. Ramiro I.
850. Ordogno I.
862. Alphonſus III. depoſed by his ſon.
910. Garzias.
914. Ordogno II.
923. Froila II.
924. Alphonſus IV. abdicated.
931. Ramiro II. killed in battle.
950. Ordogno III.
955. Ordogno IV.
956. Sancho I. the Fat, poiſoned with an apple.
967. Ramiro III.
982. Veremund II. the Gouty.
999. Alphonſus V. killed at the ſiege of Viſcu.
1028. Veremund III. killed in battle.
1035. Ferdinand the Great, King of Leon and Caſtile.
1065. Sancho II. the Strong, King of Caſtile, Alphonſus in Leon and Aſturius, and Garcias in Galicia.
1072. Alphonſus VI. the Valiant: in Caſtile and Leon.
1109. Alphonſus VII.
1122. Alphonſus VIII.
1157. Sancho III. the Beloved: in Caſtile: Ferdinand in Leon.
1158. Alphonſus IX. in Caſtile.
1214. Henry I.
1216. Ferdinand III. the Holy. In him Caſtile and Leon were re-united, and perpetually annexed.
1252. Alphonſus the Wiſe, depoſed.
1284. Sancho IV. the Brave, Peter III. in Arragon.
1295. Ferdinand IV.
1312. Alphonſus XI. John in Arragon.
1350. Peter the Cruel, depoſed, reinſtated by Edward the Black Prince of England, *afterwards* beheaded by his ſubjects.
1368. Henry II. the Gracious, poiſoned by a Monk.
1379. John I. He united Biſcay to Caſtile.
1390. Henry III. the Sickly.
1406. John II.
1454. Henry IV. the Impotent.
1474. Ferdinand V. the Catholic, in whom the kingdoms of Caſtile and Arragon were united.
1504. Philip I. of Auſtria, and his Queen Joan.
1506. Joan alone over both kingdoms.
1516. Charles I. and Emperor of Germany, reſigned, and retired to a monaſtery.
1555. Philip II.
1598. Philip III.
1621. Philip IV.
1665. Charles II.
1700. Philip V. Duke of Anjou, grandſon to Louis XIV. of France, reſigned.
1724. Lewis I. who reigned only a few months.
—— Philip V. again.
1745. Ferdinand VI.
1759. Charles III. King of the Two Sicilies.

Charles III. King of Spain, was born January 20. 1716, King of the Two Sicilies, May 15. 1734, King of Spain, Auguſt 10. 1759 He married, June 19. 1738, Mary Amelia, daughter of the Elector of Saxony,

Saxony, King of Poland; and by her, who died September 27. 1760, he has iſſue now living,

1. Charles Anthony, &c. &c. Prince of Aſturias, born Nov. 11. 1748, and married, September 4. 1765, to Louiſa Maria Thereſe of Parma; and they have iſſue,
   1. Ferdinand, &c. Infant of Spain, born October 13. 1784.
   2. Charlotte Joachime, born April 25. 1775, married, June 9. 1785, to Prince John of Portugal.
   3. Mary Amelia, &c. born January 9. 1779.
   4. Mary Louiſa, &c. born July 9. 1782.
2. Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies.
3. Gabriel Anthony, &c. Infant of Spain, born May 12. 1752, married, May 23. 1785, to Princeſs Mary Anne Victoire, &c. of Portugal, and has iſſue,
   Peter Charles, &c. &c. born June 18. 1786.
4. Anthony Paſcal, &c. &c. born December 31. 1755.
5. Mary Joſepha, &c. born July 16. 1744.
6. Mary Louiſa, &c. born November 24. 1745.

Naples and Sicily, or the Two Sicilies.

No kingdom hath undergone more changes than this, and paſſed from one family to another: ſo that ſcarce an illuſtrious family in Europe but has given Kings to it. The Normans, the Germans, the French, the Hungarian, the Arragonian, the Auſtrian, and Bourbon families, have all contributed to its liſt of Governors. But as it was only erected into a kingdom by the general conſent of the European powers, at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, ſo ſhall only date its liſt of Kings from that period.

1713. Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy. He reſigned it to the Emperor Charles VI. in 1718, and got Sardinia in lieu of it.
1718. Charles VI. Emperor.
1734. Charles, ſecond ſon to the King of Spain, reſigned in 1759.
1759. Ferdinand IV. third ſon of the former King.

Royal Family of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Ferdinand IV. Infant and ſon to the King of Spain, was born Jan. 12. 1751, became King of the Two Sicilies on his father's acceſſion to the throne of Spain, October 5. 1759. He married, April 7. 1768, Maria Charlotte Louiſe of Lorraine, Archduchеſs of Auſtria, and ſiſter to the Emperor of Germany, by whom he has iſſue,

1. Francis Janvier Joſeph, Prince of Naples, born Auguſt 19. 1777.
2. Charles Janvier Francis, born April 25. 1780.
3. Maria Thereſe, born June 6. 1772.
4. Maria Anne Joſepha, &c. born November 23. 1775.

5. Maria Chriſtine, born January 17. 1779.
6. Maria Amelia, born April 26. 1782.
7. Maria Antoinetta Thereſe, &c born December 14. 1784.
8. Maria Clotilda, &c. &c. born February 18. 1786.

Parma.

Ferdinand, Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, born Jan. 20. 1751, ſucceeded his father, Philip, (who was third ſon to Philip V. King of Spain), as Duke of Parma, &c. in July 1765. He married, June 27. 1769, the Archduchess Maria Amelia, ſiſter to the Emperor, born February 26. 1746, by whom he has iſſue,

Louis, Prince of Parma, born July 5. 1773.
Caroline Maria Thereſa, born November 22. 1770.
Mary Antoinette, &c. born November 28. 1774.
Charlotte Maria, &c. born September 1777.

Louiſa Maria Thereſa, ſiſter to the Duke, married to the Prince of Aſturias.

Portugal.

This kingdom, then called Luſitania, was, with the greateſt part of Spain, conquered by the Moors in 713; and they kept poſſeſſion till they were conquered by Alphonſus VI. the Valiant, King of Caſtile, aſſiſted by many other Princes and volunteers. Amongſt thoſe who ſhone the moſt in this expedition, was Henry of Lorraine, grandſon to Robert, King of France. Alphonſus beſtowed on him Thereſa, his natural daughter, and, as her marriage-portion, the kingdom of Portugal, which he was to hold of him.

Kings of Portugal.

A. Ch.
1093. Henry of Lorraine, Count or Earl of Portugal.
1112. Alphonſus I.
1185. Sancho I.
1212. Alphonſus II. ſurnamed Craſſus, or the Fat.
1233. Sancho II. the Idle, depoſed.
1247. Alphonſus III.
1275. Dennis.
1325. Alphonſus IV.
1357. Peter the Cruel.
1367. Ferdinand I. died 1383. An inter-regnum for eighteen months.
1385. John I. the Baſtard, natural ſon to Peter the Cruel.
1433. Edward.
1438. Alphonſus V.
1481. John II.
1495. Emanuel.
1521. John III.
1557. Sebaſtian, killed in Africa.
1578. Henry, the Cardinal.

A. Ch.
1580. Anthony, Prior of Crato, ſon of Emanuel, depoſed by Philip II. of Spain; who united Portugal to his other dominions, till 1640.
1640. John IV. Duke of Braganza, diſpoſſeſſed the Spaniards, and was proclaimed King, December 1.
1656. Alphonſus VI.
1668. Peter II.
1707. John V.
1750. Joſeph.
1777. Mary Frances Iſabella.

Mary, Queen of Portugal, ſucceeded her father in dominions Feb. 24. 1777, was born December 21. 1734, and married her uncle Don Peter, June 6. 1760, and by him has iſſue,

Joſeph Francis Xavier, Prince of Braſil, born Auguſt 21. 1761; married his aunt, the Princeſs Mary Frances Benedictine, Feb. 21. 1777.

Don John Maria Lewis Joſeph, born May 13. 1767, married to Charlotte, Infanta of Spain, June 9. 1785.

Mary Anne, &c. born December 15. 1768, married to Don Gabriel, Infant of Spain, May 23. 1785.

Czars and Emperors of Ruſſia.

This country, as well as its Princes, was little known, and ſtill leſs regarded, till the time of Iwan, or John Baſilides.

A. Ch.
1462 John III.
1504 Demetrius, murdered.
—— Baſil V.
1534 John IV.
1584 Theodore I.
1598 Boviſe Godounove.
1605 Theodore II.
—— Demetrius II. aſſaſſinated.
1606 Chouiſky.
1613 Michael Teodorowitz.
1645 Alexis.
1676 Theodore III.
1682 Peter I. the Great.
1725 Catharine I.
1727 Peter II.
1730 Anne, nun.
1740 John V. murdered in 1762.
1741 Elizabeth.
1762 Peter III. depoſed, and died ſoon after.
Catharine II.

Royal Family of Ruſſia.

Catharine Alexiewna II. of Anhalt-Zerbſt, born May 2. 1729, married, September 1. 1745, to Peter III. late Emperor of Ruſſia, whom ſhe dethroned June 28 1762. The iſſue of this marriage,

Paul Petrowitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, born October 1. 1754, married, 1ſt, October 10. 1773, to Natalia Alexiewna of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. She died April 26. 1776, and he married, 2dly, Marie Frederowna of Wirtemburg, and has iſſue,

1. Alexander Pawolowitz, born December 23. 1777.

2. Con-

2. Conſtantine Paulowitz, born May 8. 1779.
3. Alexandra Paulowna, born Auguſt 9. 1783.
4. Helena Paulowna, born December 24. 1784.
5. Maria Paulowna, born February 15. 1786.

Kings of Hungary.

Until the year 997, this country was compoſed of ſeveral United States.

A. Ch.
997 Stephen, ſon of Geiga, the laſt Duke, aſſumed the title of King.
1038 Peter I. depoſed.
1041 Otta, killed in battle.
1044 Peter, again aſcended the throne, depoſed again, and had his eyes put out.
1047 Andrew, aſſaſſinated by his brother Bela.
1059 Bela, killed by the fall of a ruinous tower.
1063 Solomon, depoſed by his ſon.
1073 Geiſa I.
1076 St Ladiſlaus, his brother.
1095 Coloman, his nephew, ſon of Geiſa.
1114 Stephen II. ſurnamed Thunder. His ſon having no iſſue, he adopted his couſin Bela, and then turned Monk.
1131 Bela II. He had his eyes put out by his uncle Coloman; ſo that his wife ruled the kingdom. Succeeded by his ſon,
1141 Geiga II. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1161 Stephen III. ſucceeded by his brother,
1173 Bela III. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1191 Emeric, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1200 Ladiſlaus II. reigned ſix months, and was ſucceeded by
1201 Andrew II. ſon of Bela III. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1235 Bela IV ſucceeded by his ſon,
1275 Stephen IV. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1278 Ladiſlaus III. murdered.
1291 Andrew III.
1301 Wencelaus, ſon to the King of Bohemia, reſigned.
1304 Otho, Duke of Bavaria, reſigned to
1309 Charles Robert, ſon of Charles Martel, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1342 Lewis I. the Great. He adopted his ſon-in-law his ſucceſſor, who married his daughter,
1383 Mary, and in
1389 Mary, and her huſband Sigiſmund, conjunctly. He became Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia. Succeeded by their ſon-in-law,
1437 Albert, Duke of Auſtria, who married their daughter Elizabeth, died with eating melons, and left her with child;
1440 Ladiſlaus IV. King of Poland, killed in battle with the Turks.
1444 Ladiſlaus V. the poſthumous ſon of King Albert, was poiſoned.

1458

A. C.
1458 Matthias I. ſon of Huniades, the late Regent.
1490 Ladiſlaus, King of Bohemia, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1516 Lewis II. drowned whilſt fighting the Turks.
1526 John Sepuſius, the Wayvode of Tranſilvania, depoſed.
1527 Ferdinand, King of Bohemia.
1534 John Sepuſius, again, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1539 John II.
1561 Maximilian, ſon of the Emperor Ferdinand, became Emperor of Germany, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,
1573 Rodolphus, ſucceeded by his brother,
1609 Matthias II. Emperor of Germany.
1618 Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany.
1625 Ferdinand III. Emperor of Germany.
1647 Ferdinand IV. ſucceeded by his brother,
1656 Leopold, Emperor of Germany.
1687 Joſeph, Emperor of Germany, ſucceeded by his brother,
1711 Charles VI. Emperor of Germany.
1740 Maria Thereſa, his daughter, ſucceeded by her ſon,
1780 Joſeph of Lorraine, Emperor of Germany.

Kings of Poland.

550 Lechus I. whoſe poſterity held the ſovereignty for about 150 years. The people choſe
700 Cracus I. for their King. Left two ſons,
Cracus II. ſoon after aſſaſſinated by his brother,
Lechus II. for which he was depoſed, and was ſucceeded by his ſiſter,
750 Venda, who drowned herſelf.
760 Primiſlaus, who, on being elected, was named Leſcus.
804 Leſcus II. killed by the French.
810 Leſcus III. ſucceeded by his ſon,
815 Popiel I.
830 Popiel II.
842 Piaſtus, a country peaſant.
861 Zemovitus, his ſon.
892 Leſcus IV. his ſon.
913 Zemomiſlaus, his ſon.
964 Meiciſlaus I. ſurnamed the Blind, his ſon.
999 Boleſlaus I. ſurnamed the Intrepid, his ſon.
1025 Mieciſlaus II. grew mad.
1041 Caſimire, his ſon, the Pacific.
1058 Boleſlaus II. the Intrepid, killed himſelf, ſucceeded by his brother,
1082 Uladiſlaus, ſurnamed Humanus.
1162 Boleſlaus III. ſurnamed Wrymouth, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1140 Uladiſlaus II. fled.
1146 Boleſlaus IV. the Curled, ſucceeded by his brother,

1173

A. Ch.
1173 Mieciſlaus III. depoſed, ſucceeded by his brother,
1178 Caſimire II. ſurnamed the Juſt, ſucceeded by his ſon, an infant.
1194 Leſcus V. relinquiſhed.
1200 Mieciſlaus IV. whoſe tyranny in a few months reſtored Leſcus V. but for bad conduct he was again forced to relinquiſh the government.
1203. Uladiſlaus III. He voluntarily retired.
1206. Leſcus V. a third time, being choſe by the Nobles, aſſaſſinated, ſucceeded by his ſon, an infant.
1228 Boleſlaus V. the Chaſte, ſucceeded by
1279 Leſcus VI. ſurnamed the Black, ſon of Conrad, brother of Leſcus V. died in 1289. An inter-regnum of five years, when the Poles choſe
1295 Premiſlaus, Great Duke of Poland, aſſaſſinated.
1296 Uladiſlaus IV. ſurnamed Loeticus. He refuſed the title of King. Depoſed.
1300 Wincelaus.
1306 Uladiſlaus IV. again, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1333 Caſimire the Great, killed by a fall from his horſe a-hunting, ſucceeded by his nephew,
1370 Lewis, King of Hungary, ſucceeded by his daughter,
1383 Hedwigis, who married, in
1385 Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, who embraced the Chriſtian religion, and took the name of
Uladiſlaus V. and united Lithuania to Poland, ſucceeded by his ſon, an infant,
1434 Uladiſlaus VI. killed at the battle of Varnon, 1444.
1444 Boleſlaus, Duke of Maſſovia, choſen
1447 Caſimire IV. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1492 John Albert, ſucceeded by his brother,
1502 Alexander, Prince of Livonia, ſucceeded by his brother,
1507 Sigiſmund I. ſucceeded by his ſon,
1548 Sigiſmund II. Auguſtus. Having no children, the Nobles choſe
1573 Henry of Valois, Duke of Anjou ſucceeding to the French throne.
1576 Stephen Battory, Prince of Tranſylvania.
1587 Sigiſmund III. ſon to the King of Sweden, ſucceeded by his ſon,
1632 Uladiſlaus VII.
1648 John Caſimire, abdicated.
1669 Michael Koribert Wieſnown.
1674 John Sobieſki, died in 1697. An inter-regnum for a year.
1698 Frederick Auguſtus II. forced to reſign.
1704 Staniſlaus I. Lezinſky, Palatine of Poſnania, forced to retire in
1710 Frederick Auguſtus II. again.
1733 Staniſlaus I. again.
—— Frederick Auguſtus III.
1764. Staniſlaus Auguſtus, the preſent King.

KINGS

Kings of Sweden.

A. Ch.	
994.	Olaus II.
1022.	Amand II.
1035.	Amand III.
1041.	Haquin.
1054.	Steenchel.
1060.	Ingo I. aſſaſſinated by his brother.
1064.	Halſtan.
1080.	Philip.
1100.	Ingo II. died in a monaſtery.
1130.	Ragwald, murdered by the Wiſigoths.
1133.	Magnus I. aſſaſſinated in Scania.
1144.	Suercher II.
1150.	Eric X. beheaded by rebels.
1162.	Charles VII. made priſoner by
1168.	Canute, ſon of Eric X.
1192.	Suercher III. ſon of Charles, killed in battle.
1211.	Eric XI.
1220.	John I.
1223.	Eric XII.
1250.	Waldemar.
1279.	Magnus II.
1290.	Birger II.
1320.	Magnus III.
1365.	Albert.
1394.	Margaret.
1411.	Eric XIII. abdicated.
1441.	Chriſtopher.
1448.	Charles VIII.
1458.	Chriſtian I.
1497.	John II.
1520.	Chriſtian II.
1528.	Guſtavus I. Vaſa.
1556.	Eric XIV. died in priſon.
1569.	John III.
1592.	Sigiſmond I. K. of Poland.
1606.	Charles IX.
1611.	Guſtavus Adolphus II.
1632.	Chriſtina, reſigned her crown to
1654.	Charles X. Guſtavus Duke of Deux-Ponts.
1660.	Charles XI.
1699	Charles XII. killed at the ſiege of Frederickſhall.
1718.	Ulrica Eleanora, reſigned when her huſband was elected.
1720.	Frederick, Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.
1751.	Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Holſtein.
1771.	Guſtavus III. Adolphus, the preſent King.

Royal Family of Sweden.

Guſtavus III. Duke of Holſtein-Eutin, born January 24. 1746, ſucceeded his father as King of Sweden, February 12. 1771. He married, November 4. 1766, the Princeſs Sophia Magdalena of Denmark, by whom he has iſſue,

Guſtavus Adolphus, Prince Royal of Sweden, born Nov. 1. 1778.

Prince Charles of Sweden, Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King, born October 7. 1748; married, July 7. 1774, to the Princeſs Hedwige Elizabeth Charlotte of Holſtein-Oldenburg.

Prince Frederick Adolphus of Sweden, Duke of Weſt Gothland, brother to the King, born July 18. 1750.

Princeſs Sophia Albertina, ſiſter to the King, coadjutor to the Abbeſs of Quedlinbourg.

Kings of Denmark.

A. Ch.
714 Gormo I.
770 Sigefrid.
801 Godefrid.
809 Olaus I.
811 Hemming.
812. Siward and Ringon, both died of their wounds received in a sea-fight.
814. Harold and Regner; the former defeated by the latter; the latter is famous in hiſtory, but was at laſt defeated and made priſoner in Ireland, where he ended his days in a dungeon.
856 Siward II. depoſed by
—— Eric I. killed in battle by his ſon.

858 Eric II.
873 Canute I.
915 Frothon.
920 Gormo II.
925 Harold.
928 Hardicanute I.
930 Gormo III.
935 Harold III.

A. Ch.
980 Suenon I.
1014 Canute II. the Great.
1036 Hardicanute II.
1041 Magnus I.
1048 Suenon II.
1079 Harold IV.
1080 Canute III. aſſaſſinated.
1086 Olaus II.

1097 Eric III.
1106 Nicholas, killed in Sleſwick.
1135 Eric IV. killed at Ripen.
1138 Eric V.
1147 Suenon III. His competitor General Waldemar ordered him to be beheaded for having aſſaſſinated Prince Canute, his maſter.
1157 Waldemar I. called the Great. He built Dantzig and Copenhagen.
1182 Canute V.
1202 Waldemar II.
1240 Eric VI.
1250 Abel I. killed in an expedition againſt the Friſons.
1252 Chriſtopher I. poiſoned by the Biſhop of Arhus at Ripen.
1259 Eric VII. aſſaſſinated.
1286 Eric VIII.
1319 Chriſtopher II. An inter-regnum of ſeven years.
1340 Waldemar.
1375 Olaus III.
1375 Margaret I. Queen of Denmark and Norway.
1411 Eric IX. abdicated.
1439 Chriſtopher III.
1448 Chriſtian I. of the Houſe of Oldenburgh.
1481 John.
1513 Chriſtian II. confined twenty-ſeven years in a dungeon, where he died.

A. Ch.
1523 Frederick I.
1534 Chriſtian III.
1559 Frederick II.
1588 Chriſtian IV.
1648 Frederick III. got the crown made hereditary in his family.
1670 Chriſtian V.
1699 Frederick IV.
1730 Chriſtian VI.
1746 Frederick V.
1766 Chriſtian VII.

Royal Family of Denmark.

Chriſtian VII. born January 29. 1749, ſucceeded his father Frederick V. Jan. 13. 1766; and married, October 8. that ſame year, Princeſs Caroline Matilda, of Great Britain. By this Queen, who ſeparated from him in January 1772, and died at Zell, May 10. 1775, he had iſſue,

Frederick, Prince Royal, born Jan. 28. 1768.

Louiſa Auguſta, born July 7. 1771; and married, May 7. 1786, to Frederick Chriſtian, Hereditary Prince of Holſtein-Sleſwick.

Prince Frederick, brother to the King, born October 11. 1753, and married, October 11. 1774, to the Princeſs Sophia Frederica of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by whom he has a ſon, born September 18. 1786.

Princeſs Sophia Magdalene, born July 3. 1746; and married to Guſtavus III. King of Sweden, November 4. 1766.

Wilhelmina Caroline, born July 10. 1747; and married to William Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel in 1764.

Louiſa, born Jan 30. 1750; and married, September 30. 1766, to Prince Charles of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Julia Maria of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, Queen-Dowager of Frederick V. to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, born September 4. 1729.

Holstein-Sleswick.

Frederick Chriſtian, became Duke of Holſtein-Sleſwick in January 1754, was born April 6. 1721; and married in 1762, the Princeſs Charlotte Amelia of Holſtein Ploem; by her, who died in October 1770, he has iſſue,

Prince Frederick Chriſtian, born in September 1765; married, May 7. 1786, to the Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta of Denmark, born July 7. 1771.

Prince Frederick Charles, born March 8. 1767.

—— Chriſtian Auguſtus, born July 9. 1768.

Holstein-Beck.

Charles Auguſtus Frederick, Duke of Holſtein-Beck, was born Auguſt 30. 1757; and married in February 1780, Frederica Amelia, Counteſs of Schliebery, by whom he has iſſue,
Prince Frederick George, born in December 1780.
——— born in January 1785.

Holstein-Oldenburg.

Peter Frederick William, became Duke of Holſtein-Oldenburg July 16. 1785, was born January 3. 1754.
Peter Frederick Lewis, Prince Biſhop of Lubeck, adminiſtrator of the duchy of Holſtein-Oldenburg ſince July 16. 1785, born in January 1755; he married, June 10. 1781, Princeſs Elizabeth of Wirtemburg; and by her, who died Nov. 28. 1785, he has iſſue,
Prince Paul Frederick, born July 13. 1783.
—— Peter Frederick George, born May 9. 1784.
The Princeſs Frederica Ulrica, of Heſſe-Caſſel, born in Oct. 1722, widow of Frederick Auguſtus, late Duke of Holſtein-Oldenburg, July 16. 1785.

Biſhops and Popes of Rome.

Pope was a name anciently given to all Biſhops; but in a Council held at Rome by Gregory VII. in the eleventh century, it was ordered that it ſhould be given only to the Biſhop of Rome.

[*In the following Liſt, the time that the See was vacant after each Pope, is expreſſed by figures after his name,* y *ſtanding for years,* m. *for months, and* d. *for days.*]

A. Ch.	
33	St Peter, martyred.
66	St Linus, ditto.
67	St Clement, abdicated.—See vacant 2 months and 4 days.
77	St Cletus, martyred.—4 m. 12 d.
83	St Anaclitus.
96	St Evariſtus, coadjutor to the former, martyred.—1 m. 8 d.
108	St Alexander I. martyred.—1 m. 5 d.
117	St Sixtus I. martyred.—2 d.
127	Teleſphorus, martyred.
138	Hygenus, ditto. The firſt called Pope.—3 m. 1 d.
142	Pius I. martyred.
150	Anicetus, ditto,—8 m. 3 d.
162	Soter.
171	Eleutherius, martyred.—1 m. 22 d.
185	Victor I. martyred.—1 m. 27 d.
197	Zephyrinus, martyred.—7 d.
217	Calixtus I. martyred.
222	Urban I. ditto.—3 m. 5 d.
230	Pontianus, martyred.—22 d.
235	Anterus, martyred.
236	Fabian, ditto.—3 m. 1 d. Novatianus. Antipope.
250	Cornelius, beheaded.—1 m. 3 d.
252	Lucius I. martyred.—1 m. 3 d.

A. Ch.
254 Stephen I. martyred.
257 Sixtus II. Coadjutor to the former, ditto.—1 m. 12 d.
259 Dionyſius.—4 d.
269 Felix I.—1 d.
274 Eutychianus.—7 d.
283 Caius.
295 Marcellinus, martyred.—2 m. 24 d.
304 Marcellus I. martyred.—2 m. 17 d.
310 Euſebius, martyred.
310 Melchiades, Coadjutor to the former.—15 d.
314 Sylveſter.—17 d.
336 Marcus.—4 m.
337 Julius I.—1 m. 12 d.
352 Liberius, baniſhed.
356 Felix II. Antipope.
358 Liberius, again. Abdicated.
358 Felix, became legal Pope, but was killed by Liberius.—1 m. 10 d.
359 Liberius, again.—6 d.
366 Damaſius.—20 d.
385 Siricius.—19 d.
399 Anaſtatius.—23 d.
401 Innocent I.—22 d.
417 Zoſimus.—16 d.
418 Boniface I.—8 d.
422 Cæleſtinus I.—20 d.
432 Sixtus III.—1 m. 9 d.
440 Leo I. the Great.—17 d.
461 Hilary.—2 d.
468 Simplicius.—3 d.
483 Felix III.—4 d.
492 Gelaſius.—4 d.
496 Anaſtatius II.—3 d.
498 Symmachus.—5 m. 6 d.
514 Hormiſdas.—6 d.
523 John I. died in priſon at Ravenna.—1 m. 26 d.
526 Felix IV.—2 d.
530 Boniface II.—2 m. 14 d.
533 John II. 5 d.
535 Agapetus.—1 m. 7 d.
536 Sylveſter. He was made priſoner by the Antipope Vigilius, who enjoyed the papacy.

A Ch.
536 Vigilius, baniſhed and reſtored.—3 m. 7 d.
555 Pelagius I.—4 m. 10 d.
560 John III.—10 m. 3 d.
574 Benedict I.—4 m. 3 d.
578 Pelagius II.—6 m. 22 d.
590 Gregory the Great.—5 m. 17 d.
604 Sabiamus.—11 m. 17 d.
606 Boniface III.—10 m. 3 d.
608 Boniface IV.—5 m. 11 d.
615 Deuſdedit.—1 m. 16 d.
618 Boniface V.—1 year 3 d.
624 Honorius I.—1 y. 7 m. 17 d.
640 Severinus.—4 m. 22 d.
640 John IV.—1 m. 12 d.
642 Theodorus.—1 m. 22 d.
649 Martin I. Starved to death.
654 Eugenius I.—1 m. 28 d.
657 Vitalianus.—2 m. 29 d.
672 Adeodatus.—4 m. 15 d.
676 Donus.—2 m. 14 d.
679 Agatho.—7 m. 6 d.
682 Leo II.—11 m. 5 d.
684 Benedict II.—2 m. 14 d.
685 John V.—2 m. 18 d.
686 Conon.—2 m. 23 d.
Theodore and Paſcal. } Antipopes.
687 Sergius.—1 m. 21 d.
701 John VI.—1 m. 20 d.
705 John VII.—3 m.
708 Siſinnius.—1 m. 17 d.
708 Conſtantine.—1 m. 9 d.
715 Gregory II.—1 m. 5 d.
731 Gregory III.—4 d.
741 Zacharias.—6 d.
752 Stephen II. governed only 4 d.
— Stephen III.—1 m. 1 d.
757 Paul I.—1 y. 1 m. 1 d.
768 Stephen IV.—11 d.
772 Adrian I.
795 Leo III.—10 d.
816 Stephen V.—2 d.
817 Paſchal I.—24 d.
824 Eugenius II.—4 d.
827 Valentinus.—2 m. 25 d.
828 Gregory IV.—15 d.
844 Sergius II.—2 m. 15 d.
847 Leo IV.—1 m. 14 d.

A. Ch.
855 Benedict III.—14 d.
858 Nicholas I.—1 m. 1 d.
867 Adrian II.—18 d.
872 John VIII.—7 d.
882 Martin II.—6 d.
883 Adrian III.—6 d.
885 Stephen VI.—1 m. 11 d.
891 Formosus.—6 d.
896 Boniface VI.—6 d.
897 Romanus, Antipope.—3 d.
898 Theodorus II. governed 22 d.—8 d.
898 John IX.—10 d.
900 Benedict IV.—7 d.
904 Leo V. killed by Christiphilus.—6 m. 2 d
905 Sergius III.—9 m. 28 d.
913 Anastatius III.—5 m. 27 d.
914 Laudo.—4 d.
915 John X. was stiffled.—3 d.
928 Leo VI.—11 d.
929 Stephen VIII.—7 d.
931 John XI.—8 d.
936 Leo VII.—8 d.
939 Stephen IX.—7 d.
943 Martin III.—4 d.
946 Agapetus II.—4 d.
956 John XII.—5 m.
963 Leo VIII. turned out.
964 Benedict V. banished.—18 d.
964 Leo VIII.—5 d
965 Benedict V. again.—15 d.
965 John XIII.—15 d.
972 Benedict VI.—1 m.
974 Domus.—2 d.
975 Benedict VII.—3 m. 8 d.
984 John XIV.—10 m.
985 John XV. died before consecration
986 John XVI.—16 d.
996 Gregory V.
999 Silvester II.—23 d.
1003 John XVI.—4 m. 18 d.
1004 John XVII.—2 m. 23 d.
1009 Sergius VI.—6 d.
1012 Benedict VIII.—8 d.
1024 John XVIII.—1 m. 2 d.
1033 Benedict IX. Deposed. — vacant near 1 year.
1045 Gregory VI.—7 d.

A. Ch.
1046 Clement II.—29 d.
1047 Benedict IX. again. Abdicated.
1048 Damasius II.
1049 Leo IX.—11 m. 25 d.
1055 Victor II.—4 d.
1057 Stephen X.—10 m 4 d.
1058 Nicholas II.—3 m. 5 d.
1061 Alexander II.—1 d.
1073 Gregory VII.—1 y.
1086 Victor III. poisoned.—5 m. 26 d.
1088 Urban II.—15 d.
1099 Paschal II.—6 d.
1118 Gelasius II.—2 d.
1119 Calixtus II.—8 d.
1124 Honorius II.
1130 Innocent II.
1143 Cælestine II.—2 d.
1144 Lucius II.—1 d.
1145 Eugenius III.—4 m. 27 d.
1153 Anastatius IV a short time.
1154 Adrian IV. choaked by a fly as he was drinking.
1159 Alexander III.—1 d.
1181 Lucius III.
1185 Urban III.
1187 Gregory VIII.—3 d.
—— Clement III.—2 d.
1191 Cælestine III.
1198 Innocent III.
1216 Honorius III.—1 d.
1227 Gregory IX.—28 d.
1241 Cælestine IV.—1 y. 8 m. 16 d.
1243 Innocent IV.—11 d.
1254 Alexander IV.—3 m. 3 d.
1261 Urban IV.—2 m 2 d.
1265 Clement IV.—2 y. 9 m. 2 d.
1271 Gregory X.—8 d.
1276 Innocent V.—11 d.
—— Adrian V.—1 m. 13 d.
—— Vicedominus. Died the next day.
—— John XIX. Killed by the fall of his chamber at Viterbium.—6 m. 8 d.
1277 Nicholas III.—6 m.
1281 Martin IV.—3 d
1285 Honorius IV.—10 m. 18 d.
1288 Nicholas IV.—2 y. 3 m. 2 d.

A. Ch.
1294 Cæleſtine V.—10 d.
—— Boniface VIII.—9 d.
1303 Benedict XI.—1 y. 13 d.
1305 Clement V.—2 y. 3 m. 17 d.
1316 John XX.—14 d.
1334 Benedict XII.—13 d.
1342 Clement VI.
1352 Innocent VI.—15 d.
1362 Urban V.—10 d.
1370 Gregory XI —20 d.
1378 Urban VI.—17 d.
1389 Boniface IX.—15 d.
1404 Innocent VII.—23 d.
1406 Gregory XII. Depoſed.—20 d
1409 Alexander V.—13 d.
1410 John XXI.—2 y. 5 m. 8 d.
1417 Martin V.—11 d.
1431 Eugenius IV.—10 d.
1455 Calixtus III —12 d.
1458 Pius II.—14 d.
1464 Paul II.—12 d.
1476 Sixtus IV —11 d.
1484 Innocent VIII —15 d.
1492 Alexander VI.—1 m. 4 d.
1503 Pius III.—13 d.
—— Julius II.—21 d.
1513 Leo X.—1 m. 7. d.
1522 Adrian VI.—1 m. 7 d.
1523 Clement VII.—17 d.
1534 Paul III.—2 m. 28 d.

A. Ch.
1550 Julius III.—17 d.
1555 Marcellus V.—22 d.
—— Paul IV.—4 m. 7 d.
1559 Pius IV.—28 d.
1566 Pius V.—11 d.
1572 Gregory XIII.—1 d.
1585 Sixtus V.—18 d.
1590 Urban VII.—2 m. 7. d.
—— Gregory XIV.—14 d.
1591 Innocent IX.—29 d.
1592 Clement VIII.—26 d.
1605 Leo XI.—18 d.
—— Paul V.—11 d.
1621 Gregory XV.—28 d.
1623 Urban VIII.—1 m. 15 d.
1644 Innocent X.—3 m.
1655 Alexander VII.—4 m. 19 d.
1667 Clement IX.—4 m. 19 d.
1670 Clement X.—2 m. 23 d.
1676 Innocent XI.—1 m. 23 d.
1689 Alexander VIII.—1 m. 26 d.
1691 Innocent XII.—1 m. 26. d.
1700 Clement XI.—1 m. 19 d.
1721 Innocent XIII.—2 m. 21 d.
1724 Benedict XIII.—4 m. 21 d.
1730 Clement XII.—6 m. 10 d.
1740 Benedict XIV.—3 m. 2 d.
1758 Clement XIII.—3 m. 17 d.
1769 Clement XIV. Poiſoned.—4 m. 24 d.
1775 Pius VI.

A Liſt of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Cardinal Bishops.

Created by Benedict XIV.

Year.
1747 John Francis Albani d'Urbin, born at Rome, Feb. 26. 1720. Dean.
—— Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, d'York, born at Rome, March 6. 1725.

Created by Clement XIII.

1758 Charles Rezzonico, a Venetian, born April 25. 1724.
—— Francis Joachim de Pierre de Bernis, a Frenchman, born May 22. 1715.
1759. Andrew Corſini, born at Rome, June 11. 1735.

Car-

Cardinal Priests.

Created by Benedict XIV.

Year.
1756 Paul d'Albert de Luynes, a Frenchman, born January 5. 1703.

Created by Clement XIII.

1759 Mark Anthony Colonna, a Roman, born Auguſt 16. 1724.
1761 Chriſtopher de Migazzi, de Valle et de Solenlhiern, born at Trent, October 10. 1714.
1766 John Charles Boſchi, born at Faenſe, April 9. 1715.
—— Vitaliane Borromeo, born in the Melaneſe, March 3 1720.

Created by Clement XIV.

1770 Scipio Borgheſe, born at Rome, April 1. 1734.
1771 Anthony Eugene Viſconti, born at Milan, December 28. 1713.
1773 Francis Caraffa, a Neapolitan, born April 29. 1722.
—— Francis Xavier de Zelada, born at Rome, Auguſt 27. 1717.

Created by Pius VI.

1775 Leonard Antonelli, born at Senegaglia, November 6. 1730.
—— Francis Maria Benditi; Theatin, born at Remini, September 6. 1706.
1776 Lewis Valenti Gonzaga, born at Revere in the dioceſe of Mantua, October 6. 1725.
—— John Archinto, born at Milan, Auguſt 10. 1736.
—— Guido Calcagnini, born at Ferrara, April 25. 1725.
—— Ange Maria Durini, born at Milan, May 24. 1725.
1777 Bernardin Honorati, born at Jeſy, July 17. 1724.
—— Andrew Giovanetti Camadul, born at Bologne, January 6. 1722.
—— Alexander Mattei, born at Rome, February 20. 1744.
—— Sigiſmond Hyacinth Gerdil; Barnabite, born at Samo in the dioceſe of Geneva, June 23. 1718.
—— William Pallotta, born at Macerata, November 11. 1727.
1778 Dominique de la Rochefaucaud, a Frenchman, born in 1713.
—— John Henry de Frankenberg, born at Gloſkau, Sept. 18. 1726.
—— Joſeph de Bathiani, born at Vienna Jan. 30. 1727.
—— Thomas Maria Ghilini, born at Alexandria Aug. 5. 1718.
—— Charles Joſeph Philip de Martiniana, born at Turin June 19. 1724.
—— Louis Rene Edward de Rohan, a Frenchman, born Sept. 25. 1734.
1779 Francis Kirgen-d'Harras, a Spaniard, born April 25. 1735.
1780 Paul Francis Antamori, born at Rome Nov. 14. 1712.
1783 Joſeph Capece Zurlo, a Neapolitan, born Jan. 3. 1711.
1784 John Andrew Archetti, born at Breſcia, Sept. 11. 1731.
1785 Joſeph Garampy, born at Remini, Oct. 29. 1725.
—— Joſeph Pamphili Doria, a Roman, born Nov. 11. 1751.
—— Nicholas Colonna de Stigliano, a Neapolitan, born July 15. 1730.
—— Vincent Ranuzzi, born at Bologna.

Year.
1785 Gregory Barnaby de Chiaramonte; Benedictin, born April 14. 1742.
—— Nicholas Gallo, born April 17. 1721.
—— John de Gregory, de —— born Jan. 20. 1729.
—— John Maria de Reminaldi, de —— born Oct. 4. 1718.
—— Francis Carrara, a Venetian, born Oct. 5. 1710.
1786 Colonna de Stigliano de ——

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Created by BENEDICT XIV.

1743 Dominic Orſini d'Aragon, a Neapolitan, born June 5. 1719.

Created by CLEMENT XIII.

1763 Andrew Negroni, a Roman, born Nov. 2. 1710.

Created by CLEMENT XIV.

1770 Anthony Caſali, a Roman, born May 25. 1715.
—— Paſchal Aquaviva, a Neapolitan, born in 1719.
1773 Francis Delcy, born at Sienna, Oct. 6. 1707.

Created by PIUS VI.

1775 Ignatius Boncompagni Ludoviſi, born at Rome, June 18. 1743.
1777 Gregory Salviati, born at Rome, December 12. 1722.
1778 John Cornaro, a Venetian, born June 10. 1720.
1780 Vincent Maria Altieri, born at Rome, November 27. 1724.
1785 Ferdinand Spinelli, a Neapolitan, born November 9. 1718.
—— Anthony Maria Doria, a Roman, born March 28. 1749.
—— Charles Livizzani, born at Modena, November 1. 1722.

CARDINALS reſerved *in petto*.

Two June 23. 1777.
One December 16. 1782.
One September 20. 1784.
Five February 16. 1785.
One vacant.

HOUSE of SARDINIA.

This illuſtrious Houſe is deſcended from the Dukes of Savoy in Germany, and ſettled in Italy about the eleventh century. They were long Earls of Maurienne; but have ſince acquired a very conſiderable dominion. They were, in 1416, by Sigiſmund, Emperor of Germany, created Dukes of Savoy; and the iſland of Sicily being ceded to the Duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht, they were, in 1713, acknowledged Kings of Sicily; but that iſland being given back to the Emperor

peror in 1718, they had the iſland of Sardinia in lieu of it, and are now ſtyled Kings of Sardinia.

Kings of Sardinia.

Year.
1703 Victor Amedeus I. (ſon of Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy), reſigned.
1730 Charles Emanuel.
1773 Victor Amedeus Maria II.

Royal Family of Sardinia.

Victor Armedius Maria II. King of Sardinia and Duke of Saxoy, born June 26. 1726, and King of Sardinia February 20. 1773. He married, May 30. 1750, Maria Antonietta, &c. Infante of Spain, and by her, who died September 19. 1785, has iſſue, now living,

1. Charles Emmanuel Ferdinand Maria, Prince of Piemont, born May 24. 1751, and married, Auguſt 1775, to the Princeſs Mary Adelaide Clotilda of France.
2. Victor Emmanuel, Duke of Aoſt, born July 24. 1759.
3. Maurice Joſeph Maria, Duke of Montferrat, born Sept. 13. 1762.
4. Charles Felix Joſeph Maria, Duke of Genevois, born April 6. 1765.
5. Joſeph Benedict Maria Placida, Comte de Mauriene, born October 6. 1766.
6. Maria Joſepha Louiſa, born Sept. 2. 1753, married May 14. 1771, to Louis Staniſlaus, Comte de Provence, brother to the King of France.
7. Maria Thereſa, born Jan. 31. 1756, and married Nov. 16. 1773, to Charles Philip Comte d'Artois, brother to the King of France.
8. Maria Anne Charlotte, born 1757, married to Prince Anthony of Saxony, brother to the Elector, September 29. 1781. She died December 30. 1782.
9. Maria Joſepha Ferdinanda, born 1761.

Benedict Maria Maurice, brother to the King, Duke of Chablais, born June 21. 1741, married, March 19. 1775, to Mary Anne Charlotte de Savoy, his niece.
Maria Felicité, ſiſter to the King, born March 20. 1730.

Of the Houſe of Carignan.

Charles Emmanuel Ferdinand, Prince de Carignan, born Oct. 24. 1770.
Joſepha Thereſa de Lorrain, Princeſs Dowager of Carignan, born Auguſt 26. 1753, married to Victor Amadeus, Prince de Carignan, whoſe widow ſhe became in September 1780.

Modena.

Hercules Renaud d'Eſt, Duke of Modena, born November 22. 1727, ſucceeded his father in February 1780. He married, Sept. 29. 1741, Maria

Maria Thereſa Cibo, Ducheſs of Maſſa, born June 29. 1725; and by her has iſſue one daughter, Maria Beatrix d' Eſt, married to the Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the Emperor.

MALTA.

Emmanuel de Rohan, born April 19. 1725, elected Grand Maſter, November 12. 1775.

TURKISH EMPERORS.

Year.	
1296	Oſſman, or Ottoman I.
1325	Orcham, his youngeſt ſon.
1359	Amurath I. his ſon, aſſaſſinated.
1388	Bajazet I. his ſon, died in priſon.
1397	Iſa Belis, killed by his brother.
1403	Solyman, killed by his brother.
1410	Muſa, ſtrangled by his brother.
1413	Mahomet I. ſucceeded by his ſon.
1421	Amurath II. ſucceeded by his ſon.
1451	Mahomet II. left the Empire to his two ſons.
1481	Cortacus, his grandſon, ſucceeded by his father.
——	Xemin, obliged to abdicate in favour of his brother.
1481	Bajazet II. depoſed by his ſon.
1512	Selim, ſucceeded by his ſon.
1520	Solyman the Magnificent.
1566	Selim II. ſucceeded by his ſon.
1574	Amurath III. ſucceeded by his ſon.
1595	Mahomet III. ſucceeded by his ſon.
1604	Achmet, ſucceeded by his brother.
1617	Muſtapha I. ſucceeded by his nephew.
——	Oſman I. ſtrangled by the Janiſaries, and his uncle reſtored.
1622	Muſtapha I. again depoſed and ſucceeded by his grandſon.
1623	Amurath IV. ſucceeded by his brother.
1640	Ibraham, ſtrangled by the Janiſſaries, ſucceeded by his ſon
1655	Mahomet IV. depoſed, ſucceeded by his brother.
1687	Solyman III. ſucceeded by his brother.
1691	Achmet II. ſucceeded by his nephew.
1695	Muſtapha II. eldeſt ſon to Mahomet IV. depoſed and ſucceeded by his brother.
1703	Achmet III. depoſed.
1730	Mahomet V. ſucceeded by his brother.
1754	Oſman II. ſucceeded by his brother.
1757	Muſtapha III. ſucceeded by his brother.
1774	Abelhamet, or Achmet IV.

OFFICES which were ſuppreſſed by Act of Parliament in the year 1782.

Principal SECRETARIES of STATE for the Colonies, or American Department.

King GEORGE III.

Year.
1768 Jan. 20. Wills, Earl of Hillſborough.
1772 Aug. 14. William, Earl of Dartmouth.
1775 Nov. 10. Lord George Sackville Germaine, *afterwards* Viſcount Sackville.
1782 Feb. Welbore Ellis, Eſq;

CLERKS of the BOARD of GREEN CLOTH.

Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart.
Hon. John Grey.
Humphrey Morrice, Eſq;
1761 Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; *vice* Sir Thomas Hales, and John Evelyn, Eſq; *vice* Humphrey Morrice, March 21.
Henry (*now* Sir) Bridgman, Eſq; and Simon Fanſhaw, Eſq; additional clerks, November 25.
1762 Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, *vice* T. Townſhend, December.
1764 Richard Vernon, Eſq; *vice* H. Bridgman, April.
1765 Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bart, *vice* Hon H. T. Thynne, and George Bridges Brudenell, Eſq; *vice* R. Vernon, July 20.
1766 Richard Hopkins, Eſq; *vice* J. Evelyn, December 4.
1768 Richard Vernon, Eſq; *vice* S. Fanſhaw, April 19.
1770 Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, *vice* Sir T. H. Drake, Dec. 19.
1777 Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. *vice* Hon. J. Grey, June.
Sir Richard Worſley, Bart, *vice* R. Hopkins, December 14.
1779 Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham, Bart, *vice* Sir A. Gilmour, July 10.
1780 Sir William Gordon, K. B. *vice* Sir R. Worſley, and Lovell Stanhope, Eſq; *vice* Hon. R. S. Naſſau, September 6.

COFFERER of the HOUSEHOLD.

The Cofferer of the Houſehold was the officer next in rank to the Comptroller. He was likewiſe a White-ſtaff Officer, and always a member of the Privy Council. He had a ſpecial charge and overſight of the other officers of the houſehold. He paid the wages of the King's ſervants below ſtairs, and for proviſions as directed by the Board of Green Cloth.

This office is now ſuppreſſed, and the buſineſs of it is tranſacted by the Lord Steward, and Paymaſter of the Houſehold.

He had L. 100 a-year wages, and L. 400 a-year board-wages.

A Liſt of the COFFERERS of the HOUSEHOLD, from the reign of Q. ELIZABETH, to the preſent time.

Queen ELIZABETH.

Sir Henry Cocks, Knt.

King JAMES I.

Year.
1603 Sir Richard Vernon, Knt.
1615 Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt.
1620 Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knt.

King CHARLES I.

1625 Sir Henry Vane, Knt.
1628 Sir John Suckling, Knt.
1642 William Aſhburnham, Eſq;

King CHARLES II.

William Aſhburnham, Eſq;

King JAMES II.

Sir Peter Apſley, Knt.

King WILLIAM III.

Henry Herbert, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Queen ANNE.

1702 Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, Knt.
1704 Hon. Francis Godolphin, *afterwards* Viſcount Rialton, and Earl of Godolphin.
1711 Samuel Maſham, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Maſham.

King GEORGE I.

1714 Francis, Earl of Godolphin.
1723 William Pulteney, Eſq; *afterwards* Earl of Bath.
1725 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

King GEORGE II.

The ſame continued.
1730 Horace Walpole, Eſq; *afterwards* Lord Walpole.
1741 Sir William Yonge, Baronet, and Knight of the Bath.
1743 Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys.
1744 Edmund Waller, Eſq;
1746 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, *now* Duke of Newcaſtle.
1754 Sir George Lyttelton, Baronet, *afterwards* Lord Lyttelton.
1755 Thomas Oſborne, Duke of Leeds.

King

King GEORGE III.

Year.

The ſame continued.
1761 April. Hon. James Grenville.
1761 Nov. Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Earl of Thomond.
1765 Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.
1766 Hans Stanley, Eſq;
1774 Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;
1776 Hans Stanley, Eſq;
1780 Francis Seymour Conway, Viſcount Beauchamp.

TREASURER of the CHAMBER.

The Treaſurer of the Chamber was an office of very conſiderable profit. At his office all the King's tradeſmen were paid their bills. He was always a member of the Privy Council. He had a ſalary of L. 469, 8 s. a-year. His office was in Cleveland Row.

A Liſt of the TREASURERS of the CHAMBER, from 1660 to the preſent time.

King CHARLES II.

Sir Edward Griffin, Baronet.

King JAMES II.

The ſame continued.

King WILLIAM III.

Sir Rowland Gwin, Knt.
1692 Edward Ruſſell, Eſq; *afterwards* Earl of Orford.

Queen ANNE.

Charles Berkeley, Viſcount Fitzharding.
1713 John Weſt, Lord Delawar.

King GEORGE I.

1714 Charles Bodville Roberts, Earl of Radnor.
1720 Hon. Henry Pelham.
1722 Hon. Charles Stanhope.

King GEORGE II.

Sir John Hobart, Bart, and Knt of the Bath, *afterwards* Lord Hobart and Earl of Buckinghamſhire.
1744 Sir John Hinde Cotton, Baronet.
1746 Hon. Richard Arundel.
1755 Wills Hill, Earl of Hillſborough.
1756 Hon. Charles Townſhend.

King

King GEORGE III.

Year.

The ſame continued.

1761 Sir Francis Daſhwood, Bart, *afterwards* Lord Le Deſpencer.
1762 Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet.
1770 George Rice, Eſq;
1779 Lord Charles Spencer.

The GREAT WARDROBE.

The Maſter or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe was an officer of great antiquity and dignity. High privileges and immunities were conferred on him by King Henry VI. which were confirmed by his ſucceſſors; and King James I. not only enlarged them, but ordained that this office ſhould be a corporation or body politic for ever.

It was the duty of this office to provide robes for the coronations, marriages, and funerals of the Royal Family; to furniſh the Court with hangings, cloths of ſtate, carpets, beds, and other neceſſaries; to furniſh houſes for Ambaſſadors at their firſt arrival; cloths of ſtate, and other furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all his Majeſty's Ambaſſadors abroad; to provide all robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, robes for the Knights of the Garter at home; robes and all other furniture for the Officers of the Garter; coats for Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at arms; robes for the Lords of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of his Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, Officers of his Majeſty's Robes; for the two Chief Juſtices, for all the Barons of the Exchequer, and ſeveral officers of theſe courts; all liveries for his Majeſty's ſervants, as yeoman of the guard, and wardens of the tower, trumpeters, kettle-drummers, drummers, and fifes; the meſſengers, and all belonging to the ſtables, as coachmen, footmen, littermen, poſtilions, and grooms, &c. all the King's coaches, chariots, harneſſes, ſaddles, bits, bridles, &c. the King's water-men, game-keepers, &c. alſo furniture for the royal yachts, and all rich embroidered tilts, and other furniture for the barges.

Beſides the Maſter or Keeper of the Wardrobe, who had a ſalary of L. 2000, there was his deputy, who had L. 150, and comptroller and a patent clerk, each of whom has a ſalary of L. 300. Beſides many other inferior officers and ſervants, who were all ſworn ſervants to the King.

There was likewiſe a removing Wardrobe, who had its own ſet of officers, and ſtanding Wardrobe-keepers at St James's, Windſor Caſtle, Hampton Court, Kenſington, and Somerſet Houſe; but the whole of the Wardrobe eſtabliſhment was aboliſhed by act of Parliament in 1782, and the duty of it in future to be done by the Lord Chamberlain.

A Liſt of the KEEPERS of the GREAT WARDROBE, from the Reign of King JAMES I. to its abolition in 1782.

King JAMES I.

Year

George Hume, Lord Hume of Berwick, *afterwards* Earl of Dunbar in Scotland.

1616 James Hay, Lord Hay, *afterwards* Earl of Carliſle.

1636 William Fielding, Viſcount Fielding, *afterwards* E. of Denbigh,

King CHARLES I.

Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton. *Killed at the battle of Hopton Heath in* 1642.

1642 William Legge, Eſq;

King CHARLES II.

1660 Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich.

1672 Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, his ſon.

King James II.

1685 James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, *afterwards* Duke of Hamilton.

King WILLIAM III.

1689 Ralph Montagu, Lord Montagu, *afterwards* Earl and Duke of Montagu.

Queen ANNE.

The ſame continued.

1709 John Montagu, Duke of Montagu.

King GEORGE I.

The ſame continued.

King GEORGE II.

The ſame continued.

1750 Sir Thomas Robinſon, Knight of the Bath, *afterwards* Lord Grantham.

1754 William Wildman Barrington, Viſcount Barrington.

1755 Sir Thomas Robinſon, Knight of the Bath, again.

King GEORGE III.

1760 Granville Leviſon Gower, Earl Gower.

1763 Francis Daſhwood, Lord Le Deſpencer.

1765 John Aſhburnham, Earl of Aſhburnham.

1775 Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham.

MASTERS

Masters of the Jewel Office.

Year.
Sir Richard Lyttelton, K. B.
1763 Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington, January 29.

The Board of Works.

Surveyor-General.

Hon. Henry Finch.
1760 Thomas Worſley, Eſq; December 20.
1779 Whitſhed Keene, Eſq; January 16.

Surveyor of the Private Roads.

Sir Henry Erſkine, Bart.
1760 Hon. Edward Finch Hatton, Eſq; December 20.
1771 Thomas Whateley, Eſq; July 27.
1772 Hon. Henry Fane, July.

Paymaster of the Board of Works.

George Auguſtus Selwyn, Eſq,

Surveyor of Gardens and Waters, &c.

Hon. Thomas Hervey.
1761 George Onſlow, Eſq; January 20.
1763 Lord Charles Spencer, January 19.
John Marſhe Dickenſon, May 7.
1764 Hon. Charles Sloan Cadogan, *now* Lord Cadogan, April.
1769 William Varey, Eſq; October 6.

Paymasters of Pensions.

William Hall Gage, Viſcount Gage.
1763 Richard Neville Neville, Eſq;
1765 William Hall Gage, Viſcount Gage, Auguſt 20.

Master of the Harriers.

Vacant.
1762 Baſil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.

Master of the Stag Hounds.

Vacant.
1763 William Byron, Lord Byron.
1765 William Monckton, Viſcount Galway.
1770 Hugo Meynell, Eſq;
1772 William Anne Holles Capel, Earl of Eſſex.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

King Charles II. on his Reſtoration, eſtabliſhed a Council of Trade, for keeping a controul and ſuperinſpection upon the whole Commerce of

of the Nation; and appointed the following perſons Commiſſioners, until 1668, when a Board of Trade and Plantations was eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament:

Year.

1660 Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England; Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treaſurer; George, Duke of Albemarle; Montagu, Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, Lord Great Chamberlain; William, Earl of Pembroke; James, Earl of Marlborough; Charles, Earl of Portland; Charles, Earl of Norwich; Edward, Earl of Sandwich; John, Lord Roberts; and others. Nov. 7.

1668 All the Great Officers of State, the Principal Secretaries of State, and others, together with John, Earl of Bridgewater; William, Earl of Craven; Sir Henry Coventry; Sir John Ernley, Sir George Carteret, and Robert Southwell, Eſq; October 20.

1679 A new Commiſſion; and to the above Commiſſioners were added William, Earl of Devonſhire; Edward, Earl of Sandwich; George, Viſcount Halifax; and George, Lord Berkeley; April 16.

1695. The Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Lord Preſident of the Council; the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; all for the time being; together with John, Earl of Bridgewater, and others; to be Commiſſioners, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, for promoting the trade of England, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's Plantations in America, and elſewhere, Dec. 16.

1696 May 15. The Officers of State for the time being, the Secretaries of State, &c. &c. and

John, Earl of Bridgewater;	John Pollexfen, Eſq;
Ford, Earl of Tankerville;	John Locke, Eſq;
Sir Philip Meadows, Knt;	Abraham Hill, Eſq;
William Blathwayte, Eſq;	John Methuen, Eſq;

1697 July 6. A new commiſſion.

1699 June 9. The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Lord Preſident of the Council; the Lord Privy Seal; Lord Treaſurer, or Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; the Lord High Admiral, or Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; the two Principal Secretaries of State; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer * for the time being; together with

Thomas Earl of Stamford;	John Pollexfen, Eſq;
Robert, Lord Lexington;	John Locke, Eſq;
Sir Philip Meadows, Knt;	Abraham Hill, Eſq;
William Blathwayte, Eſq;	George Stepney, Eſq;

* The ſame Great Officers for the time being continued members of this Board till its diſſolution in 1782.

June

June 11. 1700.
The ſame Board, with the addition of Matthew Prior, Eſq;
January 8. 1702.
The ſame Board, with the addition of Robert Cecil, Eſq;
1705.
Thomas, Earl of Stamford;
Thomas, Viſcount Weymouth;
William, Lord Dartmouth;
Sir Philip Meadows, Knt;
William Blathwayte, Eſq;
John Pollexfen, Eſq;
George Stepney, Eſq;
Matthew Prior, Eſq;
Robert Cecil, Eſq;
1706.
Thomas, Earl of Stamford;
William, Lord Dartmouth;
Henry, Lord Herbert;
Sir Philip Meadows;
George Stepney, Eſq;
John Pulteney, Eſq;
Robert Monckton, Eſq;
1707.
Thomas, Earl of Stamford;
William, Lord Dartmouth;
Henry, Lord Herbert of Cherbury;
Robert Monckton, Eſq;
John Pulteney, Eſq;
Sir Charles Turner, Knt;
John Locke, Eſq;
1710.
Thomas, Earl of Stamford;
William, Lord Dartmouth;
Sir Philip Meadows, Knt;
John Pulteney, Eſq;
Robert Monckton, Eſq;
Sir Charles Turner;
George Baillie, Eſq;
October 4. 1710.
The ſame Board, with the addition of Arthur Moore, Eſq;
June 12. 1711.
Charles, Earl of Winchelſea;
Francis Gwynne, Eſq; &c. &c.
September 15. 1713.
Francis, Lord Guilford;
Sir Philip Meadows, Knt;
Robert Monckton, Eſq;
Arthur Moore, Eſq;
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart;
John Sharpe, Eſq;
Samuel Pitts, Eſq;
Thomas Vernon, Eſq;
1714.
Francis, Lord Guilford, &c. &c.
Archibald Hutchinſon, Eſq;
September 1714.
William, Lord Berkeley of Stratton;
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart;
Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; *afterwards* Viſcount Moleſworth.
John Cockburn, Eſq;
Archibald Hutchinſon, Eſq;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Charles Cooke, Eſq;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
1715.
Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, and the ſame Board.
1715.
Ditto, except Archibald Hutchinſon, Eſq; in whoſe room came the Right Hon. Joſeph Addiſon.
1715.
Ditto, except Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; in whoſe place came John Moleſworth, Eſq;
July 13. 1717.
Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Charles Cooke, Eſq;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
John Moleſworth, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq; *vice* Aſtley;
Daniel Pulteney, Eſq; *vice* Cockburn.
Martin Bladen, Eſq; *vice* Addiſon.
January 31. 1718.
Robert, Earl of Holderneſſe, (in room of Lord Suffolk); and the ſame Board.
May 11. 1719.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland; (in place of Lord Holderneſs); and the ſame board.

June 24. 1720.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Sir Charles Cooke, Bart;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq; *vice* Pulteney.

September 4. 1721.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Sir Charles Cooke, Bart;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;

October 4. 1721.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Sir John Hobart, Bart, *afterwards* Earl of Buckinghamſhire, *vice* Cooke.

Auguſt 8. 1727.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
John Chetwynd, Eſq;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart, *vice* Plumer;
Walter Carey, Eſq; *vice* Hobart.

June 1. 1728.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart;
Walter Carey, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart, *vice* Chetwynd.

1730.
Thomas, Earl of Weſtmoreland;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart;
Walter Carey, Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenell, *vice* Frankland.

May 13. 1730.
Thomas Earl of Weſtmoreland;
Paul Docminique, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Sir Archer Croft, Bart, *vice* Carey.

May 1735.
Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter, *vice* Lord Weſtmoreland;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Sir Archer Croft, Bart;
Richard Plumer, Eſq; *vice* Docminique.

June 1737.
John, Lord Monſon, *vice* Lord Fitzwalter; and the ſame Board.

February 1742.
John Lord Monſon;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert, *vice* Pelham;
Sir Charles Gilmour, Bart, *vice* Bridgman;
Benjamin Keene, Eſq; *vice* Croft.

December 25. 1744.
John, Lord Monſon;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
Sir John Phillips, Bart, *vice* Gilmour.

John

John Pitt, Eſq; *vice* Keene.

May 7. 1745.

John, Lord Monſon;
Martin Bladen, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. Baptiſt Leveſon Gower, *vice* Phillips.

February 1746.

John, Lord Monſon;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Hon. James Brudenell;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon Baptiſt Leveſon Gower;
Hon. James Grenville, *vice* Bladen.

November 1746.

John, Lord Monſon;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Thomas, Viſcount Dupplin, *vice* Brudenell.
Francis Fane, *vice* Gower.

November 1. 1748.

George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, *vice* Lord Monſon;
Richard Plumer, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Thomas, Viſcount Dupplin;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Robinſon, K. B. *afterwards* Lord Grantham, *vice* Aſhe.

June 1749.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Hon. Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Thomas, Viſcount Dupplin;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Robinſon, K. B.
Hon. Charles Townſhend, *vice* Plumer.

November 1749.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Hon Robert Herbert;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Thomas, Viſcount Dupplin;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Hon. Charles Townſhend;
Andrew Stone, Eſq; *vice* Robinſon.

December 1751.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Thomas, Viſcount Dupplin;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Hon. Charles Townſhend;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq; *vice* Herbert.

April 6. 1754.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
John Pitt, Eſq;
Hon. James Grenville;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq;
Hon. Richard Edgecumbe, (*afterwards* Lord Edgecumbe), *vice* Dupplin;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq; (*afterwards* Lord Pelham, *vice* Townſhend.

December 23. 1755.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Francis Fane, Eſq;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Hon. John Talbot, *vice* Pitt;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq; *vice* Grenville;
Richard Rigby, Eſq; *vice* Edgecumbe.

April 24. 1756.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Hon. John Talbot;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Richard Rigby, Eſq;

William

William Gerard Hamilton, Eſq; *vice* Fane.

December 11. 1756.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
James Oſwald, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Richard Rigby, Eſq;
William Gerard Hamilton, Eſq;
William Sloper, Eſq; *vice* Talbot.

December 24. 1759.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Richard Rigby, Eſq;
William Gerard Hamilton, Eſq;
William Sloper, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq; *vice* Oſwald.

January 1760.

George Dunk, Earl of Halifax;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
Thomas Pelham, Eſq; (*now* Lord Pelham);
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
William Gerard Hamilton, Eſq;
William Sloper, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq; *vice* Rigby.

March 21. 1761.

Samuel, Lord Sandys, *vice* Lord Halifax;
Andrew Stone, Eſq;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
Hon. John Yorke, *vice* Pelham;
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart, *vice* Hamilton;
George Rice, Eſq; *vice* Sloper.

October 23. 1761.

Samuel, Lord Sandys;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
Hon. John Yorke;
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart;
George Rice, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq; *vice* Stone.

December 28. 1762.

Samuel, Lord Sandys;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
Hon. John Yorke;
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart;
George Rice, Eſq;
Francis, Lord Orwell, *afterwards* Earl of Shipbrooke, *vice* Roberts.

March 1. 1763.

Honourable Charles Townſhend, (*vice* Lord Sandys); and the ſame Board.

April 20. 1763.

William, Earl of Shelburne, (*now* Marquis of Lanſdown), *vice* Mr Townſhend.
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
Francis, Lord Orwell;
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; *vice* Yorke;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq; *vice* Thomas.

September 9. 1763.

Wills, Earl of Hiſborough, (*vice* Lord Shelburne); and the ſame Board.

July 20. 1765.

William, Earl of Dartmouth, *vice* Lord Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;
Hon. John Yorke, *vice* Ld Orwell;
John Roberts, Eſq; *vice* Gaſcoyne;
William Fitzherbet, Eſq; *vice* Bacon.

December 1765.

William, Earl of Dartmouth;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;

Henry,

Henry, Viſcount Palmerſton, *vice* Yorke.

Auguſt 16. 1766.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough; *vice* Lord Dartmouth); and the ſame Board.

October 11. 1766.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
Hon. Thomas Robinſon, (*afterwards* Lord Grantham), *vice* Lord Palmerſton.

December 1766.

Robert Nugent, Eſq; (*afterwards* Earl Nugent), *vice* Lord Hillſborough; and the ſame Board.

January 20. 1768.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
Hon. Thomas Robinſon;
Wilmot, Viſcount Liſburne.

April 12. 1770.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
Wilmot, Viſcount Liſburne;
George Greville, Lord Greville, (*now* Earl of Warwick), *vice* Robinſon.

April 16. 1770.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George Rice, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
George, Lord Greville;
William Northey, Eſq; *vice* Lord Liſburne.

May 16. 1770.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
George, Lord Greville;
William Northey, Eſq;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq; *vice* Rice.

January 16. 1771.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;
George, Lord Greville;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
Thomas Whateley, Eſq; *vice* Northey.

February 11. 1772.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
George, Lord Greville;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
Thomas Whateley, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq; *vice* Fitzherbert.

Auguſt 15. 1772.

Wills, Earl of Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
John Roberts, Eſq;
George Lord Greville;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq;
John, Lord Garlies, *vice* Whateley.

Auguſt 31. 1772.

William, Earl of Dartmouth, *vice* Lord Hillſborough;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
George, Lord Greville, (*now* Earl of Warwick);
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq;
John, Lord Garlies, (*now* Earl of Galloway);
Lord Robert Spencer, *vice* Roberts.

January

January 25. 1774.

William, Earl of Dartmouth;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Edward Elliot, Eſq; (*now* Lord Elliot);
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq;
Lord Robert Spencer;
Hon. Charles Greville, *vice* Lord Warwick;
Whitſhed Keene, Eſq; *vice* Lord Galloway.

November 10. 1775.

Lord George Sackville Germaine, *vice* Lord Dartmouth; and the ſame Board.

March 9. 1776.

Lord George Germaine;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq;
Lord Robert Spencer;
Hon. Charles Greville;
Whitſhed Keene, Eſq;
William Eden, Eſq; *vice* Elliot.

June 5. 1777.

Lord George Germaine;
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſq;
William Jolliffe, Eſq;
Lord Robert Spencer;
Hon. Charles Greville;
William Eden, Eſq;
Thomas de Grey, Eſq; *vice* Keene.

July 6. 1779.

Lord George Germaine, (*afterwards* Viſcount Sackville);
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
Lord Robert Spencer;
Hon. Charles Greville;
William Eden, Eſq;
Thomas de Grey, Eſq;
Andrew Stuart, Eſq; *vice* Gaſcoyne;
Edward Gibbon, Eſq; *vice* Jolliffe.

November 6. 1779.

Frederick, Earl of Carliſle, (*vice* Lord George Germaine); and the ſame Board.

September 6. 1780.

Frederick, Earl of Carliſle;
Lord Robert Spencer;
William Eden, Eſq;
Hon. Thomas de Grey, (*now* Lord Walſingham);
Andrew Stuart, Eſq;
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
Hans Sloane, Eſq; *vice* Jenyns.
Benjamin L'Anglois, Eſq; *vice* Greville.

December 9. 1780.

Thomas, Lord Grantham, (*vice* Lord Carliſle); and the ſame Board.

1781.

Thomas, Lord Grantham;
Lord Robert Spencer;
Rt Hon. William Eden;
Andrew Stuart, Eſq;
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
Hans Sloane, Eſq;
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bart, *vice* Lord Walſingham;
Anthony Storer, Eſq; *vice* L'Anglois.

December 22. 1781.

Thomas, Lord Grantham;
Rt Hon. William Eden;
Andrew Stuart, Eſq;
Edward Gibbon, Eſq;
Hans Sloane, Eſq;
Sir Adam Ferguſſon, Bart;
Anthony Storer, Eſq;
John Chetwynd Talbot, Eſq; (*now* Earl Talbot), *vice* Lord Robert Spencer.

The office of Trade and Plantations was ſuppreſſed by act of Parliament in June 1782, and the buſineſs transferred to the Secretaries of State.

A Liſt of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the POLICE in SCOTLAND, at and ſince the Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty in 1760, until the Suppreſſion of that Board in 1782.

FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER.

Hugh, Earl of Marchmont.
1764. Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart.
1776. William, Earl of March, *now* Duke of Queenſberry.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

John, Earl of Hopetoun.
John, Earl of Hyndford.
Alexander, Earl of Galloway.
James, Lord Somerville.
Sholto, Lord Aberdour, *afterwards* Earl of Morton.
1760. Francis, Lord Napier, *vice* Lord Hopetoun.
1766. James, Earl of Lauderdale, *vice* Lord Somerville.
1767. James, Earl of Errol, *vice* Lord Hyndford *.
1773. David, Earl of Leven and Melvill, *vice* Lord Napier.
1774. John, Earl of Galloway, *vice* Lord Galloway.
1775. George, Earl of Dalhouſie, *vice* Lord Morton.

GENTLEMEN COMMISSIONERS.

Lord George Hay, *afterwards* Marquis of Tweeddale.
Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.
Norman Macleod, Eſq;
1760. Sir Robert Stewart, Bart, *vice* Macleod.
1769. Alexander Fraſer, Eſq; *vice* Stewart.
1771. Thomas Dundas, Eſq; *vice* Lord Tweeddale.
1780. Sir John Halket, Bart.

* Lord Errol died in 1778, and none was appointed to ſucceed him.

The End of the *Suppreſſed Offices.*

REGENCY.

REGENCY.

THE King of Great Britain is the Sovereign and Supreme Head of the united kingdoms of England and Scotland; as he is alſo of Ireland, and of all other the dominions belonging to the Britiſh Crown. He has a claim to the ſovereignty of the Seas environing Great Britain and Ireland, and the iſles adjacent, as far as the ſhores of neighbouring nations. Therefore it was formerly the cuſtom for all Foreigners to aſk leave to fiſh and to paſs in theſe ſeas, and to lower their top-ſails to all the Britiſh ſhips of war.

Our King gives place to no Monarch, except the Emperor of Germany, and that upon account of antiquity; for the Crown of Great Britain is free and independent.

From the Reſtoration to the time of King James's abdication of the Crown, there was no Regency; but after King William III. came over, and was proclaimed and crowned, his affairs calling him abroad, his Majeſty, May 5. 1695, appointed ſeven of the wiſeſt and ableſt of the Nobility, Guardians, Juſtices, and Lieutenants in England during his abſence.

By a clauſe in an act paſſed in the 12th and 13th of William III. "For the further limitation of the Crown, and better ſecuring the "rights and liberties of the ſubject," it was enacted, "That no per- "ſon who ſhall come to the poſſeſſion of the Crown, ſhall go out of "the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without conſent "of Parliament." But his late Majeſty King George I. on his acceſſion to the Throne, repealed the ſaid clauſe in theſe words following: "And the reſtrictions, by the ſaid clauſe meant or intended, are and "ſhall be repealed, and ſhall for ever be, and be deemed and taken "to be, void and of none effect."

During the reign of King William III. they were alſo written and called *Guardians, Juſtices of England,* and *his Majeſty's Lieutenants* in the ſame. On Queen Anne's deceaſe, they were ſtyled *Juſtices of Great Britain.* When King George I. viſited his dominions abroad, the Prince of Wales was conſtituted Guardian of Great Britain, and Lieutenant in the ſame; and whenſoever afterwards his Majeſty's affairs required him to croſs the ſeas, he appointed ſome of his prime Miniſters of State, Noblemen, and others, his Guardians and Juſtices of the kingdom of Great Britain, and his Lieutenants in the ſame. And King George II. whenever he went to viſit his German dominions during the lifetime of his Royal Conſort Queen Caroline, appointed her Majeſty Queen Regent; and, after her death, the great Officers of State, and others whom his Majeſty could confide in, were appointed Regents.

REGENTS,

REGENTS, GUARDIANS, JUSTICES, and LIEUTENANTS in ENGLAND and GREAT BRITAIN, in the abſence of the King.

1695 May 5. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Charles, Earl of Dorſet.
Sidney, Lord Godolphin.

1696 May 1. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Charles, Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Sidney, Lord Godolphin.

1697 April 23. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Sir John Somers, Lord Chancellor.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury, one of the Principal Secretaries of State.
Robert, Earl of Sunderland, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Charles, Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex.
Henry, Earl of Romney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
Ed. Ruſſel, Eſq; firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

1698 July 18. Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
John, Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Earl of Dorſet and Middleſex.
John, Earl of Marlborough, tutor to his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter.
Henry, Earl of Romney, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
Edward, Earl of Orford, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

1698 July 18. Charles Montagu, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
1699 June 1. Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
John, Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Preſident of the Council.
John, Viſcount Lonſdale, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
John, Earl of Bridgewater, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
John, Earl of Marlborough. Governor to his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter.
Edward, Earl of Jerſey, Secretary of State.
Charles Montagu, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
1700 July 4. Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Steward of the Houſehold.
Edward, E. of Jerſey, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
John, Earl of Bridgewater, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
John, Earl of Marlborough, Tutor to his Royal Highneſs William, Duke of Glouceſter.
Ford, Earl of Tankerville, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
1701 June 29. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Preſident of the Council, and firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Somerſet.
Edward, E. of Jerſey, Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Sidney, Lord Godolphin, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
1714 The following Noblemen were Lords Chief Juſtices of Great Britain, from the death of the late Queen Anne, Auguſt 1. 1714. to September 18. following; on which day his late Majeſty King George I. landed at Greenwich.
* Thomas, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
* Simon, Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor.
* Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury, Lord High Treaſurer, (alſo Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.)
* John, Duke of Buckinghamſhire and Normanby, Lord Preſident of the Council.
* William, Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Privy Seal.
* Thomas, Earl of Strafford, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

* Sir

1714 * Sir Thomas Parker, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.
Sir William Dawes, Archbiſhop of York.
Charles, Duke of Somerſet.
Charles, Duke of Bolton.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
Henry, Duke of Kent.
John, Duke of Argyle.
James, Duke of Montroſe.
John, Duke of Roxburgh.
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Arthur, Earl of Angleſey.
Charles, Earl of Carliſle.
Daniel, Earl of Nottingham.
Montagu Venables, Earl of Abingdon.
Richard, Earl of Scarborough.
Edward, Earl of Orford.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend.
Charles, Lord Halifax.
William, Lord Cowper.

1716 July 5. His Royal Highneſs George Auguſtus, Prince of Wales, Guardian of the Realm, and Lieutenant within the ſame.

1719 May 9. William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Thomas, Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor.
Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton, Lord Preſident of the Council.
Henry, Duke of Kent, Lord Privy Seal.
John, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
John, Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of the Forces.
John, Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State for Scotland.
Charles, Earl of Sunderland, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
James, Earl of Berkeley, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
James, Earl Stanhope, and the Right Honourable James Craggs, *jun.* Secretaries of State.

William,

* Theſe *ſeven* were Lords Juſtices by virtue of their Offices and the Act of Parliament afore-mentioned. To them his Majeſty King George I. was pleaſed to add the eighteen Noblemen next above mentioned.

1720 June 14. William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Thomas, Lord Parker, Lord High Chancellor.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Preſident of the Council.
Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton, Lord Privy Seal.
John, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Charles, Duke of Bolton.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
John, Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of the Forces.
John, Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State for Scotland.
Charles, Earl of Sunderland, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
James, Earl of Berkeley, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
James, Earl Stanhope, and the Right Honourable James Craggs, *jun.* Principal Secretaries of State.

1723 May 29. William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Thomas, E. of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor.
Henry, Lord Carleton, Lord Preſident of the Council.
John, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Charles, D. of Grafton, Ld. Lieut. of Ireland.
William, Duke of Devonſhire.
John, Duke of Roxburgh, Secretary of State for Scotland.
James, Earl of Berkeley, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Francis, E. of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.
William, Earl Cadogan, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend, Secretary of State.
Simon, Viſcount Harcourt.
John, Lord Carteret, Secretary of State.
The Right Honourable Robert Walpole, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1725 June 3. William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Peter, Lord King, Lord High Chancellor.
William, D. of Devonſhire, Ld. Preſid. of the Council.
Evelyn,

1725 June 3. Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton, Lord Privy Seal.
Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, D. of Grafton, Ld. Cham. of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Bolton, Conſtable of the Tower of London.
John, Duke of Greenwich and Argyle, Maſter-General of the Ordnance.
John, Duke of Roxburgh, and Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretaries of State.
James, Earl of Berkeley, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend, Secretary of State.
Simon, Viſcount Harcourt.
John, Ld. Carteret, Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1727 June 2. William, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Peter, Lord King, Lord High Chancellor.
William, D. of Devonſhire, Ld. Preſid. of the Council.
Thomas, Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal.
Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Bolton, Governor of the Iſle of Wight.
John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, Maſter-General of the Ordnance.
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
James, Earl of Berkeley, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Groom of the Stole.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend, Secretary of State.
Simon, Viſcount Harcourt.
John, Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1729 May 14. Her Majeſty Queen Caroline.

1732 May 8. Ditto.

1740 May. John Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
Spencer, Earl Wilmington, Lord Preſident.
John, Lord Harvey, Lord Privy Seal.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe.

Charles,

1740 May. Charles, Duke of Bolton.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
John, Duke of Montagu, Maſter of the Ordnance.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.
Archibald, Earl Ilay.
William, Lord Harrington, Secretary of State.
Sir Robert Walpole, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
Sir Charles Wager, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

1743 April. John, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
William, Earl of Harrington, Lord Preſident.
John, Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richomnd, Maſter of the Horſe.
Charles, Duke of Bolton.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
John, Duke of Montagu, Maſter of the Ordnance.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
John, Marquis of Tweeddale.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.
Daniel, Earl of Winchelſea, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Archibald, Earl Ilay.
Spencer, Earl of Wilmington, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
William, Earl of Bath.
John, Lord Carteret, Secretary of State.
Hon. Henry Pelham, Paymaſter of the Forces.

1745 May. John, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Preſident.
John, Lord Gower, Lord Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe.
Charles, Duke of Bolton.
John, Duke of Bedford, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
John, Duke of Montagu, Maſter of the Ordnance.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
John, Marquis of Tweeddale, Secretary of State.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.
Philip, Earl of Cheſterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

John,

1745 May. John, Earl Stair.
William, Earl of Harrington, Secretary of State.
William, Earl of Bath.
Richard, Viſcount Cobham.
Hon. Henry Pelham, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1748 May. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Preſident.
John, Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal.
William, Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe.
John, Duke of Bedford, Secretary of State.
John, Duke of Montagu, Maſter of the Ordnance.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.
John, Earl of Sandwich, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
William, Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Richard, Viſcount Cobham.
Hon. Henry Pelham, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1750 April. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Preſident.
John, Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Charles, Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe.
John, Duke of Bedford, Secretary of State.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
John, Earl of Sandwich, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
William, Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Hon. Henry Pelham, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1752 April. Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
John, Earl Granville, Lord Preſident.
John, Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Steward.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Secretary of State.
Lionel, Duke of Dorſet, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

William,

1742 April. William, Marquis of Hartington, Maſter of the Horſe.
Robert, Earl of Holderneſſe, Secretary of State.
William A. Earl of Albemarle, Groom of the Stole.
George, Lord Anſon, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
Hon. Henry Pelham, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

1755 April 26. His Royal Highneſs William, Duke of Cumberland.
Thomas, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.
John, Earl Granville, Lord Preſident of the Council.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Privy Seal.
John, Duke of Rutland, Lord Steward of the Houſehold.
Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.
Archibald, Duke of Argyle.
Thomas H. Duke of Newcaſtle, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.
Lionel C. Duke of Dorſet, Maſter of the Horſe.
William, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Robert, Earl of Holderneſſe, Secretary of State.
William Henry, Earl of Rochford, Groom of the Stole.
George, Lord Anſon, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.
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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

POLITICAL INDEX to the HISTORIES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:

CONTAINING

An Account of the following Public Offices, viz. *Paymaſter General of the Land Forces—The Treaſurer of the Navy:——And the following Offices in the Exchequer*, viz. *Auditor — Clerk of the Pells—The Teller's—The Chamberlain's — Tally Cutter— Uſher — Paymaſters of Exchequer Bills, of the Buſineſs tranſacted, and the Profits ariſing from each of them, together with the means of leſſening their Expence to the Nation.*

The Office of PAYMASTER GENERAL *of the* LAND FORCES.

THE following Report was made of this Office, by the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, &c. the Public Accompts of the Kingdom, in their Sixth Report.

THIS Office conſiſts of the Paymaſter General, his Deputy, a Caſhier, an Accomptant, a Leger-Keeper, a Computer of Off-Reckonings, a Caſhier of Half-Pay, and an Entering Clerk, with Eight Inferior Clerks, an Office-Keeper, a Houſe-Keeper and Two Meſſengers, and Nine Paymaſters abroad.

The Paymaſter General appoints his Deputies, and all the Officers and Clerks employed in his Office. They are all paid by ſalaries, or allowances, fees, and gratuities.

The Paymaſter General is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal during pleaſure. He receives four annual allowances as Paymaſter General of the Forces, and one as Treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital. The four are—L. 3000 as the particular ſalary belonging to his office — L. 1760 for the payment of Clerks — L. 600 for the contingent expences of his office — and L. 1 a-day as one of the Staff

upon the Eſtabliſhment: the other allowance is L. 1 a-day as Treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital. The amount of theſe allowances is L. 6092: Out of which he pays for himſelf and Officers, in taxes, L. 962:19:9; to Clerks, L. 1707; and for the contingent diſburſements of his office, L. 360: 7: 8; making together L. 3030: 7: 5, which reduced his clear receipt to L. 3061: 12: 7.

The Deputy Paymaſter has two ſalaries of L. 500 a-year each: One reduced by the One Shilling and Sixpence Duties to L. 462: 10s. the other paid without deduction; together, clear, L. 962: 10s.

The ſix following Officers are thoſe who have fees and gratuities as well as ſalaries.

The Caſhier receives a ſalary of L. 200 a-year, reduced by the One Shilling Duty to L. 190, and an additional allowance of L. 270 paid him without deduction. His fees and gratuities amount to L. 6715 19s. 6d. which, with his ſalaries, made his clear receipt L. 7175:19:6. But as theſe fees are not always paid at the time the buſineſs is done, this ſum, though received in the year 1780, may include fees that accrued in a preceding year: It certainly does not include the fees for all the buſineſs done by him in that year. The Remitters had not paid him their fees upon the warrants for the remittances iſſued to them after the month of February 1780: And it appears from the amount of thoſe remittances, extracted from the accompt of the extraordinary ſervices incurred by the Paymaſter General of the Forces for the year 1780, that the ſum iſſued to them between the 1ſt of March and the 31ſt of December in that year, was L. 2,312,830; the fees upon which being at the rate of one guinea by the thouſand pounds, amount to L. 2427; 12s.; and being equally divided between the Caſhier and the Accomptant, would have added L. 1213: 16s. to the receipt of each, and would have increaſed that of the Caſhier to L. 8389:15: 6.

The ſalary of the Accomptant is L. 150 a-year, reduced by the One Shilling Duty to L. 142: 10s. He receives in fees L. 1358 17s. 9d. which added to his ſalary, makes his clear receipt to have been L. 1501: 7: 9. Had the Remitters paid all their fees, it had increaſed by the addition of L. 1213: 16s. to the ſum of L. 2315: 3: 9.

The Leger-Keeper's ſalary is L. 100 a-year; beſides which, he receives annually L. 80 from the Computer of the Off-Reckonings, and L. 100 from the Caſhier of the Half-Pay. His fees amounted to L. 394: 16s. making altogether L. 674: 16s. He paid out of this ſum, for taxes, L. 15; to his Deputy, L. 80; and to another Aſſiſtant, L. 50; together, L. 145; which reduced his neat receipt to L. 529 19s. The preſent Leger-Keeper has, by reaſon of his age and infirmities, executed his office by Deputy ever ſince his appointment in 1765.

The Computer of Off-Reckonings has no other ſalary but that of L. 80, which he pays to the Leger Keeper. The neat profits aroſe from his fees, which amounted to L. 1038: 5: 6.

The Caſhier of Half-Pay receives L. 80 a-year ſalary: The total of his fees was L. 617: 5s.; together, L. 697: 5s. Out of which he paid for taxes L. 14, and to the Leger Keeper L. 100. This reduced his clear receipt to L. 583: 5s.

The

The Entering Clerk has a ſalary of L. 60 a-year, which with L. 1448 : 15 : 4 received by fees, made his groſs receipt L. 1508 : 15s. 4d. reduced by L. 10 : 10s. paid for taxes, to L. 1498 : 5 : 4.

The other Clerks are paid from 50 to 100l. a-year, according to their ſtations and employments in the Office, and receive no fees or gratuities whatever.

The Deputy Paymaſters abroad are paid an allowance, ſix of them L. 4 : 10s. a-day, and three of them L. 3 a-day.

The fees received by theſe Officers are as various as the buſineſs they execute; each has fees peculiar to his branch: They conſiſt, ſome of them, of a poundage upon the ſums contained in warrants brought for payment, and in receipts; others, of certain ſums *per* regiment, paid either annually, or upon tranſacting particular branches of the regimental buſineſs; others of them are certain ſums for reports, certificates, receipts, entries, or other articles of official buſineſs.

The gratuities are voluntary donations upon the payment of warrants, or for creating ſome trouble to the Office, and are given to the Officers of the department where the buſineſs is tranſacted.

It appears from the accounts of the payments made by the Paymaſter General out of the deductions of twelvepence in the pound, and one day's pay for the year 1780, that the ſalary and allowances to the Paymaſter General, (except the L. 1 a-day on the Staff), and the two additional ſalaries to the Deputy and Caſhier, and the allowances to the Deputy Paymaſters abroad, are paid out of the deductions of twelvepence in the pound; the L. 1 a-day on the Staff, is paid to him in like manner as the General and Staff Officers of Great Britain are paid, out of the money granted for the ordinary ſervices of the Army. All theſe payments are therefore a charge upon the Public. The Paymaſter General himſelf pays the other ſalaries out of the ſum of L. 1760 allowed him for that purpoſe. The fees and gratuities are paid by the Remitters, Contractors, Agents, and perſons whoſe buſineſs brings them to the Office, and therefore come immediately out of their pockets, though much the greateſt part of them ultimately fall upon the Public.

The allowance to the Paymaſter of L. 1 a-day upon the Staff, is voted annually upon the eſtabliſhment, and, together with the L. 1 a-day as Treaſurer of Chelſea Hoſpital, is inſerted in his Letters Patent. All the ſalaries and allowances paid to him, are ſuch as have been allowed to his predeceſſors in this office; and all ſalaries, fees and gratuities received by the Officers and Clerks and Deputy Paymaſters, are the ſame as have been paid to, and received by, thoſe who have gone before them.

It appears that the groſs amount of the emoluments received in this Office, was L. 25,108 : 19 : 1. The neat amount was L. 23,561 : 18s. 8d. The ſum of L. 13,450 received for ſalaries and allowances, was paid by the Public: The ſum of L. 11,573 : 19 : 1 for fees and gratuities, was paid by individuals.

There is moreover another gratuity given to the Officers and Clerks in each of theſe Pay Offices, upon paſſing the final accompts of a

Treaſurer and Paymaſter General in the Office of the Auditor of the Impreſt. This gratuity is craved of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, by a Memorial from the reſpective Officers and Clerks in each Office, as a compenſation for their trouble in carrying on and making up the accompts of a Treaſurer and Paymaſter General after his reſignation: The quantum of it bears ſome proportion to the total ſum contained in the accompt paſſed; it is allowed to them by a Treaſury warrant, out of the balance remaining in the hands of the Accomptant, and is therefore paid out of a public fund. Theſe allowances have been made ever ſince the Revolution; and by the accompts of them from that period tranſmitted to us from theſe Offices, it appears, that in the Pay-Office of the Navy, the inſtances of theſe gratuities from the year 1688 to the year 1772, when the laſt accompts of Mr Doddington ending in the year 1756 were paſſed, are ſeventeen, and amount to L. 54,162 : 17 : 9¼; and in the Pay-Office of the Army, the inſtances from the ſame year to the year 1770, when the accompts of the Earl of Darlington and others ending the 24th of June 1757 were paſſed, were nine, and amount to L. 46,112 : 18s. making together L. 100,275 : 15 : 9¼ paid by the Public during that period in theſe gratuities.

PARTICULARS *relating to the Office of* TREASURER *of the* NAVY.

THE Office of the Treaſurer of the Navy is divided into three branches, the Paymaſters, the Caſhiers, and the Victualling Branch. All the money he receives is for the Navy Services, and placed under, or carried over to one of theſe branches: The money in each branch is ſubdivided, arranged, and kept under various different heads of ſervices. The whole balance, at the time he leaves the office, continues to be liable, whether it be in his hands, or in the hands of his repreſentatives in caſe of his death, to the ſame ſervices to which its ſeveral parts were originally deſtined; and the Commiſſioners of the Navy, Victualling, Sick and Hurt Offices, each in their ſeveral departments, continue to aſſign bills upon him for payment, until they have reduced his balance to ſuch a ſum as in their opinion will not be more than ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes for which it has been uſual to leave money with him until his final accompt is paſſed. Theſe purpoſes are, firſt, to carry on the recalls upon thoſe ſhips books which were open to his Treaſurerſhip, and the payment of the half-pay liſts and bounties to chaplains. The ſhips books are uſually kept open for recalls for ſeven or eight years after the expiration of the Treaſurerſhip, in order to give thoſe ſeamen, who, by being either turned over to other ſhips, or employed in other places, could not attend at the time their ſhip was paid, an opportunity of receiving their wages when it is in their power to apply for them. The only fund applicable to this ſervice, is the money in the Pay branch, placed under the head of 'To pay ſhips, and carry on recalls.' This ſervice is at an end when the ſhips books are made up. They are made up as

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they come in courſe in order of time: and after the laſt is cloſed, the half-pay liſts are likewiſe cloſed, and the payment of the bounty to chaplains ceaſes. The other purpoſe is to pay the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and paſſing his accompts. Upon paſſing every accompt, fees are paid to the Auditors of the Impreſt out of the money in his hands under the head of 'To pay Exchequer Fees 'and other contingent expences of the Pay Office.' But upon paſſing his final accompt, there is a gratuity alſo paid in the following manner: The Officers and Clerks who tranſact the buſineſs of the Treaſurer in office, carry on alſo at the ſame time, and finally make up the accompts of the Treaſurers out of office, for which extra work they have no ſalary or recompence whatever until the final accompt is ready to be paſſed; at which time it has been uſual for them, by petition to the Lords of the Treaſury, to obtain a reaſonable allowance for their trouble, which has been paid them by virtue of a Treaſury warrant out of any money remaining in the hands of that Treaſurer, under whatever head of ſervice it may be placed.

Of the PRINCIPAL OFFICES *in the* EXCHEQUER.

AUDITOR.

THE Auditor is appointed for life, by a Conſtitution under the Hands and Seals of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. All the Exchequer Bills, Orders, Debentures, Patents, and other Inſtruments which paſs this Office, are ſigned by him. The official profits are not received by himſelf, but by his Firſt Clerk, who accounts with him for them every month. He receives eleven annual allowances, amounting to L. 3766: 18. He has a ſmall annual fee from the Wardrobe, of L. 4: 17s.; and is entitled to fees upon the receipt of money into, and iſſue of money out of the Exchequer; the firſt amounted to L. 170: 13: 9. the latter to L. 12,554: 2: 6. The ſum he received by fees for entering patents, and upon impreſt bills, was L. 39: 5s. and in gratuities L. 345: 17s. the groſs amount of all which is L. 16,880: 6: 3. Out of which ſum he made the following payments: for taxes, L. 872: 12s.; to clerks, L. 1662: 10 s.; for incidental expences of office, L. 329: 2s; together with L. 2864: 2: 2; which reduced the clear receipt to L. 14,016: 4: 1. The firſt clerk has an annual allowance of L. 100, and the clerks fees, amounting to L. 3001: 16: 8; his gratuities were L. 142: 17 s.; making together L. 3244: 13: 8; reduced by payments for taxes, clerks, and incidental expences, to L. 2752: 3: 6. The reſt of the clerks have ſalaries in proportion to their rank and employment, paid to them either by the Auditor, or his firſt or other clerks: They have fees likewiſe, and gratuities of various kinds; and of what they receive, make various payments. The foundation of theſe allowances and fees, and the authority under which they are claimed and paid, are as follows: Upon the King's Acceſſion, a certificate is tranſmitted from the Auditor's Office to the Treaſury, pur-

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fuant to their requiſition, conſiſting of two liſts, one containing the ſeveral fees, ſalaries, and allowances that have by ancient cuſtom, letters patent, conſtitutions, or other authorities, been paid to the Officers and Miniſters of the Exchequer, either in right of their offices and employments, or in reward for their ſervices; the other containing the fees, ſalaries, or allowances that have been ſettled and allowed them for their labour and expence in managing and performing the buſineſs of the annuities payable at the Exchequer. This certificate is ſent back to the Exchequer, annexed to a warrant directed to the Auditor, authoriſing him to draw orders or paſs debentures for paying from time to time, in the uſual manner, and at the accuſtomed times, to the Officers, the ſums in the certificate mentioned; the firſt liſt amounting to L. 1801 : 9s. out of the money applicable to his Majeſty's Civil Government; the other amounting to L. 5900 out of the reſpective funds applicable to the payment of the annuities.

This warrant ſtates the authority under which the Treaſury iſſue it, to be, as to the firſt liſt, either the letters-patent, conſtitutions, or authorities whereby the Officers hold their employments, or the general letters-patent dormant, by which the King empowers them to make variety of payments therein deſcribed out of the Civil Liſt; and as to the ſecond liſt, either the powers given to them by the reſpective Acts of Parliament relative to the annuities, or any other power in them being.

In this certificate are contained the eleven allowances paid to the Auditor: the two firſt of them, amounting to L. 460 : 3 : 4, are in the firſt liſt, and paid to him in right of his office; the other nine, making L. 3305 : 17 : 8, are in the ſecond liſt, and paid to him as a recompence for his trouble in the buſineſs of the annuities, by virtue of the power veſted in the Treaſury by the ſeveral Acts to provide for the charges of management.

The fees of the Auditor, upon the receipt of money, are, *1ſt*, about one fourth part of the Tally Court fees, of which fourth his Clerk attending in the Tally Court has a ſhare: *2dly*, Part of a ſum allowed by the Treaſury to ſome of the Exchequer Officers, for the tallies of loan, which are exempt from fees.

The fees upon the iſſue are a poundage upon money iſſued for certain ſervices, not for all ſervices. In the year 1780, the ſum on which the poundage fees were paid was near eight millions: Upwards of twenty-two millions more were iſſued that year, for which neither the Auditor nor his clerks received any fees whatever. The other fees are certain payments for tranſacting particular kinds of buſineſs. All theſe fees are regulated by a Table, ſpecifying, both for the Auditor and his Clerks, the rate where it is a poundage, otherwiſe the quantum of each fee. This Table is for the moſt part grounded upon uſage, recognized as ancient by the Barons of the Exchequer in the year 1692, as to thoſe fees the ſubject matter of which exiſted at that time, and acquieſced in as to thoſe fees the ſubject-matter of which is of date ſubſequent to that year.

By an Act paſſed in the third year of William and Mary, the Officers of the Exchequer were prohibited from taking any other fees

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for the receiving or iſſuing the ſupplies granted by that or any other Act of that Parliament, except ſuch ancient and legal fees as ſhould be allowed to be ſo by the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, who were required to preſent to both Houſes of Parliament, at the next Seſſions, a Table of Fees to be by them allowed as ancient and legal. It comprehends the fees to be taken upon the receipt and iſſue of money in the Offices of the Auditor, the Clerk of the Pells, the Tellers, and the Tally Court; and is the rule, though the Act is long ſince expired, by which they are governed at this day, except in ſome few inſtances where uſage ſince that report has introduced variations; one of which is, by the Barons report, the whole of the fees paid to the Officers of the Exchequer upon the iſſue of money for the Army ſervices in general, was three-halfpence in the pound; but, ever ſince the year 1744, a difference has been made between the iſſue for the ordinary and the extraordinary ſervices. The fees for the firſt continue at three-halfpence; thoſe for the latter are reduced to one penny in the pound. Theſe payments come out of different funds: the two firſt allowances to the Auditor, the Treaſury allowance for the tallies of loan, the Wardrobe fee, and the allowance to the Firſt Clerk, which is included in the firſt liſt of the Exchequer certificate, are paid out of the Civil Liſt; the other nine allowances out of the funds created by the ſeveral Acts, and therefore out of public money. The fees of the Tally Court, and from iſſues and for other buſineſs, are paid immediately by individuals; but all the Exchequer fees on the iſſues for the Army ſervices, amounting in the year 1780 to L. 39,198: 7: 10, are charged by the Paymaſter General of the Forces upon the deductions of twelvepence in the pound, and therefore paid by the Public. Of the ſum of L. 7,980,340, on the iſſue of which fees were paid, L. 734,732, part thereof, was money belonging to the Public; L. 668,608, the other part, was out of the Civil Liſt. From the accompt it appears, that the total ſum received in this Office was L. 21,273: 16 s.; the nett ſum was L. 19,880: 16: 4; the ſum of L. 10,708: 12: 1 was paid by the Public, L. 1116: 7: 5 out of the Civil Liſt, and L. 6448: 16: 6 by individuals.

Clerk of the Pells.

THE Clerk of the Pells is appointed for life, by a conſtitution under the hands and ſeals of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, to exerciſe his office either by himſelf or deputy. In conſequence of this privilege, it has not been uſual for many years for the Clerk of the Pells to execute any part of the buſineſs himſelf; the Deputy tranſacts the whole, and receives and accounts with his Principal for all the profits that belong to him. The Clerk of the Pells receives thirteen diſtinct allowances, amounting to L. 1603: 11d. paid to him by order or debenture; one of them, L. 61: 13: 4, is inſerted in his conſtitution, and is, together with ſix more making L. 306: 1: 8, included in the firſt liſt in the Exchequer certificate, and therefore payable out of the Civil Liſt; the remaining ſix, amounting to L. 1235:

L. 1235 : 5 : 11, are in the ſecond liſt, and therefore payable out of the reſpective annuity funds. His fees upon the receipt conſiſt of about one-fourth both of the Tally Court fees and the Treaſury allowance for the tallies of loan, a certain part of both of which is appropriated to his Clerk of the introitus. His ſhare of theſe fees and allowance came to L. 194 : 5 : 10½. His fees on the iſſue are, like thoſe of the Auditor, a poundage at different rates for different ſervices, paid by the perſons receiving, according to a Table hung in the Office, taken, and varying but little from the Barons Report; and according to the ſame Table, ſome ancient fees are taken for the entries, inrolments, and examinations of certain inſtruments. All the above fees amounted to L. 7900 : 2 : 8, and his gratuities from the Public Offices to L. 55 : 1s. which made his groſs receipt L. 9432 1s. 6½; out of which he paid L. 1834 : 9 : 6, which reduced his clear receipt to L. 7597 : 12 : 0½.

The Deputy and Firſt Clerk has a ſalary of L. 420 a-year paid to him by his Principal. His fees are, a poundage upon one kind of iſſue only, that is, the iſſue on annuities, penſions, &c. at the rate ſtated in the Barons Report; and alſo ſome other ſmall fees and gratuities, amounting to L. 283 : 6 : 1: theſe two ſums were reduced by the payment of L. 22 for taxes, to the neat ſum of L. 681 : 6 : 1.

The Clerk of the Introitus has a ſhare of the Tally Court fees, and of the Treaſury allowance, and ſome other ſmall fees, allowances and gratuities, the whole producing L. 348 : 9 : 9½, reduced by L. 9 : 7s. for taxes, to L. 339 : 2 : 9½. The reſt of the Clerks have ſalaries from L. 50 to L. 120 paid them by the Principal, and a few of them ſome ſmall fees and gratuities. From a ſtate of the total received and paid in this Office, the ſum received was L. 10,269 : 19 : 2½, the nett ſum L. 9543 : 13 : 9½; the ſum paid by the Public L. 5964 : 4 : 9, out of the Civil Liſt L. 752 : 1 : 3½, and from individuals L. 3553 13 s. 2 d.

Of the TELLERS.

THE Tellers is one Office in four diviſions, each conſiſting of a Teller, a deputy and firſt clerk, two offices executed by the ſame perſon, a ſecond clerk, and three inferior clerks; in all twenty-four perſons. The Teller is appointed for life by letters-patent, which empower him to execute the office by deputy; and therefore the whole buſineſs of theſe Officers is now, and long has been, tranſacted entirely by deputies; the Teller himſelf executes no part of it; he does not collect his own profits; they are received and accounted for to him by his deputy.

Each Teller receives yearly an ancient ſalary or fee belonging to his office; the ſenior L. 33 : 6 : 8; the three juniors L. 31 : 13 : 4 each. They have likewiſe ſix annual allowances from the Treaſury for their trouble in paying the annuities, which are equally divided amongſt the four. The ſhare of each is L. 339 : 14 : 1½. Theſe ſalaries and allowances are in the Exchequer Certificate; the ſalaries

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in the firſt liſt, the allowances in the ſecond. The Tellers are paid nothing upon the receipt of money: their fees ariſe from the iſſue, and conſiſt of a poundage on iſſues, not for all, but for certain ſervices, and different for different ſervices, according to the rates ſpecified in the Table of Fees ſtated and taken from the Barons Report; but varying from it in the rate on the iſſues for the extraordinaries of the Army as before mentioned, and on the iſſues for penſions and ſome other ſervices, which, though ſubject to fees in that Report, are ſince exempted by Acts of Parliament. Theſe fees are divided equally amongſt the four Tellers; and the ſhare of each was L. 7038 : 15 : $0\frac{1}{4}$. The ſum on the iſſue of which theſe fees were taken, was near ſixteen millions; the ſum for which no fees were taken, was upwards of fourteen millions, as being exempt either by Acts of Parliament, courteſy, or uſage. The ſum ſubject to fees in the Office of the Tellers, exceeds the ſum ſubject to fees in the Offices of the Auditor and Clerk of the Pells; from the Barons Report, makes the ſum iſſued to the Navy (which in the year 1780 exceeded ſix millions) and to the Ordnance, liable in the one, and not in the others. The ſalary, and one fourth part of the allowances and fees which conſtitute the groſs receipts of the Firſt Teller, amounted to L. 7409: 17s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d. out of which he paid for clerks and gratuities, and incidental expences, L. 713 : 5 : $4\frac{1}{4}$; the remainder, being his nett receipt, was L. 6696 : 11 : $9\frac{1}{2}$.

The groſs receipt of the Second Teller, conſiſting of the like articles, and alſo L. 40 for the rent of a houſe belonging to his office, was L. 7450 : 2 : $5\frac{1}{4}$. His payments for clerks, taxes, and incidents, were L. 772 : 16 : 6, which left him a nett receipt of L. 6677 5s. $11\frac{1}{4}$d.

The groſs receipt of the Third Teller was the like ſum. His payments were L. 742 : 17s. which left him a clear balance of L. 6707 5s. $5\frac{1}{4}$d.; but the Third Teller, taking to himſelf a portion of his firſt clerk's fees, amounting to L. 1108 : 15 : 7, and all his ſecond clerk's fees (deducting the taxes) being L. 1337 : 2 : 1, his nett receipt was L. 9153 : 3 : $1\frac{1}{4}$.

The profits of the office of the Fourth Teller (which were divided between Mr Townſhend the late Teller, or his executors, and Mr Pratt, who ſucceeded to this office 21ſt May 1780) were L. 7511 : 3 : $7\frac{1}{4}$. The deductions were L. 771 : 1d. which reduced the clear receipt to L. 6740 : 3 : $6\frac{1}{4}$. The articles compoſing theſe ſeveral receipts and deductions, and thoſe which follow relative to the clerks, are enumerated in the Return tranſmitted to us from this Office.

The Deputy, as ſuch, has no profit whatever; but, as Firſt Clerk, he has fees both upon the receipt and iſſue. The fees upon the receipt are called bill-money, and are in conſideration of his writing the bills. They are paid according to the ancient Table of Fees uſed in the Office, and ſtated in the Return; not included in the Barons Report, becauſe that Report relates to the Supplies granted by that Parliament only. This bill money is divided equally amongſt the four Firſt Clerks; the ſhare of each was L. 182 : 9s. The fees upon the iſſue are a poundage after a certain rate, for certain ſervices ac-

cording to the Barons Report, similar to that of the Tellers, with the like variations and exemptions. These fees are divided into eight equal parts, and belong to the four First, and the four Second Clerks; the eighth part or share of each was L. 1379 : 12 : 1. Each First Clerk receives also annually, in gratuities from Public Offices, L. 46 : 4s. These articles of bill-money, fees and gratuities, making together L. 1608 : 5 : 1, was the gross receipt of the First Clerks to the three Junior Tellers. The First Clerk to the Senior Teller received more; he had the allowance of L. 339 : 14s., and L. 230 out of the fees of the Second Clerk, in consideration of his paying the salaries of the three Under Clerks, and as an additional recompence for his care and trouble in the execution of his office. These sums increased his gross receipt to L. 2177 : 19 : 1, out of which he paid in taxes, for clerks, and other expences, L. 457 : 1s., reducing thereby his nett receipt to L. 1720 : 18 : 1. The First Clerk to the Second Teller reduced his receipt of L. 1608 : 5 : 1, by the payment of L. 51 : 14 s. for taxes and incidental expences, to L. 1556 11s. 1d. The First Clerk to the Third Teller paid in taxes and gratuities L. 53 : 5 : 6; the remaining sum of L. 1554 : 19 : 7, he did not retain to his own use. He is allowed by his Teller for the execution of this office, a salary of L. 400 a-year, and the gratuities of L. 46 : 4s. These he retains; but the residue, being L. 1108 15 s. 7d. he paid to the Third Teller.

The First Clerk to the Fourth Teller paid out of his receipt L. 53 5 s. 6 d. for taxes and gratuities, and in addition to the salaries of the Senior Under Clerk L. 37 : 12 : $0\frac{1}{4}$, being at the rate of L. 100 a-year from the 21st of May, the time of Mr Pratt's appointment, to Michaelmas 1780: these payments reduced his clear receipt to L. 1517 : 7 : $6\frac{1}{4}$.

An account of the receipts and payments in this Office shews the gross receipt to be L. 41,772 : 14 : 5, and the nett L. 38,138 : 13s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. L. 29,272 : 3 : 4 is paid out of public money, L. 1024 : 9s. out of the Civil List, and L. 11,476 : 2 : 1 by individuals.

Chamberlain's Office.

THE office of Chamberlain is held for life by Letters Patent, with power to execute it by Deputy. By virtue of this privilege, these two Officers interfere not in any part of the business of this Office; it is all transacted on both sides by the Deputies. Each Chamberlain is entitled to two annual payments: a salary of L. 52 : 3 : 4, reduced by taxes to L. 46 : 17 s.; and L. 13 : 6 : 6 wardrobe-money, reduced by fees to L. 11 : 19 : 10; together, clear L. 58 : 16 : 10. The two salaries are in the first list of the Exchequer certificate; the wardrobe-money is a customary payment. They receive neither fee nor gratuity; but they take to themselves a part of the profits of both their Deputies. The Senior Chamberlain received out of the fees of his Deputy, on the Receipt side, L. 707 and out of the fees of his Deputy, on the Court side, L. 256 : 6 : 10; which increased his nett profits

fits to L. 385 : 5 : 8. The Junior Chamberlain received out of the profits of his Deputy, on the Receipt ſide, L. 252 : 5 : 2; and on the Court ſide, L. 274 : 6 : 10; which made his clear receipt L. 585 : 8 s. 10d. The two Deputies on the Receipt ſide have each of them ancient ſalaries; the Senior Four amounting to L. 97 a-year; the Junior Three, together, L. 57 a-year: The firſt liſt of the Exchequer certificate contains them all. They are alſo entitled, in equal moieties, to one fourth part (with ſome trifling exceptions) of the fees taken in the Tally Court, of which the ſhare of each Deputy was L. 190 17 s. 5d. Each of them received a Treaſury allowance for the tallies of loan, L. 70 : 13 : 3; and from the Paymaſter-General of the Forces, a gratuity of L. 3 : 13 : 6. Theſe ſeveral items produced to the Senior L. 365 : 4 : 2, reduced by the payment of L. 18 : 15 : 6 for taxes, and L. 70 to his Principal, to the clear ſum of L. 276 : 5 s. 8 d.; and produced to the Junior L. 325 : 4 : 2, reduced by the payment of L. 18 : 15 : 6 for taxes, to L. 306 : 8 : 8, of which ſum he retained to his own uſe a ſalary of L. 50. Allowed him by his Principal for the execution of the office, the gratuity of L. 3 : 13 : 6, and a ſum of about 10s. more, making together L. 54 : 3 : 6 : the remainder, being L. 252 : 5 : 2, he paid to his Principal.

An ancient Table regulates the fees taken in the Tally Court, and eſtimates them either by the tally, or by the ſum paid in. They are received by the perſons who take away the tallies, and are divided for the moſt part into four equal portions, one of which belongs to the Auditor and his Clerk, another to the Clerk of the Pells and his Clerk, a third to the two Deputy Chamberlains on the Receipt ſide, and the fourth to the Tally Cutter.

The two Deputies on the Court ſide have each an ancient ſalary of L. 5 a-year inſerted in the firſt liſt of the Exchequer certificate, and are entitled, in equal moieties, to fees by accomptants for joining tallies according to an ancient Table, and eſtimated either by the tally or the ſum to be accounted for. The moiety of theſe fees was L. 261 : 0 : 7, and of the Treaſury allowance for the tallies of loan L. 86 : 18 : 9, together to each deputy L. 352 : 19 : 4. Out of this ſum, the Deputy to the Senior Chamberlain paid L. 16 : 2 : 6 for taxes, and L. 3 for incidental expences, which reduced the clear receipt to L. 333 : 16 : 10: Of this ſum he retained L. 65 as his ſalary for the execution of the office, and L. 12 : 10s. for the under clerk; the reſidue, being L. 256 : 6 : 10, he paid to his Principal. The like ſhare of the Deputy to the Junior was reduced by the like payments for taxes, and L. 12 : 10s. to the clerk, to L. 324 : 6 : 10; out of which retaining his ſalary of L. 50, he paid the remaining L. 274 : 6 : 10, to his Principal. The under clerk has only a ſalary of L. 25 a-year paid to him out of the fees of the Deputies.

Tally Cutter.

THE Tally Cutter is appointed by a Conſtitution from the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury during pleaſure. He executes no part of the buſineſs of this Office himſelf; his Deputy tranſacts the whole of

it. He has a ſalary of L. 5 : 10s. a-year inſerted in the firſt liſt of the Exchequer certificate, and received an allowance from the Treaſury for the loan tallies of L.141 : 6 : 6, which two ſums are paid out of the Civil Liſt: his fourth of the Tally Court fees amounted to L. 366 : 7 : 10. Theſe ſums making together L. 513 : 4 : 4, were reduced by L.14 : 12 : 9 paid for taxes, and L. 57 : 1 : 5 allowed to his Deputy, to L.441 : 10 : 4 clear receipt. The Deputy, in addition to his ſalary, received from the Uſher L.1 : 10s. for grinding tools, and L.1 : 3 : 6 in gratuities, which made his neat receipt L.59 : 14 : 9.

The groſs charge of this Office, comprehending all its diviſions, is L. 2043 : 4 : 6; to which the Public contributed L.7 : 7s.; the Civil Liſt, L.758 : 10 : 2; individuals, L.1277 : 7 : 4: the neat receipt was L. 1917 : 6 : 9. But to the expence created by this Office muſt be added thoſe portions of the Tally Court fees, and the Treaſury allowances for the tallies of loan paid to the Auditor and the Clerk of the Pells, amounting together to L.1021 : 5s. included in the accounts of the profits of thoſe officers; which added to the groſs ſum of L. 2043 : 4 : 6, increaſes the total expence of the Chamberlain's Office to L.3064 : 9 : 6.

USHER.

THE Uſher is appointed for life by Letters Patent, with power to exerciſe the office by Deputy; which power it has been uſual for the Uſher to make uſe of, and conſequently the buſineſs of this Office is tranſacted entirely by the Deputy. The Uſher receives ſeveral ſmall half-yearly fees or payments on different accounts enumerated in the Return, and amounting to L.40 : 17 : 8; but his principal advantage is the profit he makes by ſupplying the Treaſury and Exchequer with ſtationery and turnery ware, and ſeveral other articles, and the Exchequer with coals; and by employing the workmen who do the repairs of the Exchequer, and the inſide of the Treaſury. There is an ancient Table kept in the Offices of the Auditor and Uſher, which contains a long catalogue of the articles furniſhed by the Uſher, and a certain price affixed to each article. The Uſher is allowed, and charges Government, for each article he furniſhes, at the rate ſtated in this Table: But this Table does not contain all the *items* he provides; for ſuch as are not included in it, he is allowed a profit of 40 *per cent.*; and on the workmens bills for repairs, he has a profit of three ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound. The total of theſe gains was L.5252 : 8 : 4¼; and with his fees, made his groſs receipt L.5293 : 6 : 0¼. His gratuities were, for taxes, L.476 : 0 : 5¼; to his Deputy, a ſalary of L.144, and one third of the poundage on the bills; for repairs, L.234 : 4 : 6; to the Clerk, a ſalary of L.50; and to him as Yeoman Uſher, L. 36 : 8 : 3; in fees, L. 46 : 18s.; and for incidental expences, L.105 : 14 : 10: the amount of theſe deductions is L.1093 : 6 : 0¼, and his nett receipt L. 4200.

The Deputy received in fees from the ſtationers and others, L.145 : 5 : 11; which added to his ſalary, and poundage on the workmens

mens bills, made L.523 : 10 : 5 ; from which L. 4 being deducted for taxes, his nett receipt was L.519 : 10 : 5. The Clerk received in gratuities, L. 76 : 18.; as Yeoman Uſher, he received in gratuities L. 23 : 2 : 6, which, with the payment from the Uſher, produced L. 59 : 10 : 9; together, L.185 : 11 : 9, from which there was no deductions. Hence the groſs expence of this Office was L.5537 : 15 : 5¼, the nett L.4905 : 2 : 2 ; the Public contributed L.1007 : 6 : 8¼, the Civil Liſt L.4285 : 19 : 4, and individuals L.244 : 9 : 5.

PAYMASTERS *of* EXCHEQUER BILLS.

THIS Office is executed by three Paymaſters, a Comptroller, an Accomptant, a Caſhier, and two Clerks ; to which are added, a Houſe-keeper and Meſſenger, and occaſional Aſſiſtant Clerks. The Paymaſters, the Comptroller, and the Houſe-keeper, are appointed by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury by conſtitution during pleaſure ; the reſt of the Officers are appointed by the Paymaſters themſelves.

This Office is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, in, that the Officers, as well as Clerks, are all paid by ſalaries only. No fee or gratuity whatever is taken by any of them, except a ſmall annual fee of L 2 7 s. allowed the Accomptant for making up his year's accompt. Each Paymaſter has an annual ſalary of L. 283 : 6 : 8, which has not varied ſince the year 1736. He pays for himſelf and Clerks, L. 34 3 s. 4 d. for taxes, which reduced it to L. 249 : 3 : 4. The Comptroller's ſalary is L. 350 a-year, reduced by the payment of L. 41 10 s. for taxes, to L. 308 : 10 s. The ſalaries of the reſt are paid clear of deductions, as ſtated in the Return, which is paid out of public funds.

From the accompt of the contingent expences of this Office, there were L. 169 : 17 : 7 paid alſo by the Public ; ſo that the groſs expence of this Office to the Public was L. 1792 : 4 : 7 ; the nett produce to the Officers was L. 1478 : 7 s. That the total amount of the expences, the receiving and iſſuing of the public money at the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer, may appear at one view, we have ſubjoined in the Appendix an accompt of the totals of the groſs and nett receipt by the Officers and Clerks in each of theſe branches of the Exchequer, with the deductions paid thereout during the year 1780 : From whence it appears, that the groſs ſum received by all of them, in ſalaries, fees and gratuities, was L. 82,519 : 16 : 6¾, and the nett ſum L. 75,863 : 19 : 3¼ ; that L. 51,751 : 18 : 5¼ was paid by the Public, L. 8008 : 0 : 5½ out of the Civil Liſt, L. 22,929 15 s. 3 d. by individuals, and L. 3867 : 12 : 5¼ for taxes.

Such is the State of the ſalaries, fees and gratuities ; and ſuch the authority under which they are paid and received in theſe Offices. But the Act enjoins us a ſtill farther duty : it commands us to report ſuch regulations as in our judgment ſhall appear expedient to be eſtabliſhed, in order that the duties, taxes, and monies granted, received, and appropriated for the public ſervice of this kingdom, may hereafter

after be received and iſſued in a manner the moſt beneficial and advantageous to the Public.

Regulations to this end have in the progreſs of this inquiry, offered themſelves to our judgment; regulations tending to introduce that ſyſtem of ſtrict œconomy in the adminiſtration of the public revenue, which the Legiſlature has by the Act determined to be neceſſary. By ſtrict œconomy, we apprehend, is not meant ſuch as either derogates from the honour and dignity of the Crown, or abridges the Servant of the Public of the due reward of his induſtry and abilities: we mean an œconomy that ſteers between extreme parſimony on the one hand, and profuſion on the other; that is conſiſtent with juſtice, as well as prudence; that gives to all their full due, and to none more; that ſupports every uſeful and neceſſary eſtabliſhment, but cuts off and reduces every ſuperfluous and redundant expence. Some regulations built upon the principle of œconomy thus defined, have for their objects, the offices, the officers, and their emoluments.

An office of the higheſt antiquity, that has ſubſiſted for ages under its preſent form, that of the receipt and cuſtody of the public treaſure, upon the adminiſtration of which depends the national credit and ſafety of the realm: an office of ſuch a deſcription is entitled to the utmoſt reſpect, and alterations in its eſtabliſhment ſhould be well weighed, and propoſed with caution and diffidence. But as a change in the manners, cuſtoms, and above all, in the finances of this nation ſince the origin of this office, together with peculiar circumſtances of the times, may render regulations neceſſary, we have judged it a part of our duty to examine into the receipt of the Exchequer, with a view to an œconomical reform.

The Office of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, however important in ancient times, is at this day occupied principally in the buſineſs of the Tally, which is the official acquittance to perſons paying money in to the Exchequer. This acquittance has various formalities, all calculated to prevent the poſſibility of a forgery, by which the Accomptant might, on paſſing his accompts, be diſcharged of a ſum he never paid.

The Teller is obliged, as ſoon as he receives the money, to tranſmit the bill by which he charges himſelf with that receipt, through the Pipe, into the Tally Court, where the following Officers attend: *1ſt*, The Tally Writer, who is the Officer of the Auditor, and takes an account of the ſum, and writes it on both ſides of the Tally delivered to him, with the ſum cut upon it in notches by the Tally Cutter.

2dly, The Clerk of the Introitus, who is the Officer of the Pells, and records the receipt: And *3dly*, The two Deputy Chamberlains on the receipt ſide, who ſplit the Tally, examine and compare the two parts with each other, and with the entry by the Clerk of the Introitus. The Tally is delivered to the Accomptant; the Foil is delivered to, and kept by the Deputy Chamberlain on the Court ſide, until the Accomptant, being about to paſs his accompts, brings to them the accompt of his payments into the Exchequer, with the Tallies:

Tallies: Theſe Chamberlains examine the accompt, join the Tallies with the Foils, mark both, certify upon the accompt that the Tallies are received and joined, deliver back his accompt to the Accomptant, keep the Foil in the Office, and ſend the Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe. In this operation Nine perſons are concerned.

It is undoubtedly true, that the public revenue cannot be too ſafely guarded againſt fraud of every kind; but if a mode of receipt can be ſubſtituted ſimilar to what is practiſed in other Offices, equally ſecure, and at but little expence, ſuch a mode demands attention. If, inſtead of the Tally Court, the Clerks of the Auditor and of the Pells were to attend the Office of the Tellers, as the Bank Clerk does now, and take an accompt of the ſums as they are received; if an indented check receipt of each ſum was made out, compared with the entries, and marked with an Intratur by the one Officer, and a Recordatur by the other; if this receipt was produced with the accompt, before it is paſſed and examined with the counterfoil, and the accompt compared with the entries in the Office either of the Auditor or the Pells, and the truth of it certified by that Officer; a check thus fenced, ſeems to be as effectually ſecured againſt forgery as the Tally, is a mode more ſimple, and can be tranſacted by a Single Clerk. Nor is this check unknown in the Exchequer; the bills that are iſſued every year to a great amount both in number and value, are guarded by the check indenture and counterfoil.

The other buſineſs of this Office may without injury to the Public be eaſily transferred elſewhere. The cuſtody of one of the keys to the Tellers cheſts, the number of which ought not to be diminiſhed, may be committed to the Auditor; and the cuſtody of the ſtandard weights and meaſures, and of the ſtandard pieces of gold and ſilver, cauſing little trouble, and that but ſeldom, to any other Office in the Exchequer. Seeing, therefore, no utility accruing to the Public from the Office of the Chamberlains beyond the labour of a ſingle clerk, but on the contrary a conſiderable charge incurred annually in ſupporting two Chamberlains and a Tally Cutter, three ſinecures, at the expence in the year 1780, of L. 1412: 2: 10, and the whole Office at the expence of L. 3064: 9: 6, we are of opinion, that public prudence requires the ſuppreſſion of this Office, and the ſubſtitution of another kind of receipt in the place of the Tally.

The chief, if not only preſent duty of the Uſher, is to ſupply the Treaſury and Exchequer with ſtationery and turnery ware, and a variety of other articles, and the Exchequer with coals, and to provide workmen for certain repairs: he is as it were a factor to theſe Offices, for particular neceſſaries, on all which he has a profit. The amount of the Four Liberates, which contained all the articles provided by him, with the bills for repairs, in the year 1780, was L. 14,440: 3: 6, out of which the profits to the Uſher were L. 5252: 8: 4; ſo that ſuppoſing all theſe articles could have been purchaſed, and the repairs done as cheap without the intervention of the Uſher, (and no reaſon appears why they might not), the Public paid L. 14,440: 3: 6 for what were really worth but L. 9187: 15: 2; that is, near 40 *per cent.* more than they would have paid had no ſuch Office exiſted as that of the Uſher.

As

As whatever is wanted for public uſe, ſhould be purchaſed at the firſt hand, and at as cheap a rate as may be, we think it neceſſary for the public intereſt that the Office of the Uſher of the Exchequer ſhould be diſcontinued, as expenſive and unneceſſary; and that every principal Officer ſhould procure all articles requiſite for his own department, and for that purpoſe be paid by the Public an annual allowance proportioned to the wants of his Office; a method now practiſed in the Paymaſter General's Office, and in various other Offices.

The Tellers is one Office, at the head of which are placed Four Officers independent of each other, each preſiding over his own diſtinct diviſion, but none of them contributing to the execution of any part of the buſineſs. It is expedient, that in an Office of this importance, ſome perſon of rank and reſponſibility ſhould preſide, to ſuperintend, direct, and control the execution, with an appointment adequate to his conſequence and ſtation in the official ſcale, leaving to ſubordinate officers and miniſters the laborious detail of the execution; but no advantage is derived to the Public from placing four inoperative officers at the head of this one Office.

Judging then, as we muſt do, ſolely by the rule of public frugality, and ſuppoſing the Nation to ſtand in need of every practicable retrenchment, and conſequently to require the reduction of every uſeleſs and expenſive office, we are led neceſſarily to conclude, that as the public ſervice receives no aſſiſtance or advantage from the labours of the Tellers, and the public treaſure will find a conſiderable increaſe from their emoluments, the public intereſt requires their number ſhould be reduced.

Whatever reaſons there may be for continuing theſe and other offices mentioned above; whether drawn from policy or expedience, as a reſource for the reward of ſervices, in preference to penſions; or from juſtice, for continuing them during the lives of the preſent poſſeſſors only in favour of the rights of private property; or whether it would be proper to change them again from offices for life to offices during pleaſure; all theſe are topics not within the limits of our commiſſion, but for the diſcuſſion of the Legiſlature, whoſe deliberations comprehend arguments drawn from every ſource; but in whatever ſhape they may be permitted to continue, every reaſon of prudence demands the reduction of their emoluments, from an exceſs, to a reaſonable limited ſtandard.

There are likewiſe in this Office of the Tellers, four officers under the denomination of Second Clerks, who are merely nominal, without attendance, without buſineſs, care, or trouble; but they have fees, and to no inconſiderable amount. In the year 1780, the total of them was L. 5518 : 8 : 4, and were either paid to, or to the uſe of the perſons named to theſe offices, or increaſed the profits of the Tellers themſelves.

Whatever pretenſions a Superior Officer may have to an exemption from duty and ſervice, a Sinecure is repugnant to the idea of the condition of a Clerk in Office; and therefore we are of opinion, that common ſenſe requires the ſuppreſſion of the offices of the Second Clerks to the Tellers.

We

The emoluments of these Offices are ranged under the heads of salaries, fees, and gratuities. From examination into the state of the salaries, many of them appear to be made up of a variety, and sometimes of very small payments arising out of different funds; all which is contrary to that simplicity and regularity that ought to be observed in every Office, and may be easily corrected by a regulation hereafter proposed.

The Fees are either sums paid for transacting particular kinds of official business, or a poundage: the first sort of fees fall, in many cases, very heavy upon individuals; in some cases they fall upon the Public. It would be much for the benefit of both, as well as for the honour of Government, that all persons employed in the public service, and who must of necessity have recourse to Offices for instructions, instruments, and other official business essential to the execution of their employments, should be furnished with all necessary materials, and have their business done in every Office without fee or reward; the regulation herein after suggested, will, if adopted, be attended with this good effect.

The Poundage is the most fruitful source of fees to most of the superior, and to some of the inferior officers: it is a payment after some certain rate in the pound, upon the sum received or issued; or contained in some official instrument made out in the Office, and delivered to the same person applying.

In ancient times, when the transaction was an actual delivery of money, and that money consisted of coin of various denominations and value, and possibly clipt, or of doubtful weight, the trouble and attention of the person employed in the receipt or payment, increased with the sum; and therefore, the poundage was a mode of reward that bore a proportion to the labour: But in these times, when all money transactions are carried on by the medium of cash, not by the tale or weight of current coin, but by the substitution of paper, by cash-notes, drafts, or bills to any amount, since the clear and concise method of the debtor and creditor accompt has been so universally introduced to practice, an increase in the magnitude of the sums, though to vast amount, is the addition of a few figures, or of a few entries only, and the increase of trouble arising from it is too inconsiderable to be estimated. The examination of Mr Cowper, who attends daily at the Exchequer on the part of the Bank, shews with what ease, perspicuity and exactness, the various and most extensive receipts and payments of the public revenue are transacted there by the intervention of the Bank, with whom the principal Offices of Receipt, and several of the greater Accomptants, keep their cash. The transactions there, of each day, are carried on, not in coin told or weighed by the Tellers, but by the interchange of cash-notes, or by the bare entries of the sums received and paid; and that accompt being made up, when the transactions of the day are finished, the balance only is either taken out of, or deposited in the Tellers chests, in Exchequer bills, or labelled bags of cash, according as that balance turns out in favour of or against the Bank.

Beſides this facility in conducting money-tranſactions, a courſe of years has introduced, and very rapidly within theſe few years, another alteration moſt ſenſibly felt in this payment by poundage. In its eſtabliſhment, the revenue of this kingdom was not conſiderable, and the profits of the poundage exceeded not the earnings of the Officer; but in theſe later times, the neceſſities of the State have required a revenue far beyond the imagination of our anceſtors. In the year under contemplation, the receipt of the Exchequer was L. 31,821,195, the iſſue L. 30,384,838, on near ſixteen millions, was a poundage paid to different branches of that Office, amounting, as much of it as could be extracted from the returns, and which is not the whole, to L. 62,225, of which much the greateſt part was paid to Officers for tranſacting either very little or no buſineſs at all. The total of the emoluments accruing in that year to the ineffective Officers of Exchequer, amounted to L. 45,332.

But the exceſs of this poundage reaches beyond the ſuperior claſs; it ſwelled the profits of a ſingle officer, not the Principal in the department, to a ſum nearly equal to what ſupported an entire Office of equal expenditure for the whole year. The nett actual receipt of the Caſhier alone, in the Pay-office of the Army, was L. 7175 : 19 : 6. The nett receipt of the whole Pay-office of the Navy, was L. 7938; and it would have been inferior to that of the Caſhier, had he, at the time of his examination, received the whole of his income for that year.

Since then, on the one hand, the improvements of the age have taken away the foundation upon which the ſpecies of reward was built, it is but reaſonable the ſuperſtructure ſhould fall with it; and, on the other hand, the exigencies of the age having converted what was deſigned to be the reward of induſtry, into the means of rendering ſome offices lucrative to exceſs, and of ſupporting others that are uſeleſs to the Public; the Subject has a right to be relieved of that burden; and therefore all poundage fees of every kind ſoever, ſhould be ſuppreſſed, and totally aboliſhed: And of this opinion was the Privy Council; who, by their order in the year 1695, above alluded to, ſhewed their ſenſe of a poundage, by directing it, in inſtances therein mentioned, to be ſuppreſſed in the Office of the Treaſurer of the Navy.

The remaining head is that of Gratuities; a ſpecies of emolument very liable to abuſe. It may be a reward for civility, favour, or extra ſervice; it may be alſo the purchaſe of undue preference, expedition, and, in ſome caſes, procraſtination. Flowing, at firſt, from the liberality of opulence, the oſtentation of vanity, or the deſign of cunning, it very ſoon aſſumes the name of cuſtom, and becomes a claim, ſubmitted to, to avoid the imputation of meanneſs, and frequently to the great inconvenience of contracted circumſtances; nor is it confined to individuals only, the public pay their ſhare. In the payments out of the deductions of twelve-pence in the pound, there are two articles, making L. 653 : 12 : 8, diſtributed by the Paymaſter General of the Forces in gratuities. The public voice unites with that of individuals

dividuals in demanding a ſuppreſſion of a ſpecies of emolument ſo eaſily perverted to purpoſes injurious to the intereſt of both.

But there is one other ſort of gratuity that requires particular obſervation; that is, what is paid to the Officers and Clerks in the Pay-office of the Navy and Army for carrying on and making up the accompts of the Treaſurer and Paymaſter-General after their reſignation. It ſhould ſeem, that in every office of accompts, the balancing the books every year, and as ſoon as poſſible after the expiration of that year, is a duty incumbent upon the perſons employed in that office; or difficulty, confuſion, and ignorance of the real ſtate of their accompts muſt enſue. It is an eſſential part of their conſtant yearly buſineſs, for which their annual ſtipends are, or ſhould be, an adequate reward; and the Preſiding Officer is bound to ſee that this buſineſs is done.—But in theſe two Offices, a different ſyſtem has prevailed. During the time the Treaſurer or Paymaſter General has continued in office, not one of his years accompts has been ever made up: And it has been the intereſt of the Officers not to make them up: if they had, it muſt have been conſidered as a part of their official buſineſs, and paid for their yearly emoluments; but by delaying it for ten or fifteen years, they crave on the ground of cuſtom, and obtain of the Treaſury, a ſpecial allowance for this buſineſs, as for extra ſervice they were not bound to perform.—The final accompts of Lord Holland ending in June 1765 are at length near being cloſed, and the Treaſury allowance for making them up craved and allowed. This recent tranſaction, completed ſince the iſſuing our precept for an accompt of theſe allowances, conſiſts of the Memorial to the Treaſury by the Acting Executor of Lord Holland; in the diſtribution of L. 11,320 amongſt the officers, and the ſum of L.3665:10:6 for incidental charges, craved by the Memorial; and his Majeſty's warrant authoriſing theſe allowances. If the profits of this office laſt year equalled the profits of the preceding year, as they probably did, the addition of this allowance would have increaſed the actual neat receipt of the whole office to L. 34,881:1:8, and that of the Caſhier only to L. 9825:19:6, and if he had received all his fees, to L. 11,039:15s.—The Memorial ſtates theſe accompts to be intricate and voluminous, and to amount to above L. 4,590,000; notwithſtanding which, they have been made up by the Officers and Clerks mentioned in the diſtribution, without any expence to the Public for additional aſſiſtance or allowance. If they have been made up in the courſe of theſe laſt years, the load of annual current buſineſs in this Office during the time of Lord Holland, could have been no impediment to their being made up at that time, or ſoon after his reſignation, and with much greater eaſe, whilſt the tranſactions were recent and freſh in their memories.

There ſtill remain to be made up, the accompts of four Treaſurers of the Navy, to the amount of L.58,944,588; and of three Paymaſters General of the Forces, amounting to L. 4,666,875, excluſive of the Treaſurer and Paymaſter General in office: To the firſt of whom has been iſſued, to the 30th of September 1780, L. 16,781,217; and to the latter, to the end of the ſame year, L. 43,253,911; and not one

year's accompt of either are completed: So, of the money iſſued to the Navy L. 75,725,805, and of the money iſſued to the Army L. 47,920,786, together L. 123,646,591, not including L. 10,647,188 iſſued to the Navy, and L. 8,121,000 to the Army, to the end of the laſt year, is as yet unaccounted for. And for the making up of theſe accompts, if this cuſtom is to continue, Nine more gratuities are to be craved of the Public. How much, then, does it behove them, that this evil ſhould be corrected!—an evil that furniſhes another weighty reaſon in addition to thoſe urged in our former Reports, for proceeding immediately to bring forward the long Arrears in the Accompts of theſe Offices, in order for their ſpeedy completion.

AN

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTALS of the GROSS and NEAT SUMS received in the several Offices of the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, with the Deductions paid thereout, during the year 1780; distinguishing the Sums paid by the Public, from those paid out of the Civil List, and by Individuals.

OFFICES.	GROSS SUM RECEIVED.	BY WHOM PAID.			DEDUCTIONS.			NEAT SUM RECEIVED.
		By the PUBLIC.	Out of the CIVIL LIST.	By INDIVIDUALS.	Payments for Taxes.	Payments to Clerks.	Payments for Contingencies	
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Auditor of the Receipt,	21273 16 0	13708 12 1	1187 0 8	6378 3 3	999 5 0	50 0 0	343 14 8	19880 16 4
Clerk of the Pells, -	10269 19 2½	5964 4 9	752 1 3½	3553 13 2	446 15 11	0 0 0	279 9 6	9543 13 9½
Tellers, - - - - -	41772 14 5	29272 3 4	1024 9 0	11476 2 1	1702 6 8	1677 14 5½	254 0 0¾	38138 13 2¼
Chamberlains, - -	2043 4 6	7 7 0	758 10 2	1277 7 4	95 4 5	25 0 0	5 13 4	1917 6 9
Usher of the Receipt, -	5537 15 5¼	1007 6 8½	4285 19 4	244 9 5	480 0 5¼	0 0 0	152 12 10	4905 2 2
Paymasters of Exchequer Bills, -	1622 7 0	1729 4 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1478 7 0
TOTAL —	82519 16 6¼	51751 18 5¼	8008 0 5½	22929 15 3	3867 12 5½	1752 14 5½	1035 10 4¾	75873 19 3½

ERRATA.

ERRATA, and ADDITIONS since Printing
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E R R A T A.

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114. 247. After Earl Fitzwilliam, *read* of, *instead of* in.
117. 311. After Downe, *read* 1761, *instead of* 1762.

ADDITIONS since Printing.

Year.
154. Hon. Thomas Stopford, Dean of Ferns, *vice* Marlay.

156. BISHOP of LEIGHLIN and FERNS.
—— 81. William Dickson. Translated from Downe and Connor, - - - - - 1787.

158. BISHOP of DOWNE and CONNOR.
—— 53. John Law. Translated from Clonfert and Kilmacduah, - - - - 1787.

186. BISHOP of CLONFERT and KILMACDUAH.
181. 52. William Preston. Translated from Killala and Achonry, - - - - - 1787.

186. BISHOP of KILLALA and ACHONRY.
—— 50. Richard Marlay, Dean of Ferns, - - 1787.

Page. Year.
205. 1787. Oct. 29. Richard Baron Rokeby, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, all for the time being Lords Justices of Ireland, *vice* the Duke of Rutland, who died October 24.

1787. Nov. 2. GEORGE, Marquis of Buckingham,—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

224. SECRETARY to the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM.
—— 1787. Dec. 1. Right Honourable Alleyne Fitzherbert, Esq;

302. AMBASSADOR from FRANCE.
—— 1787. Oct. 7. M. Barthelemy, Minister Plenipotentiary.

302. AMBASSADOR from SPAIN.
—— 1787. Oct. 1. Don Bernardo del Campo, (now Marquis del Campo), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

F I N I S.